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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

eMarch of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

hch Upset Affects Europe

tain Backs German Rights

ly Sees Four Powers Agree

S. Plans Shop-Farm Town

ermany Faces Church Split

anceled Stamps Beat Bonds

EUROPE feels the effect of the fall of the Government of Premier Albert Sarraut in France. Leading Frenchmen resent the action of the Chamber in voting no confidence 321 to 247 on Sarraut's plan to help balance the budget by reducing the salaries of state employees. This fourth fall of the Government in a year leaves the budget as far as ever from being balanced, danger to the franc increasing, the Treasury being depleted, treasury bonds difficult to place, inflation threatening, and a break in the negotiations for an arms and security understanding with Germany. President Lebrun holds serious conferences in attempting to pick a new leader who can consolidate fragmentary groups and stabilize France. Jules Jeanneny dramatically tells Lebrun—"It is time for the slaughter of ministries to cease!"

* * *

Britain feels France's Cabinet upset retards the earnest efforts to find a broad basis for understanding in Europe. As Lloyds issues insurance against France going off the gold standard at a premium charge of 30 per cent, Sir John Simon tells the Commons Britain approves a closer association of France with Germany and will aid it in any possible way. Chancellor Hitler has been so informed. He welcomes Hitler's assurance of a desire for peace. Britain, says Sir John, wishes to work with Paris, Berlin and Rome in preparing the ground for what is to happen next among 65 nations at Geneva. Rival ambitions must be reconciled, suspicions allayed, disarmament schemes adjusted—Which shows that Britain, undaunted, is still striking at the root of things.

* * *

Italy, regretting the French Cabinet fall, hopes a new Government will be able to go on at once with the proposed four-power meeting. Premier Mussolini, after relieving himself by telling Secretary-General Avenol of changes he desires in the League Covenant, reasserts his belief that Britain, France, Germany and Italy can understand each other and get somewhere on arms. He appears to agree with Simon's declaration that for other powers to draw an arms convention and then ask Germany to sign would be merely to drive the iron into Germany's soul. Sir John uses words that will make an imprint in Berlin—"Germany is not a target for dictation, but a partner for discussion."

* * *

The Tennessee Valley Authority undertakes to build a model workers' town on the new factory-farm plan at Norris, Tenn. Near the huge Norris Dam, a 2500-acre townsite will have residence lots with 75 feet of street frontage and 200 feet depth that gardens may be grown and activities carried on. Outside town each resident may also have a four-acre farm plot. Working hours in the town's factories, people will grow much that they use in their leisure hours—Thus action begins to pile itself aboard Henry Ford idea.

* * *

Germany finds itself torn by ecclesiastical politics that threaten grave results. Last Sunday's protest of 3000 pastors of the Evangelical Church against what they call the Christian teachings and practices of the German Christian element gives them a popular support said to astonish the authorities. The passionate demand that Reichsbishop Müller prove the German Christians' contention that the church is "not based on blood or race, but upon the holy ghost." Otherwise the 3000 threaten revolt—They will war on the present church system.

* * *

Ireland witnesses strange political things that concern both its people and Eamon de Valera, President of the Irish Free State, persists in running as a representative of Clare town for a seat in the Parliament of Northern Ireland. The Belfast government states that if the return of the Dublin Government across the border to take part in the coming election he will be served with an exclusion order. Such an order, if disobeyed, would involve imprisonment or going to jail—Whatever else Irish politics may lack, sure 'tis full of vim nor vigor.

* * *

New York stamp gatherers pay $10 for specimens from the second collection in four days' session. Through 40 years the stamp manufacturer found relief from office cares in studying stamps and gathering in rare examples. He became an expert, found much happiness, cheerfully paid good prices, bought or sell. Now his heirs are richer better than if he had invested in bonds—Profits ought always to flow from the things men do for the love of them.

Several Factors Are Bar To Freer Trade in Future Among Nations of World

Growing Diffuseness of Nature, Chemical Substitutes, Manufacturing Skill and Will for Self-Sufficiency Among Them

Since the World Economic Conference, the nations of the world have been pursuing a policy aiming at national self-sufficiency. How far can such a policy go? Are there any signs of a return to the paths of economic internationalism, to the world system which it was the business of the world conference to recreate? In order to answer these questions, it is well to know what is this mysterious entity known as a world system, or a world economy, as the economists put it, and to find out the extent of its breakdown. Mr. Elliston, in a series of articles, of which this is the last, supplies this background.

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Many of the prohibitions against world trading will unquestionably fall away when the fears caused by the depression have been dissipated.

But it is doubtful whether the link of freer trade will ever be recreated even in the attenuated shape of the days prior to 1929. Nowadays the necessity for international specialization of labor is not present. And with it the will to abide by specialization is weakening. The reasons that go into these statements may be tabulated:

1. Economic development has gone so far that commodities hitherto regarded as specialties are no longer specialties.

Our platinum still comes from the same two places, our diamonds from the same four regions. But platinum and diamonds are the exception. Nature is no longer "spotty" in its bounty. Its diffuseness is one of the characteristics of our times. In the last era exploration supplied the key. In the present era state policy has been its unwitting donor. As governments have sought to price-rig their specialties, other areas have suddenly opened up similar resources, being drawn out of the ground by the magnet of the higher prices which those control schemes have set up.

Coffee is one example. When Brazil, formerly the specialized grower of coffee, attempted to limit production, the price of coffee rose. Other areas, notably Colombia, potentially coffee-bearing, were stimulated into production. And Brazil woke up one fine morning to find that it had raised rivals in cutting down output.

Rubber affords another example. Formerly controlled by the British in British Malaya, it came under a restriction scheme, which sent prices sky-high. This was the signal for a great outburst of activity in the Dutch East Indies and in purely native plantations throughout Indonesia.

2. The advance of modern technology has made substitutes for specialties.

Our two examples of coffee and rubber furnish instances of nature's

(Continued on Page 21, Column 1)

Wet Ring Guilty In Philadelphia; Many Sentenced

State Senator McClure Gets 18 Months and $10,000 Fine

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24 (AP)—State Senator John J. McClure was convicted today as the leader of the alleged Delaware County Liquor "protection" organization and was given a sentence for conspiracy of 18 months and a $10,000 fine.

Seventy others also were convicted and were sentenced, together with 15 additional defendants, who pleaded guilty, and the one woman indicted who offered no defense. Many were given suspended sentences, placed on probation, or both.

Ninety-six persons were indicted, but charges against three were nolle prossed and six others did not come to trial, for various reasons. Thus 87 were sentenced today.

Eugene F. White, chief clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and a Chester Ward leader, was sentenced to a year and fined.

John F. Bauer, private secretary to McClure, was given 15 months in jail and a fine of $5000.

In a trial which lasted more than seven weeks the Government charged that a political organization led by the Senator collected "protection" from speakeasy and still operators, bootleggers and smugglers, gamblers and disorderly house proprietors.

In return it hired police officers to guard those who paid and raid those who refused, the Government charged.

As the defendants were sentenced they were marched from the court room in small groups by deputy marshals, who took them to the marshal's office for fingerprinting. The officers planned to take the prisoners to jail later in the day.

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Things Present

A two-page spread devoted to "Publishing House Interiors" adds especial interest to today's Anniversary Week rotogravure supplement. The article and drawings are by the architect, Chester Lindsay Churchill.

The words for one of the new hymns in the Christian Science Hymnal were taken from a poem which was printed on the wall of the "Christian Science Hall" in Concord, N. H. Read about it in Hymnal Notes, on the Daily Features page.

The editorial "Whisky à la Code" is a timely discussion of an important matter.

Yes, the home has progressed too, as the reader will observe on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Your friend who is studying French will enjoy comparing the article and its translation, on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow brings to a close the celebration of our Anniversary Week, and with it will come one of the most interesting features. In the rotogravure section you will find a two-page spread devoted to views of the Publishing House, one of which is a long cross section of the building with intimate glimpses into each department. Bring it with you when you come to Boston, and you will have no trouble in finding your way around.

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, Book Reviews and Literary News, and the weekly World News Map.

'Tavern' Debate Prevents Voting At State House

Referendum on Question Appeared Likely to Settle Fight

Renewed debate on the plan to establish licensed liquor taverns—the grim joker in the State's hard liquor control bill—today impeded the Massachusetts House of Representatives in its efforts to advance the bill to a third reading.

Hopes that the vexing questions of whether to adopt or reject the licensed tavern would bring about a vote that would test the sentiment of the House vanished as the session wore on through a bombardment of debate over a hopeless tangle of motions and amendments.

Crowded galleries and corridors long before the Speaker called the House to order, attested the wide interest which the prolonged issue has aroused and the public expectation of any early vote.

Seeks City Opinions

Strong likelihood that the House might seek a way to evade the tavern issue appeared soon after the opening of the session today when Representative Martin Hays of Brighton moved an amendment for a referendum on the question be held by cities and towns. In arguing for his amendment, the Republican from Brighton declared, "it places the question where it belongs, straight before the people, speedily and without cost."

In the corridor of the House it was rumored during the recess that Governor Ely would take immediate steps to arouse the House into definite action.

An argument for the licensed tavern followed Representative Hays' motion for a referendum. Representative Paul Dover of Cambridge declared that the rejection of the tavern would result in turning every restaurant into a tavern. He said the restaurant idea is a failure in New York and would be a failure in Massachusetts.

Asks Cut in Alcohol

At this point, Rep. Roland D. Sawyer of Ware moved an amendment reducing the alcoholic content of wine from 24 per cent to 18 per cent and beer from 14 to 12 per cent. The second clause would provide for continuance of 3.2 beer in nonlicensed communities.

Far from reaching the voting stage, the hard liquor control bill was then suddenly switched to the legislative side track while the House took up the Cotton bill providing for a vote on local option.

Roosevelts Prohibit Gossip in White House

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—One thing Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt likes about the White House is that it is free from gossip. People who come there have too many important things to talk about to engage in petty conversation.

The President's wife yesterday told of a letter she had received from a stranger, beginning: "Surely you must know, or if you don't you should know—" It went on with a rumor about a friend of the Roosevelts.

Mrs. Roosevelt regretted that the woman had not given her address. She said she longed to write back and say, "I don't know and I don't want to know. One thing you don't hear in the White House is gossip," she told friends.

Fate of Franc Again at Stake In Cabinet Fall

Fiscal Crisis Following Failure to Balance Budget

Chamber Is In Danger

Demand Grows That Officials Cease Bickerings and Get Down to Real Problems

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 24—Fall of the French Cabinet early today, exactly four weeks after its formation, raises once again the fundamental question of governmental instability in France and the more immediate problem of financial redressment and the fate of the franc.

The Government resigned after its defeat in the Chamber of Deputies by the vote of 321 to 247.

The specific point of vote was an amendment to the measure calling for cuts in the salaries of state employees. Socialists wanted to exempt all salaries below 12,000 francs yearly while Premier Sarraut insisted on 11,000 as the maximum concession.

Actually, however, the Cabinet was defeated because fragmentation of the French Chamber into small groups makes a stable majority almost impossible, particularly in the face of Socialists' opposition to the severe economies which are necessary if the budget is to be balanced.

Unity Is Needful

As President Lebrun begins his consultations today with a view to choosing a successor to Premier Sarraut, it is recalled that this makes the fourth governmental crisis in a year and there is widespread popular demand that the parliamentary groups cease their political bickerings and achieve the unity which is imperative, if the present régime is to be preserved. There are even in some quarters demands for dissolution of the Chamber and a new election, which would almost inevitably mean some modification of the existing system.

It is doubted by observers here, however, whether the public is sufficiently aroused yet to force formation of a National Government. Another Radical Party Cabinet headed by M. Georges Bonnet or M. Camille Chautemps is expected to come next.

What is beginning to be realized is that balancing of the budget cannot be delayed much longer without serious danger to the franc.

Premier Sarraut stated yesterday that the end of the year is approaching, the treasury is being emptied, Government security is falling, treasury bonds are difficult

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Lindberghs Reach Canary Islands; Pass Over Madeira

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Nov. 24 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here at 3:15 p. m. today after a flight from Ponte Delgada, in the Azores Islands.

The flight, during which the Colonel circled over Funchal, Madeira, at which place he had been expected to alight, was described as without incident.

FUNCHAL, Madeira, Nov. 24 (AP)—The big single-winged seaplane of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived over the city at midday on its flight from Ponta Delgada, Azores, circled three times and headed south through the calm air.

When the Lindberghs reached here they had covered about 600 miles on their flight from Ponta Delgada, which they left early this morning.

Yesterday it was believed they planned to land here before flying on to Lisbon, but the direction taken by the monoplane after circling the city gave rise to the belief the American fliers might be heading directly for Africa. Cape Verde, the westernmost projectory of Africa, is 1250 miles south of here.

Combines Industry and Home-Farming

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Norris, Tenn., a TVA Project

Upper—Plan for Industrialized Farm Community for Workers on Norris Dam. Lower Left—Senator Norris, Long a Sponsor of the Muscle Shoals Development. Lower Right—Earle S. Draper, Designer of Home-Farm Plan.

Church Politics in Germany Pushes Other Issues Aside

Authorities Amazed at Vigorous Response to Stand of 3000 Pastors Against Alleged Un-Christian Teaching of National Socialist Faction

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 24 — Ecclesiastical politics is today the center of the German situation. Where yesterday nothing but talks of the great unity of the Evangelical Church were heard, today German newspapers, which hitherto have not dared to deal fully or openly with this subject, are now declaring "that the public requires a definite understanding" regarding what is happening in the Evangelical Church.

This new state of affairs apparently results from the surprisingly strong effect of the recent protests of the "Pfarrenotbund," a union of dissenting pastors, against what they allege to be the un-Christian teaching and practice, particularly of German Christians (the National Socialist organization within the Evangelical Church).

Responses came from all parts of Germany to the pamphlet of these protesting pastors in which they outlined their charges and demands. It is reliably stated that the authorities were astonished by the support given to this protest, which was made public only during the past few days.

Stand Firmly on Demands

Further it has become increasingly clear that unless Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller definitely consents to the demands that German Christians be reproved and men like Bishop Joachim Hossenfelder be removed from office, then next Sunday 3000 dissenting pastors will preach open war on the present church system.

The result will be that not one pastor, like the case of the pastor in Stettin who was ousted from his parsonage last Sunday, but 3000 will have to be ejected and their parsonages occupied by National Socialists troopers.

A meeting of German Christians at Weimar yesterday seems to indicate that this section of the Evangelical Church certainly does not intend to submit without a struggle.

"Reformation knows no compromise," Bishop Hossenfelder declared. "It concerns not church law, but the accepted call of God. Nothing of the Gospel should have been shaken. Our goal is the unity of the German people and association of the nation with the Church."

It was under such conditions that Luther Day was recently celebrated. If the present lack of unity continues, the Reichsbishop's consecration on Dec. 3 in the Berlin Cathedral will take place in an Evangelical Church torn asunder by schism and lacking support from Protestant churches throughout the world.

For it is evident that the Protestant churches, like those of England and Scandinavia, will refuse to send representatives to the ceremony of a church many of whose own members demand a clear statement "that the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Italy Awaits Free League of Nations; Favors Seven-Power Arms Agreement

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME, Nov. 24—Italy's hopes of a reformed League of Nations have been considerably improved as a result of the talks today between M. Joseph Avenol, Secretary-General of the League, and Premier Benito Mussolini, and Italy's "victory" at the Geneva disarmement negotiations, in the opinion of observers here.

An official statement issued yesterday in connection with the adjournment of the disarmament talk recalls the fact that Italy has "always" believed an understanding was possible by direct negotiations. The statement offers Italian help in promoting collaboration of the great powers. Then is added a significant passage to the effect that any understanding reached "be afterward submitted to the Disarmament Conference."

Since the Disarmament Conference operates within the framework of the League it is deduced from this remark that Italy does not intend to follow Germany's example and resign, as been inferred from some recent utterances here.

M. Avenol's discussion with Il Duce today has further bearing on this point as it is believed the League secretary-general received a comprehensive explanation of how Italy would like the Covenant revised so as to be able to give the League full and loyal support in the future.

Regarding disarmament, Italian policy is understood to be directed toward a meeting of the four European powers as soon as practicable. But it is realized that the fall of the French Government makes early resumption of negotiations impossible.

In the Italian view the four-power talks should be followed by further conversations in which the other three great powers of the world, the United States, Soviet Russia and Japan, would participate. As soon as agreement is reached between the seven great powers it is believed it would be possible for the Disarmament Conference to resume with every prospect of success.

It is thought by some observers, however, that this program may have to be modified as questions to be discussed affect states like Poland and the Little Entente so closely that it would be difficult to leave them out until the great powers reached an understanding.

Salary Workers To Plant Crops In TVA Project

Townsite at Norris Dam Follows New Theories of Decentralization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24—Coördination of farm and factory is being sought at Norris, Tenn., the town begun by the $50,000,000 Tennessee Valley Authority, at the Norris Dam development.

Mr. Earle S. Draper, director of land planning and housing, said the TVA is following the growing sentiment favoring combined agricultural and industrial projects.

"From the start," Mr. Draper said, "we recognized that merely to provide for the temporary housing of 2000 or more workers during the construction period of the dam would involve the large-scale erection of reasonably durable and habitable buildings, the installation of extensive water supply and sanitary systems, road building, lighting and other expensive works, most of which would largely be abandoned upon completion of the dam."

The Authority also recognizes that combination of work fits not only the present tendencies of the local people, but also looks forward to the full expansion of the resources and opportunities to be developed in the valley.

Townsite Near Dam

The site chosen for the town of Norris, Tenn., covers approximately 2500 acres and is four miles by road from Norris Dam. The size will be limited, due to conditions at the site, and most of the houses will be individual or single-family homes. These will be supplemented by several apartment houses of moderate size, and a boarding house for single workers.

A new road, to cross the top of Norris Dam, will skirt the community and connect at either end with important existing highways. This "freeway" will offer a new route between Cincinnati and the Midwest, and Knoxville, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and the South. It will be the shortest connection around the 75-mile-long twin lakes to be formed by Norris Dam.

The town's location offers opportunity for the introduction and practical integration of seasonable local industry and a small-scale but intensive and adequate farm colony in the working life of the community.

A protective zone will be around the Authority's town. As Mr. Draper explains in his statement today: "A constant threat to the maintenance of decent standards of building and land use in the vicinity of towns, both large and small, is the uncontrolled growth around the outskirts. At Norris, however, this evil has been successfully obviated by surrounding the entire development with a protective zone."

Deep Home Lots

Home-building lots will average about 75 by 200 feet in size, giving an area of about one-third acre for each. This proportionately narrow frontage tends to reduce the costs of such public improvements as roadways, sewer and water mains, street lighting and so on; while the unusual depth provides more private usable yard space for gardening and other outdoor uses and activities. In addition, subsistence farm plots, averaging about four acres each, will be located within easy access of all dwellers in the town who desire to carry on small-scale farming in connection with their other work.

All roadways will be graded and surfaced to prevent washing and costly upkeep. The use of street curbs will be eliminated, and gutters will be used only when necessary to lead storm water into natural drainage channels, thereby again reducing costs.

After Norris Dam is completed, the community will serve to house the permanent forces employed in the operation of the big dam and its adjuncts, in reforestation and erosion control, and those in charge of the management of the adjacent Valley Authority properties.

Within limitations, also, this Norris, Tenn., community will also serve the workers engaged in the various small industries and craft shops which Mr. Draper believes will be one outgrowth of the Authority's work-school system of guiding the native people into forming "not merely a narrow-lived, self-sufficient group of individuals, but a body of highly skilled workers contributing their full share, and even more, to our natural unity and well-being."

Closing of Schools In New Bedford Is Unfair, Teachers Say

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24—Closing school doors for two weeks because there was no money in the city coffers to pay teachers' salaries, "was distinctly unfair to taxpayers, pupils and teachers alike." It portrays vividly the error which can result through the dominance of politics over school systems, in the opinion of local teachers.

"In the first place," says the bulletin committee of the New Bedford Teachers' Association, referring to the story circulated last week by press and radio, "the teachers did not 'call a holiday.' The holiday was declared by the School Committee at its meeting on Nov. 10.

"The teachers of New Bedford went on record as being 'unwilling to donate two weeks' service without compensation.' This did not mean they would not do so as a last resort but was intended to convey to the School Committee that while the teachers realize New Bedford has been passing through a difficult situation requiring sacrifice on the part of all its citizens, they believe they have given their share.

"We already have given a week's service without pay, had our wages reduced approximately 17 per cent, lost all pay for days we were out, and allowed the city the use without interest of a substantial part of our annual wage. In the case of a general emergency requiring the contributed services of every municipal officer and employee, the teachers would gladly do their share, but such a condition does not exist at the present time," the committee asserts.

Duke of Atholl Fined In Sweepstake Case

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 24—The Duke of Atholl was today convicted and fined £25 for contravention of the law forbidding sweepstakes.

After being prevented by the police from conducting a prize lottery, part of which was to be devoted to charitable purposes, the Duke of Atholl organized a private "fund" to be used at his personal discretion.

The sweepstake proceeded, but the subsequent prosecution marks a significant precedent in clarifying the statute under which Britain is attempting to prevent large-scale gambling. Although the case will be appealed, opponents of sweepstakes here consider a major step has been taken in upholding the intent of anti-gambling regulations.

Gold Critics Prove Big Aid To Roosevelt

Hopes to Use Them Against Rabid Inflationists in Congress

Price Is Kept Steady

Treasury Denies Buying U. S. Bonds to Bolster Up Weak Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—If President Roosevelt had deliberately organized the opposition of conservatives—and a good many others who would object to this term—to his monetary policy, it could hardly have been less satisfactory to his present strategic position.

There are evidences that he and his advisers, far from having been irked at the growth of a strong group urging currency moderation, welcome this as a long-sought balance against the extreme inflationists in Congress. With sound-money forces having gained their present strength, it is pointed out here that Mr. Roosevelt can himself pursue a middle-of-the-road policy, pitting the inflationists against the conservatives—now at last vocal—and follow a policy which he thinks deals justly with the different needs of the two general groups in the country.

Such an interpretation seems the single fundamental note in a day filled with many contradictory and haphazard episodes. An outstanding proof of the added moderation which has been injected into financial policy is the decision again today not to raise the price on gold, which still rests at $33.76 an ounce.

Below World Price

Thus, this week and last, only on the respective Mondays was the price elevated. In 11 days there have been only two upward revisions, and each was only for 10 cents. The American price of gold is still below the world price translated into dollars at the prevailing rate, which again is an indication of a cautious position.

As a direct result of these policies, the improvement of the bond market and appreciation of the dollar are regarded with satisfaction here. All indications are that the range within which the Administration wishes to keep the dollar is around 60 to 65 cents, gold, or between $4.87 and $5.30 to the pound.

The dollar does seem to be hanging within these limits, and there is every reason to believe that those conducting the gold experiment are determined to keep it there. This might constitute, therefore, the preliminary stage of steadying which many had expected. It is an assurance of a measure of stability, and the gold price quotation acts just as the British equalization fund does.

Not Bolstering Bonds

An important result is improvement in the Government bond market, which the authorities are certainly seeking with all their force. While during the course of the day it was admitted even by harsh critics that the Federal Reserve Board's cessation of bond buying did not imply a lack of confidence, it was established on the other side that the Treasury itself was pouring funds into the bond market deliberately for purposes of bolstering prices.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Acting Secretary of the Treasury, describes this process merely as a regular investment of funds by the Government, and he declares that "nobody has to uphold the price of government bonds," but the operations tend to speak for themselves.

Political implications from this chain of events still point toward a more balanced and rational situation. President Roosevelt's prime necessity, it is pointed out, is to close no possible avenue toward recovery. He must take no irretrievable step, either toward uncontrolled inflation or toward over-rigid stability.

Trend Again Upward

The country last March, and persistently since, declared its unwillingness to let recovery come slowly and automatically. The President was bound to take swift and radical steps toward accellerating the process. Things went successfully until September, when for two months there was a recession.

Now, the best statistics indicate that November has seen a steadying and resumption of the upward trend. In the coming weeks President Roosevelt is obliged—if he is to succeed—to follow a forceful and national policy. That is to say, he must keep on stimulating recovery, and not lean too far toward conservatism or radicalism.

Viewing these necessities, inside observers here are certain that the "convervative" agitation is serving a vital purpose. It is an open announcement to Congress that there are two sides to the question—and Congress, precedent amply proves, generally keeps its ear to the ground.

Sky Full of Clouds

Arising from this fundamental position, a whole sky full of clouds and vapors disturbed the Washington air today. Just before leaving for Warm Springs, last night, Mr. Morgenthau told the press that Prof. Harold Groves, La Follette leader in the Wisconsin Legislature and chosen last week to be income tax expert in the Treasury did not meet

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Americas Called By Hull to Set World Example

Rio de Janeiro Message Links Peace and Sane Economic Program

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—All the Americas were summoned today by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, "to help right a topsy-turvy civilization."

This statement, made by Mr. Hull upon his arrival at Rio de Janeiro today on his way to the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, was made public here through the State Department.

"Peace must be our passion," Mr. Hull declared. "By being the best of good neighbors let us offer the finest possible example for a jaded and disillusioned world."

He expressed his pleasure at being in Brazil's capital and added:

"The peoples of our two countries, as well as the people of the entire western Hemisphere, to a large extent, have common interests and common aspirations, socially, normally, materially and politically. The progress of each depends more and more upon the progress of its sister republics.

"The problems of commerce and peace facing all our countries today are most acute. Dislocated and collapsed business conditions in the Americas as in most other parts of the world show that there has been something seriously wrong with our business leadership.

"The first test for all of us—the 21 nations of the American fraternity—is whether we can now show enough vision, enough unselfishness, and enough sanity to reconstruct this leadership while that of the rest of the world struggles against the danger of a threatened breakdown. The world is more and more looking to us.

"A number of American governments, including that of the United States headed by President Roosevelt, have already launched constructive domestic programs for business recovery. The test of the combined ability of all the American nations to outline an adequate international program for broader and more stable economic rehabilitation will come at Montevideo.

"If while there, they can but agree upon the chief features of such a program in a spirit of absolute unity and coöperation—what some call 'team work'—the foundation will be laid for real progress."

Mr. Hull said "we cannot afford to think in terms of material prosperity alone," adding:

"We know now that it is madness for international strife to inflict famine and despair upon whole populations. So we must take stock of all our blessings in this favored part of the world—all our cultural, political, social and material assets—and bring them to bear by united efforts to help right a topsy-turvy civilization. Let Americas show the way."

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Brazilian Foreign Minister, Señor Mello Franco, announced that he, like his colleague, Secretary Hull, will head his country's delegation to the conference and invited the Americans to be the guests of Brazil during their two-day pause here.

Seal Island Roads Don't Stop This 'Car'

By the Associated Press

Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 24

IT chugged and it coughed, and it snorted and it bumped—it might even have done a little huffing and puffing—as it struggled over the rocky roads of Seal Island, but at least it's theirs, and it's there first.

Forty pairs of eyes—that's all there are on this 10-square-mile island 25 miles off the coast of Nova Scotia—were glued on "the thing," as it made its début. And they loved it, even though it was secondhand. It—was an automobile.

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Capital Looking For Recognition Of Cuban Régime

Events Said to Indicate an Early Readjustment of Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Unable to recede with dignity from its attitude of nonrecognition of the present Cuban régime, the Administration today was looking forward to a possible change of policy a few weeks hence when Mr. Jefferson Caffery, present Assistant Secretary of State, goes to replace Mr. Sumner Welles as Ambassador in Havana. And before long they hope to deprive recognition of its present occasional status as a political or economic weapon, and make it the simple mechanical step it is with most countries.

President Roosevelt's statement, issued at Warm Springs last night, merely states what has been accepted policy all along: that Mr. Welles would return to Havana next week for a few days, that Mr. Caffery would replace him, and that recognition must await a "Government clearly possessing the support and approval of the people of that republic." He added, "We feel that no official action of the United States should at any time operate as an obstacle to the free and untrammeled determination by the Cuban people of their own destines."

This policy is of course an open accusation that the régime of Dr. Grau San Martin has not the support of the people of Cuba, and that its recognition would repair a determination of their own destinies. Such statements are based on the firm convictions of Mr. Welles, who is now in Washington. He belives the Grau Government has the support of no single organized political group, and stays in office simply because its opposition is exhausted and unorganized. His strong personal policies have persuaded President Roosevelt and the non-recognition attitude results.

As a consequence, the Cuban people are warned by the President's message, if they expect recognition they must either scrap the Grau Government entirely or broaden its base by the inclusion of widely known political leaders.

But many observers in Cuba and Washington alike are convinced that after Mr. Welles' second return to the United States and Mr. Caffery's arrival in Cuba conditions may change. The vigorous daily efforts of the former to insert other political leaders into the Cuban Government have been responsible for arousing many Havana groups and keeping Dr. Grau in power, it is said. When Mr. Caffery, who is believed to incline toward recognition, and has no record of political interference to disturb him, takes charge, it is felt that either recognition itself or a change of conditions permitting it may swiftly follow.

Gold Critics Prove Help to Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

civil service commission requirements, and besides "I'd rather have some one of my own choosing."

He then named Prof. Roswell Magill, of Columbia University, whom he said was the outstanding income tax authority of the country, and at least "not on the pay roll of any corporation." Immediately asked if Professor Groves was on such a pay roll, Mr. Morgenthau said that he did not know.

This confusing incident seems to be purely irrelevant. The fact which emerges is simply that a high authority on income taxes has been added to the Treasury staff.

No Net Gain But Confusion

Professor Magill, together with the rest of Mr. Morgenthau's higher command, have been imported into the Treasury and will not fall on that department's pay roll. Mr. Morgenthau said some of them would be paid out of deposit insurance corporation funds, which member banks contribute, but this was later withdrawn, and it develops that the powerful corps of Treasury leaders will be nourished from emergency funds appropriated in March. Again confusion, but no net effect on government policy emergcs.

It further developed that Mr. Morgenthau cannot sit on the Federal Reserve Board as an ordinary Secretary of the Treasury can. But he declared that he could always call on Gov. Eugene M. Black of the board, and "put my feet on his desk," but he hastened to add before charges of dictatorship arose that Governor Black could do the same on his! Once more, a chance for ambiguity.

Mr. Morgenthau on his own initiative declared he expected to work "shoulder-to-shoulder" with Mr. Lewis Douglas, director of the budget, in connection with Government expenditure. At about the same time, Mr. Douglas was telling the New England conference of the advantages of a sound budget.

The week of monetary sensation draws toward its end, therefore with no serious consequences ensuing. The dollar is stronger, bonds firmer, and the country knows that neither inflationists nor conservatives are going to run away with policy. So much is being set down in Washington as net gains.

Morgenthau Jumps Into Pool With the President

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 24 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau Jr., Acting Secretary of the Treasury, came to Warm Springs today for a week-end visit with President Roosevelt.

The secretary described his trip here as "a vacation rest planned long ago." Of course, the meeting gives ample opportunity for a check-up on treasury affairs and a report to the President on the gold buying monetary program. Ignoring the critics of this plan, the President is going ahead with it.

Mr. Morgenthau had to go searching to find the President. He found him in the open air swimming pool enjoying a plunge.

Mr. Morgenthau jumped in, too, and later Mr. Roosevelt drove him in his car to the "Little White House" where Mrs. James Roosevelt Sr., the President's mother, and Mrs. Morgenthau joined them at lunch.

A seat at the table was reserved for Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, industrial administrator, who also was on the day's calling list.

Diner Steak Too High, Canadian Rancher Says

TORONTO, Nov. 23 (By Canadian Press)—Prof. W. J. Carlyle, manager of the Prince of Wales's ranch near High River, Alta., came to the Royal Winter Fair yesterday with a complaint about the price of sirloin steak on train diners.

He paid $1.50 for a steak on the diner of the train in which he traveled east, he said, and "we couldn't get more than 2 cents a pound for the beef from which that steak was carved. The head waiter told me they had to pay 42 cents a pound for sirloin, and he showed me his bill. That spread is too much."

Ordered to Leave Cuban Post Shortly

The Christian Science Monitor

Sumner Welles

Vanderlip Advises Against Resuming Free Gold Coinage

Declares Opponents of Roosevelt Policy Court Danger

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Disagreement with the stand taken by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Prof. O. M. W. Sprague and other important trade bodies and financial experts regarding the Administration's monetary policy, is voiced by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, one-time president of the National City Bank and a recognized leader of finance, in a memorandum made public by the Committee for the Nation today.

While Mr. Vanderlip is for a stabilized dollar, being "utterly opposed to unrestricted currency inflation," he favors "a radical change from the definition that appears to be in the minds of the advocates of immediate return to the gold standard with a stabilized gold value."

Mr. Vanderlip's statement parallels a rising tide of protest against the Administration's experiments with the dollar in the face of weakness in the bond market. Especially is this protest articulate in the North and the East, where strong efforts are being made to force the President to define his policy for the future more clearly than has been done.

Five Remedial Steps

In the first installment of a series of two memoranda released for publication by the Committee for the Nation today, Mr. Vanderlip defines five steps to meet the financial situation, give immediate stability to the bond market and greater security to holders of government bonds. They are:

"1. Permanently cease the coinage of gold.

"2. Convert all existing gold coin into bullion.

"3. Confine the convertibility of the standardized dollar to exchangeability for gold bars only, with a minimum weight equal to approximately $5000 in the new currency. Gold coin no longer circulates from hand to hand anywhere in the world. Such circulation is an extravagant use of gold. It encourages hoarding.

"4. Prohibit the Federal Reserve Bank from receiving deposits from foreign central banks and compel all member banks currently to inform the Federal Reserve banks regarding the total of foreign-controlled deposits in member banks. The reason for this suggestion is that it has been clearly demonstrated to be an upsetting and extremely dangerous thing to permit the monetary gold base of a country to be either augmented or diminished by gold movements motivated by forces other than the need for settling net foreign trade balances.

Retain Control of Gold

"5. Retain the present government control of all foreign exchange transactions. Specifically define that control as meaning that gold will only be freely supplied for settling legitimate foreign trade balances. Shipments of gold moved in response to international finance bills or the purchase or sale of securities or merely by the will of frightened owners of timid capital should be controlled by government.

"This provision is directly opposite to the program definitely presented by the National Chamber of Commerce, which demands 'the removal of all restrictions upon foreign exchange.' I believe the permanent retention of government restriction of vital importance."

Mr. Vanderlip welcomes the criticisms that have been voiced by responsible men and organizations of the present monetary policy, holding "there is need for a judicial weighing of these recommendations and, perhaps for some clearer thinking as to their full significance than has been done by some of the controversialists on each side of the question."

"To begin with," he says, "one should have a clear understanding of what stabilization means if we are to return to the gold standard as it has been operated heretofore."

What Gold Return Means

It would mean that having fixed anew the number of grains of gold the dollar represents, the Government would receive all gold presented without regard to source and pay for it with currency at the new stabilized ratio, Mr. Vanderlip says; that foreign owners of American securities might sell them in this market and claim gold for the proceeds; tht any purchaser of dollar exchange would again be in a position to convert that exchange into gold and to do what he wished with it.

"In my opinion, it would be unfortunate for America if the advice now so generally offered to stabilize and return to the old gold standard as formerly worked were followed," he continued. "I feel that so-called orthodox opinion has failed to take into consideration the full significance of an adoption of the policy recommended.

"I have no wish to become controversial on either side of crystallized banking opinion or on the side of the present Administration program, but I do desire to think out clearly the implications of each point of view.

"My conclusion is that the opponents of the Administration policy are at present proposing a course dangerous in its immediate effect and carrying with it the fatal weakness of the gold standard, as developed during the post-war period."

Truscon Steel Borrows Stock

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—To meet some of its financial obligations last summer, the Truscon Steel Company resorted to the unusual method of borrowing stock from some of its officers and larger stockholders, it was disclosed today in the company's application for listing an additional 200,000 shares on the New York Stock Exchange. In approving the listing of the shares, the exchange revealed full details of a transaction through which the company obtained 65,000 shares from the president and other larger holders and sold the stock to realize $615,000, which was paid on account of bank loans of more than $1,000,000.

Stone, Iron and Quartz Ages Traced In Strata of South African Cavern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, S. Af.

A BIG prehistoric cavern about 100 feet long has been excavated at Mumbwa Cave, which lies 130 miles southwest of Broken Hill, where in 1921 the famous Broken Hill skull was found. Prof. Raymond A. Dart of Witwatersrand University, with the help of 200 natives, has removed about 480 tons of accumulation of thousands of years.

At the bottom of the cave, corresponding to the oldest period of time, a layer of fossilized animal bones was found, but no trace of man. A second layer showed traces of a very primitive man, with roughly hewn stone tools. A third layer showed traces of neither man nor animal. The next layer gave traces of men in great numbers and in a much more advanced stage of civilization, with weapons of quartz.

Upper strata showed ample evidence of extensive iron-smelting industry, which suddenly ceased, and then followed later strata with no sign of anything but a stone-age culture. No single iron tool of any sort was found anywhere from top to bottom. At present it seems that at some time an iron-using people had temporarily displaced the more primitive stone-using people, and that no great differences of time were involved.

Much work remains to be done, as there are numerous caves all round about. Excavations were started at the site in 1930 by the Italian scientific expedition under Commander A. Gatti, together with Professor Dart.

Fox Says Wiggin Told Hoover To Keep Hands Off

Film Magnate Declares Banker Resented Any Interference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Mr. William Fox, ousted film magnate, charged in testimony before the Senate Banking Committee today that President Hoover attempted to intervene in his behalf with Wall Street to save his toppling film empire in 1929, and received the answer from Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, then head of the Chase National Bank, to "mind his own business."

Continuing the same racy testimony which set the committee agog yesterday, Mr. Fox told of frantic efforts to save the debt-bogged Fox interests which at one time were worth $300,000,000 from receivership and of "peddling his wares down at the lower end of Broadway"; of the gradually narrowing ring of creditors, of extravagant interest rates charged by bankers, as he desperately tried to stave off collapse, and of huge fees paid to a succession of lawyers, including $1,000,000 to Mr. Samuel Untermyer, and about $500,000 to the law firm of which Mr. Charles E. Hughes was then member.

Mr. Fox brought the same dramatic skill to the witness stand which has gone into his film productions of past years, and peopled his plot today with an "all star" cast ranging from former President Hoover down. Mr. Fox makes the central charge that he was the victim of a deliberate conspiracy of Wall Street bankers.

Cousens Asks Questions

Senate committee members thus far have been generally quiescent as he unfolded his tale, but Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, for the first time asked searching questions today, tending to modify some of its features. Mr. Fox, who rose from childhood in an East Side slum to fabulous fortune via a Brooklyn nickelodeon, repeated his conspiracy charge today, and described a titanic struggle with Wall Street.

Mr. Fox was a heavy contributor to the Republican campaign fund in 1928. Today he declared that he had called on his friend, Mr. Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in the midst of his financial troubles, and asked him to intervene with Mr. Wiggin to prevent the disintegration of the Fox film interests.

Coming right after the Wall Street collapse, Mr. Fox contended that a receivership for the Fox interests would add to the general feeling of unrest and prevent recovery. Mr. Huston, he declared, took dinner with Mr. Wiggin Christmas Day but was told sharply that Mr. Wiggin "resented Mr. Hoover's interference," and that he should "keep his hands off."

Mr. Fox quoted Mr. Huston as saying, "I can bring down James Francis Burke (then counsel of the National Committee) as window dressing, but it won't do any good." It was Mr. Huston who recommended Mr. Untermyer as counsel, the "one man the big bankers are afraid of—the bogeyman of Wall Street."

Paid $1,000,000 Fee

Mr. Fox had previously had a succession of lawyers and promised Mr. Untermyer $1,000,000 if he would prevent a receivership. The fee was paid, he said, when the Fox absorption by the General Theater Equipment Corporation—engineered by Mr. Harley L. Clarke, Mr. Wiggin and a group of bankers—occurred.

Extraordinary incidents featured Mr. Fox's fight to save himself. At one point, he said, it became necessary to raise $6,000,000 to save his theaters in England. Mr. Fox got $6,000,000—but at a price. A banking group, including the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, led by Mr. Elisha Walker, the president (who was also director of the Wiggin Bank), advanced the money, charging $600,000 for 45 days! At this rate, plus renewal fees, Mr. Fox figured that a year's interest on the same money would have been 87 per cent. Collateral of $20,000,000 was put up, Mr. Fox said.

As the attempt to keep the leaking financial ship afloat continued receivership suits were filed, which Mr. Fox described as "blackmailing suits." He attributed these to the machinations of the bankers.

Boston Suit First

"A Boston lawyer named Berenson," Mr. Fox said, brought the first suit. The latter claimed to represent 620 Fox shares, with a value of only $12,000. Mr. Fox said that Mr. Berenson had also appeared in the New Haven Railroad receivership, representing only a few shares of stock, but had ultimately received a fee of $1,000,000. In the Fox case, witness testified, Berenson got $500,000, which was paid him after Mr. Clarke had finally won control of the Fox companies.

To investigate this Berenson matter further, Mr. Clarke himself was put in the witness chair. Clarke and Fox, who represented the two duelists in the great financial struggle, faced each other at this point, only a few feet apart. Mr. Clarke said the sum of $500,000 was paid Berenson at the advice of the Hughes, Schurman & Dwight law firm, who thought the suit serious enough to require a settlement.

Shortly after a similar suit was filed by one Mrs. Susan Dryden Kuser, whose attorney was Mr. Isador Kresel, then general counsel of the Bank of the United States, and now himself in jail. Mr. Fox charged that this was another suit brought to embarrass him by his enemies and explained that Mr. Kresel got a check from Clarke for $50,000, after Clarke got control of the company. Memoranda introduced at this point by Mr. Pecora showed that two of Mrs. Kuser's relatives also got directorships on the reorganized Fox Film Company, after Mr. Fox lost control. Mr. Pecora pressed Mr. Clarke closely on these transactions.

Mrs. Roosevelt Hears Plan to Help Actors By National Theater

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—The possibility of establishing a national theater has been discussed here this week by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Miss Eva Le Gallienne, director of the Civic Repertory Theater of New York.

Miss Le Gallienne went to luncheon at the White House after the President's wife had seen the opening performance here of "Alice in Wonderland." She found her hostess sympathetic and interested in her plan for establishing a national production company that could, with government aid, give worthy plays, whether they proved to be box office successes or not. Prices would be low, so that all could have the opportunity of seeing the best plays. Inasmuch as the President was out of the city, Mrs. Roosevelt suggested that Miss Le Gallienne came back to Washington some day to discuss her proposal with him.

Letters have come to Mrs. Roosevelt from many actors and artists, asking government help of some sort for their colleagues. The President's wife today described all the schemes as "in a nebulous stage," but said she thought it interesting that people are thinking along that line. "If we are going to have a great deal more leisure there will have to be an effort to bring more things of beauty before every person to increase his appreciation and pleasure," she declared.

Mrs. Roosevelt yesterday spent three and a half hours walking over the site of the first federal subsistence homestead project for unemployed miners, near Reedsville W. Va., where men are now digging foundations for homes on their five-acre plots. She saw where men were plowing up land and getting it ready for crops next spring. Work on the factory where they will spend part time manufacturing post-office supplies will begin shortly. Mrs. Roosevelt described the settlement today as a "laboratory project" where things will be tried out for the benefit of many farm people in the territory.

French Cabinet Falls on Budget Vote, 321 to 247

(Continued from Page 1)

to place, and warned that failure to act decisively and soon would lead straight to inflation.

Former Premier Herriot likewise warned the Chamber that both the régime and the currency were menaced unless parties of the Left who won a majority of seats at the elections last year prove they are able to govern under the difficult economic conditions.

Finally M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, Moderate Deputy and former Finance Minister, pointed out that approximately 2,500,000,000 francs worth of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank of France in the past month, and that although technically the franc is not threatened by these movements actually they constitute a danger signal.

The serious disadvantages of French governmental instability are clearly shown by the present instance. The most important diplomatic negotiations on disarmament which have been started with Germany, Britain and Italy are expected to be delayed if not actually interrupted. These negotiations, the Monitor understands, are tending toward the calling of a conference of the principal European powers, probably in Italy.

Similarly action is delayed on the British Government's note received here yesterday demanding removal of the French supertax on British imports. Great Britain regards this 15 per cent tax as discriminatory because American imports are not subject to the same measure, although the dollar is depreciated even more than the pound. France hesitates to impose the supertax on American goods at the moment when the Government hopes to obtain favorable tariff treatment from the United States for French wines. It is probable that the decision will now be postponed until the formation of the new Government.

Balloon Remains in Swamp

BRIDGETON, N. J., Nov. 23 (AP)—The stratosphere balloon that carried Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle and Maj. Chester L. Fordney 59,000 feet above the earth, last night spent its third night in a southern New Jersey swamp. Major Fordney disclosed that the balloon would be taken to Dearborn, Mich. He did not dislose for what purpose it was being sent there.

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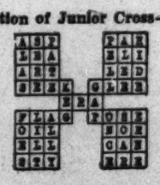

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Germany Fights Jobless Winter For Needy Men

Public Works Projects and Utility Changes Carried Forward

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The second part of the government scheme for creating employment has now come into operation.

During the spring and summer, the special aim was to support the seasonal relief of unemployment particularly by speeding up private initiative and preparing for the winter months. The present action seeks to conserve what has already been achieved and to prepare for the next move—a great drive in the spring of 1934.

In its desperate fight against unemployment, the government has been lacking neither in energy nor enthusiasm, and throughout the whole of the Reich, a number of important new public projects have been initiated.

Repairs Proposed

Among these road building, waterway extensions and railway improvements are outstanding. House repairs and improvements—such work as can be carried out in winter weather—are also expected to give employment to many hundreds of thousands.

An important question in the unemployment problem is the total sum which can be set aside for this purpose. According to the Institute of Economic Research (Konjunkturforschungs-Institut) the position in the middle of October was as follows.

Since the beginning of 1933, apart from what had been specially allocated to railway "auto roads," a fund of 2,000,000,000 marks ($476,000,000 at 4.20 RM to $1) has been created. Of this amount, schemes for the coming winter absorbing 1,400,000,000 marks have already been approved. In addition, for railway "auto ways," that is, for linking up railways with road transport in different parts of Germany, between 1,400,000,000 and 2,000,000,000 marks have been set aside.

With regard to the fact that only 2 per cent of the amount entered under the Ministry of Economy Program (the June or Reinhardt Program) has been actually paid out, the Institute explains that in many cases, the work is paid for only after it is completed.

The seriousness of the effort to maintain the gains in employment figures attained during the summer months may be judged by the reports for the previous two years. During this period, the difference between the highest number employed in the summer and the lowest in the following winter amounted to more than 1,000,000. Employment was particularly low in agriculture, the building, metal, stone, wood and transport industries.

The official statistics regarding unemployed show that in the first part of October 1933 they numbered 3,850,000, as compared with 5,109,000 during the same period in 1932. This is a tremendous improvement. At the same time, for a proper assessment, the figures of those now in concentration camps, the number of those dismissed because they were of non-Aryan descent or held "nationally-untrustworthy opinions" must also be taken into account, as well as the fact that many female workers have become unemployed (or married on financial subsidies) in order to make room for male relatives or other men workers.

"The Right to Work"

Reports show that conditions in Germany have improved during the last few months. But it is too early yet to judge whether such improvements are permanent. At the same time, the National Socialists are still pressing toward their goal—the conquest of all unemployment, the creation of work for all who can work.

"It is wrong," said Herr Bernhard Koehler, head of the National Socialist Economic Commission in Munich, "if a citizen who can live only by work is unemployed and finds no work. It is the nation's most urgent task to give its workers work and not to rest until the last unemployed has found work under normal work conditions. He has the right to get such work."

New Shovels—Enthusiasm for a Chance to Work

The Christian Science Monitor - "Atlantic," Berlin.

Germans on Relief to Build Road Near Frankfort

Japan's 'Big Five' To Announce New Policy to Nation

Diet Soon to Hear Result of Secret Parleys—Moderate Course Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan's new "unified national policy," upon which the so-called "Big Five" of the cabinet is working in almost daily sessions, will be made known early next year when the ministerial addresses are delivered in the Diet.

Parliament is scheduled to convene Dec. 23. Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito, Prime Minister; Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister; Mr. K. Takahashi, Minister of Finance and the other cabinet members will deliver their addresses during the third week in January. Each of the ministers will explain the plan as it regards his department.

When Japan withdrew from the League of Nations last March, Emperor Hirohito issued an Imperial Rescript to the effect that Japan does not want isolation or any lessening in her friendly intercourse with other nations and remains devoted to "the cause of international peace."

Moderates Regain Control

The rescript was issued when domestic opinion was sharply divided as it had been ever since the army seized virtual control of the nation. This division was not so much as to what was being done as the way it was being done. Responsible statesmen of the Empire, the intellectual classes, and millions of plain citizens thought there was grave danger an uncontrolled military might be leading them toward destruction. They demanded a voice in determining their own fate and acted quietly to check the army.

Strangely enough it was the so-called "May 15 Incident"—in which minor military officers assisted by civilian groups of extreme reactionaries assassinated Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai, bombed "capitalistic" institutions and attempted to cripple public utilities with a view to forcing the declaration of a military dictatorship—that enabled the more responsible elements of the nation to regain partial control of national policy.

The May outbreak, instead of resulting in a popular demand for a military dictatorship, revealed a public desire for a conservative course. The militarists consented to the formation of the present "National Government," headed by Viscount Saito—who, despite the fact that he is a retired naval officer always has stood against extreme militarism—and the retention of at least the theory of parliamentary government.

The Saito Cabinet has acted wisely. The Prime Minister, realizing that the first task that confronted him was to restore national unity, instituted conversations looking toward a national policy. His program was not to oppose the militarists, but to win them over. Events worked in his favor and he then began the secret sessions of the leading members of the cabinet which still are under way. The conversations were limited to five ministers—war, navy, foreign affairs, finance and the Premier—to lessen the likelihood of leaks.

Army's Demands Opposed

From the brief communiqués that have been issued it appears that the conversations so far have centered around the budget. The Premier, Minister of Finance and the Minister of Foreign Affairs have stoutly opposed the demands of the army and navy for huge appropriations and have sought a compromise. They have admitted the necessity for a military establishment capable of defending Japan's interests in the Orient, but they have not admitted that Japan ought, as the army and navy wish, to try to have a military establishment "second to none."

There are indications that a compromise gradually is being reached and that the Premier has converted the militarists to this opinion that Japan needs now to bend its efforts, not toward new conquests, but toward consolidating the position it already has won in northern Asia.

The ministerial addresses to the new Diet probably will emphasize this fact, stressing the determination of the Empire to follow a conservative course.

Observatory Marks Its 90th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Cincinnati Observatory, said to be the first erected in the United States, is celebrating its ninetieth anniversary. Astronomers and students, an estimated total of 100,000 persons, have studied the moons of Jupiter and the rings of Saturn here, according to Dr. Everett I. Yowell, director.

Former President John Quincy Adams, who was interested in astronomy and attempted to have Congress build a national observatory, laid the corner stone for this first observatory on Nov. 9, 1843. Tradition has it that he made much of the journey in stagecoach.

Citizens led by Prof. Ormsby M. Mitchell, Cincinnati College, the originator of the plan, raised the funds for this observatory as a civic project and sent the professor to Munich to obtain the lens for a telescope, Dr. Yowell said. This instrument has served since that time and followed the reconstruction of the observatory to its present site where the University of Cincinnati now makes its astronomical headquarters under Dr. Yowell's leadership.

The work and lectures of Professor Mitchell, according to Dr. Yowell, led many schools of the country to establish similar structures. The system of weather reports inaugurated here by Prof. Cleveland Abbe, second director of this observatory, aroused such interest that the Federal Government established its weather bureau to offer a similar service to the whole nation, Dr. Yowell said.

Germany Roused By 'Peace Threat' In French Paper

Alleged Reich Document Contrasts With Hitler's Conciliatory Offers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 24—Publication in the French paper, "Petit Parisien," of alleged confidential documents issued by Germany to its agents abroad, after the Reich left the League of Nations, held the primary attention of the German press today.

With unanimity possible only in a country where the press is government-controlled, almost every Berlin paper today devotes principal space to condemnation of this "destroyer of peaceful intentions."

These alleged confidential documents portray a Germany in such a contrast to Chancellor Adolf Hitler's peace overtures to France that it is understandable that consternation has been aroused here.

Lokal Anzeiger offers a reward of 50,000 marks for proof that the alleged documents emanated from any responsible authority in the Reich.

The curiosity of the average German must certainly be tremendously sharpened by the fact that up to the present it has been impossible to find a German translation of the text in the German press.

"It is the duty of the French Government," the Volkische Beobachter, a government organ, writes, "to have done with this criminal work, the aim of which is to set foreign states to arm against Germany."

The paper then reiterates attacks upon international armaments firms, declaring, "Behind all this stand the representatives of the armament industries whose business flourishes when Europe is saturated with the blood of millions. Peace means bad business for these creatures. Further they agitate for war, and poison the atmosphere with false documents so as to stir up once more a war psychosis against Germany."

Eastern Massachusetts Deficit

The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway reports a deficit of $192,891, after all deductions, for the 10 months ended Oct. 31, compared with a deficit in the like 1932 period of $299,527. The railway net operating revenue for the period was $1,471,179, compared with $1,413,619. The net railway operating income for October was $149,340, compared with $152,825 for October, 1932. The deficit for the month, after all deductions, was $5585, compared with a deficit of $4093 a yeear ago.

Chicago Submits Plan for Federal Jobs for Women

State Director of CWA Urges Expanding Present Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—A reëmployment program for women, based on the idea of mutual helpfulness among the less fortunate, which would be simply a continuation on a larger scale of what has been done here for the past two years, is Chicago's answer to the challenging statement of Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, that there has been "almost complete lack of imagination about work relief projects for women."

In answer to a telegram from Mr. Hopkins, asking for ideas from Chicago's experience in putting women to work, Mrs. Mary Gillette Moon, director of women's activities under the Civil Works Administration for Illinois, sent a comprehensive program to Washington last night.

Estimating that there are between 100,000 and 125,000 unemployed women in Chicago, Mrs. Moon said yesterday that only about half these would be reëmployable, but that given the time and money, she could put all of the reëmployable ones to work on profitable projects.

What more profitable projects are there, she asks, than those through which the unemployed can help each other, thus all pulling together to get things back to normal.

About 1000 women could be put to work in sewing rooms, earning their living while keeping themselves in trim until a regular job comes their way, and helping other jobless women get their clothes in shape so they can make a new start. This is already being done on a small scale.

Several hundred more women, perhaps those with beauty shop experience or some ability in this direction, could be employed to teach personal hygiene and grooming to the unemployed, showing them how to do much with little until their money is more plentiful, so they can face the world more confidently. Many more could be used to run laundries for the unemployed, it is pointed out.

Several hundred women could be employed at teaching mending. Several more hundred might be used as visiting housekeepers to show needy families how to get along better with what they have, how to care for children—in substance, help them with their "home economics." Many women who have had homes of their own take genuine pleasure in work of this sort, it is believed. Some 500 women might be employed in obtaining NRA pledges from housewives, if this project comes within the provisions of the CWA program.

From Mrs. Moon's experience in sending women to the various public offices to do clerical work several days a week, she is confident large scale projects of this sort can be worked out with enough time allowed to arrange the details. Filing, revision of records, other types of office work would be welcomed by many public offices which have been short of help, she is certain. Another idea is to have the worn books in the public libraries mended by women with bookbinding experience.

Federal Housing For Detroit Gets Options on Sites

Ickes Says $4,000,000 May Be Spent for Low-Cost Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 24—Options were being taken today on the ten-block site selected for the first development in Detroit's slum clearance and low-cost housing project. It is the first plan to be considered by the new Federal Emergency Housing Corporation, according to reports from Washington. Announcing that between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 could be spent here, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said that the work "would serve as a demonstration of what the Federal Government can do in the low-cost housing field."

The City Housing Commission, set up this week, advised Washington officials that work can be started soon on the actual clearing of the East Side site. The project will provide employment for 2000 persons working 30 hours a week for six months. Ten city blocks now occupied by obsolete houses are to be razed.

The section to be rebuilt will be a modern super-block. The homes are to face on lawns and paved pathways rather than streets. In the rear of the homes will be dead-end streets for deliveries and garages. Plans call for 2900 rooms, to be rented for about $6.50 a room per month. The construction will be two-story fireproof houses and work will be started on one end of the site just as soon as Mr. Ickes has been assured that all the necessary property can be bought at prices not higher than 1933 assessed valuation.

The project, which is one of 20 or more that are now being considered for American cities, is designed to eliminate the uneconomic and unsocial conditions in a crowded area close to the downtown district, now occupied in large part by Negroes. Care has been exercised in planning not to overcrowd the development with the result that the buildings will house about the same number of persons who now inhabit the district.

Mr. Ickes made it plain the plans will not be finally approved until it is assured that the site can be obtained at a reasonable price. There are 275 property owners involved and, according to the City Planning Commission, many of these have indicated that payment according to 1933 values is satisfactory.

One of the conditions set up by the Government is that the city must ask the State Legislature to form a housing authority which eventually will take over the project when it is finished. Steps have already been taken to that end.

More Auto License Tags Sold in Georgia This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Forty thousand more automobile license tags have been sold in Georgia so far than were sold during the same period of 1932, according to Mr. Marcus McWhorter of the motor vehicle department of the State Revenue Commission.

Tag revenue however, shows a loss of $2,700,000 as all tags are being sold this year at a flat rate of $3 each under a proclamation by Gov. Eugene Talmadge.

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Kirstein Assails 'Carping Criticism' Of Administration

Director of Industrial Advisory Board Talks to New England Group

A smashing attack by Mr. Louis H. Kirstein of the NRA striking on the critical comments of government policies during the past few days, set the Ninth New England Conference on edge today.

Straight from the shoulder, his summing up of the NRA, assailing particularly the views of Mr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Board, who had spoken only a few minutes before the chairman of the Industrial Advisory Board of the NRA, gave special attention to those business men who have been attacking the national Administration.

"I know," said Mr. Kirstein, "that Virgil Jordan told the National Founders Association a few days ago that instead of the NRA being responsible for the improvement, it had retarded the normal processes of business recovery, which were well under way in all other countries and had begun to show effects here.

"I wonder how many believe that?" Mr. Kirstein demanded. "Do you recall any evidence of the impending return of prosperity that was manifest before the President's recovery program was begun? Do you think many of us would have put more people to work in our shops and factories if the President's reemployment program had not compelled us?

Abolished Sweatshop

"The NRA abolished the sweatshop, which was rapidly reappearing throughout the country. Indeed, had it not been for the NRA and had things continued to drift, we probably would have had a reversal to industrial conditions in the early part of the century and all the social gains of a quarter of a century would have been wiped out."

Referring to the success of the Administration in bringing peace to the bituminous coal industry, Mr. Kirstein said "we have made more progress in a few months in establishing industrial peace in this turbulent industry than had been made during the past 15 years. I would like the critics who talk about strikes encouraged by the NRA to think of this one achievement in the coal industry.

"How pitifully short our memories are. If we would go back in history and study events before, during and after depressions what a better perspective we would have. It is an established fact that in every period of recovery labor attemps to recoup losses suffered during depression.

"In all honesty, can we blame labor when we think of their years of unemployment, of their vanished savings, of accumulated indebtedness, of doubling up with relatives in crowded quarters, of children denied education and taken out of school, of having to resort to relief agencies for the mere existence of life and finding relief agencies cutting down their allowances with every progressive month because of diminished resources?

Labor Has Right

"Let us remember, Labor has the right to demand enough to live decently. Let us not be too smug in our criticism of Labor for its restiveness. Rather, we should be grateful for the self-discipline of Labor throughout the length and breadth of this country during the past four years."

Mr. Kirstein reminded his hearers, the success of the NRA, had been achieved "after four years of the most severe depression in the history of the country. I challenge any business to show a similar result under the same conditions and during the same period of time.

"General Johnson started from scratch and had to build up and equip an organization almost over night.

"Surely mistakes have been made. Surely we have a long, hard pull before us. We cannot and should not expect miracles, but, gentlemen, shall we despair of the future?

"One thing none of us want. We do not want to go back to the days of ruthless competition, to planless drifting. Let us stop carping, negative and small-minded criticism. Let, us rather cooperate in the future development of what has been a magnificent beginning to the end that this great country and all its inhabitants may realize its unlimited potentialities for the good life for all."

Governors Unite

Bramble bushes springing up around the national recovery plain may be thorny but they are not going to prevent New England from penetrating the green pastures of prosperity.

So said the governors of the six New England states who agreed to put their shoulders in back ton to put their shoulders in back of President Roosevelt's recovery wheel and express their confidence in his ability to lead the country through the tares to the wheat.

Although New England and its people may not agree wholly to some phases of the NRA and the Government's currency policy, it is forging ahead assuringly, because, they stated, "the Government is trying to get rid of the depression, and if it is a war, we want to wage it as a war should be waged."

Talk during the two-day conference centered around currency and the NRA. Although most of the speakers disagreed with Mr. Roosevelt's inflation plans there was no direct criticism of the President.

Prof. Philip Cabot of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, in criticizing the handling of the currency problem by the Government, said that "the forgotten man today is the creditor."

Money Situation

He pointed out that the creditors in the United States far outnumber the debtors. They are th. hard-working, thrifty people who for years have been saving part of their income and putting their savings into life insurance or savings banks.

"Yet today," Professor Cabot continued, "to be a creditor in the abstract is to be an untouchable." On the money situation, he said that he believes Congress has the power to regulate currency but "I don't believe it has authority to tamper with the currency for the benefit of any class."

Commenting upon the freedom of the states, Professor Cabot declared that their sovereignty has been ignored by the NRA, and "it is time they reasserted it."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Speaker; pianist..	Five o'clock revue.	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Speaker; pianist..	popular	Dell Campo, tenor.
5:30	Singing Lady.....	Tom Mix sketch...	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Wizard of Os.....	Dance music.....	"Cowboy Tom".....
6:00	Yale University Band	Evening Tattler..	Reports; talk.....	Kaltenborn's news
6:15	serenade	records; talks....	Talk; dance music	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; music.....	Black and Blue...	Football Forecasts.
6:45	Lowell Thomas.....	Your Folks & Mine	Local dance music.	Talk, Ted Husing.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Vocal program....	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news....
7:15	Three Musketeers....	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill....	Fischer's Orchestra
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	Circus sketch.....	'Music on the Air'	Dance program...
7:45	Irene Rich, talk	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	Raymond Pugh &
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	Vocal trio; orch.t.	Brunswick Orch..
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra..	Cavaliers quartet;	Edwin C. Hill.....	Bette Brooks, songs
8:30	Dangerous Paradise...	pianos; Rosario	March of Time,	As I See It.....
8:45	Red Davis sketch....	Bourdon's Orch...	news sketches...	Modern Minstrel..
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Fred Allen's Revue;	Irvin Cobb; orch..	Dance music.....
9:15	tra; Leah Ray.....	Roy Atwell; orch.	Threads Happiness	Organ recital.....
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark, Herrick;	Football Show;	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	Morris Rakov Or.	speakers; music..	Reports; news.....
10:00	"Ironmaster"; sketch,	The First Nighter,	Olsen & Johnson,	Jacques Fischer's
10:15	with band music....	dramatic sketch.	soloists; orch....	Orchestra; songs.
10:30	Address, President	Lum and Abner's	"Greek Orator"...	President Roosevelt
10:45	Roosevelt	Friday Sociable..	Reports; news....	Symphonic Strings
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Ranny Weeks and	News Service.....
11:15	News flashes.....	Davis Orchestra..	his orchestra.....	Boswell Sisters...
11:30	Milton Ebbins and	Jack Denny and	Isham Jones and	
11:45	his Ambassadors....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, WAAB, Army-Navy football game, from Philadelphia.
1:45 WEEI, WNAC, Harvard-Yale football game, from Brighton, Mass.
4:00 WBZ, Notre Dame-Southern California football game, South Bend, Ind.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.
6:45 WBZ, "CCC in Winter Quarters," Col. C. A. Trott, Monpelier, Vt.
6:45 WEEI, "Half Hour for Men," with J. C. Nugent; male quartet.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Thanksgiving Thoughts," Gov. Stanley C. Wilson, Vermont.
8:00 WBZ, "Economics of the New Deal": speakers program.
8:15 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, Franco-Italian piano duo.
8:30 WNAC, George Jessel; Vera Van; Eton Boys; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Russian Symphony Concert, Frank Black, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; soloist; vocal groups; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Leo Reisman's Orchestra; Vivian Ruth, soloist.
9:30 WAAB, Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, conductor; Indian legend.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Program from and to Byrd Antarctic ship S. S. Ruppert.
10:00 WBZ, "Headquarters," sketch depicting crime from beginning to close, with John B. Kennedy.
10:45 WAAB, "Leaders in Action," H. V. Kaltenborn.
11:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch from San Francisco.
11:30 WNAC, Dedication of new transmitter of WMBC, Kansas City, Mo.
11:45 WBZ, "Hollywood on the Air": guest soloists; orchestra.
12:00 WNAC, Portland Junior Symphony Orchestra concert.

Sunday's Features

12:45 WNAC, "The United States and Europe," Dr. Christian Lange, from Geneva.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Grete Stueckgold, Gustav Schuetzendorf, soloists; Lawrence Gilman.
8:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Concert: Egon Petri, pianist; symphony orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Conclave of Nations: Belgian Ambassador; Belgian music.
11:30 WBZ, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Former Kaiser Delves Into Ancient Symbols

DOORN, Holland, Nov. 24 (AP)—Former Kaiser Wilhelm spends these long wintry nights studying ancient symbols and their meanings. It may have been the swastika which is now an integral part of Germany's flag that caused the one-time ruler to speculate on the significance of that and other hoary emblems.

To a select circle of friends he revealed the result of his studies in the form of a lecture, the subject of which was the "Yang and Yin" Chinese monad. Well known throughout the Far East, the monad consist of two commalike figures, head to tail, in a circle. To his audience Wilhelm pointed out that the "Yang and Yin" symbol suggested movement, as did the Swastika.

The antiquity of the "Yang and Yin" and similar symbols was demonstrated, he added, by neolithic remains in which it figured. Phœnician, Babylonian, Greek and Mexican pottery have yielded a harvest of interesting information on these symbols, he said. He has asked a number of German and Dutch savants to lecture at Doorn House on what he called this fascinating theme.

Governors Island Airport Project Pressed by Mayor

Availability of Federal Funds Prompts Plea for Indorsement

A national network of airports to be carried out by civil works funds was announced by Mr. E. L. Vidal, federal director of aeronautics, in a telegram to Gov. Joseph B. Ely today.

Immediately upon hearing of the Government's intention, Mayor James M. Curley rushed plans for the development of Governors Island as an airport and to connect it with the present Boston Airport. This work would furnish employment to about 5000 residents of Boston, it is estimated.

The telegram to Governor Ely, which stated that the Department of Commerce would construct the airports at once, was turned over immediately to Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Civil Works Board.

Mayor Curley informed Mr. Bartlett that he had been seeking to have the Federal Government take over Governors Island as an airport for a long time. It is ideally situated for such a port and would so greatly add to Boston's air facilities that it would place Boston in a leading position as regards airports. He said that this plan could be easily carried out under the Department of Commerce's program.

The City of Boston has filled in up to a distance of 100 feet from the island. The Mayor declared that it would be a comparatively easy job to fill in the remainder and connect Governors Island with the present Boston Airport.

"It would be a real job," Mayor Curley said, "and would furnish needed employment. Plans are already prepared and can be gathered and presented to federal authorities on short notice."

When Mr. Bartlett inquired if the Mayor could select someone competent to discuss the Governor's Island project with Washington officials, the Mayor volunteered to make a personal visit to the capital. He said he would leave for Washington Monday night. There he will meet with the representative selected by Adj.-Gen. John H. Agnew, who has been requested by telephone to find someone to send at once to Washington to discuss Massachusetts' part in the national airport program.

Mr. Vidal's telegram to Governor Ely said that airport sites must be owned or leased by states or municipalities. He said that the plan also includes improving existing inadequate fields and that several works administration jobs must be underway in two weeks.

Although several other Boston projects were approved by the civil works board, no action has been taken on Mayor Curley's proposal to develop the Strandway in South Boston. The Mayor, however, has not given up his plans and as a result of a discussion with Bartlett will submit to the City Council Monday a request that the city borrow $300,000 to cover cost of materials to be used in the development. Approval of the Strandway project his been delayed because of the amount of material necessary to carry it out.

Mayor Curley said that 1500 men couold be put to work on the project which when completed would give Boston a resort such as no other city in the country can boast of. He pointed out that the city still has $1,700,000 left in its borrowing power and that he could submit a loan order of $300,000 to cover the costs of materials.

Reich Church Split Shelves Other Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

Church is founded, not upon community of blood or race, but upon the Holy Ghost," and that present tendencies, such as those which are a betrayal of the Evangelical Church to the German movement with its Nordic ideas, should be condemned.

That differences exist between the State and the Roman Catholic Church in certain sections is also shown by references in contemporary political speeches. Thus Herr Siebert, Prime Minister of Bavaria, recently declared that the proclamation of the Roman Catholic Bishop before the last election was very "lukewarm" toward both the State and Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Herr Siebert further regretted the absence in that proclamation of that free support which the new state demanded from all.

Here the totalitarian demands of the National Socialist State are seen in sharp contrast to the totalitarian conception of the Roman Catholic Church, which takes not Germany, but the whole world for its field. And there are many who see that a clash must come in different spheres in connection with these two conceptions, particularly in tension during the coming months.

A remarkable attack against the "new heathendom" appears in a Roman Catholic Church newspaper of Berlin.

"Those who think faith in Germany is enough, those who talk of respect for moral law as sufficient, probably fail to realize that they are undermining the best and most enduring foundatons of the Chancellor's work," the paper says.

This article can also be read in conjunction with the recent misunderstanding between the Hitler Youth and the Roman Catholic Youth organizations. In that instance leaders of the church felt control of their own youth was being interfered with by a purely political organization.

Newcastle to Establish Museum of Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE, Eng.—In the near future Newcastle is to have its own industrial museum. One of the few remaining relics of the North East Coast Exhibition of four years ago, the Palace of Arts, will serve as the site.

Various branches of industry, including a ship model section, will be represented by exhibits. This will depict almost every type of seagoing vessel from an eighteenth century frigate to a modern liner. Two model lifeboats have been lent by King George. One is a model of the Berwick lifeboat, Albert Victor, of 1867, and the other is a model of a similar type of craft presented to the Russian National Lifeboat Institution in the days of the tsars.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Unsettled and warmer, probably with light rain tonight; Saturday fair, with temperatures probably in the 40's, becoming colder by late Saturday; moderate to fresh southerly shifting to westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snow and slightly warmer in south portion tonight; Saturday generally fair and colder.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy, slightly warmer, probably light rain or snow in north and west portions tonight; Saturday generally fair and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and slightly warmer tonight; Saturday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to west and northwest winds, and overcast weather with light rain or snow over north portion tonight; Saturday generally fair.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 4:48 p. m., Saturday 5:27 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:46 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"FAIR AND WARMER" (Strand — Huntington Avenue). The Galvin Players present this comedy by Avery Hopwood at 3 and 8:30 in the course of continuous performance rounded out with movies.

"HAZEL KIRKE" (Peabody Playhouse) Steele McKaye's melodrama, first produced in 1879 at Providence, revived by The Stagers. This is society night. 9.

"THE FIRST APPLE" (Shubert). Conrad Nagel and Irene Purcell. Reviewed on Tuesday. 8:30.

"MARY OF SCOTLAND" (Colonial). Theater Guild production, with Helen Hayes. 8:15.

Music

STRADIVARIUS QUARTET — "Quartet in F major," by Haydn; "Pantaisie Hébraique," by Alfred Pochin, second violin of the quartet; "Quartet in C Minor," by Brahms. In the Fogg Museum. 8.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — "Cradle Song." Dorothea Wieck, the teacher in "Maedchen in Uniform," in her first American picture. The Boswell Sisters, of radio fame, head stage show. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 7:45, 10:40.

KEITH'S—"Little Women." Katharine Hepburn, Edna May Oliver, Joan Bennett and Paul Lukas in cast. Premiere at 8.

BOSTON—"Master of Men," with Jack Holt and Fay Wray. James Melton, radio tenor, heads vaudeville bill. 10:14 a. m., 1:23, 4:41, 7:50, 10:50.

MODERN—"The World Changes." Paul Muni in historically valuable story of the growth of the West in general and Chicago in particular—with emphasis on wealth obtained through stock yards. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:40.

STATE—"The Prizefighter and the Lady." 12, 2:30, 5, 7:15, 9:45.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Dick Powell and Ann Dvorak in "College Coach." Reviewed yesterday. Also Charles Laughton in tropical story, "White Woman." Paramount at 10:32 a. m., 1:20, 4:08, 6:56, 9:44. Fenway at 2:07, 4:50, 7:25, 10.

UPTOWN—"Ann Vickers," with Irene Dunne and Walter Huston. "Alice on Broadway" on stage. Film feature at 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Revue at 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Other Events

"SELECTIONS FROM J. M. BARRIE"—Lecture and readings by Joseph E. Connor of Emerson College. In the Du Baron Studio, 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

"THE MIKADO"—Music and dramatic departments of The Margaret Fuller House present this Gilbert and Sullivan operetta in Hannum Hall, 7 Temple Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

FORUM PLAYERS—"The Red Thread of Guilt," a mystery play acted by the Laboratory Players—a Negro little theater group. The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30.

Y. W. C. A.—Free recreation night: bowling, swimming, roller skating, etc. 7 to 10.

FLOWER SHOW—With special Japanese chrysanthemum display. Horticultural Hall. 9 a. m. to 10.

BRANSON DE COU—Gives still another impression of Russia, with pictures taken this year. Symphony Hall. 8:15.

RICHARD HALLIBURTON—Speaks at John Weeks Junior High School, Newton. 8.

STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSES—New classes begin: "Traffic Management," Sever Hall, Harvard, 7:30; "Advanced Income Tax Problems," Sever Hall, Harvard, 7:45; "Good Taste in Dress," for women, Boston Teachers' College, 7:15.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — "New Ski Trails in New Hampshire," illustrated talk by John F. Carleton. Twentieth Century Club. 7:30.

TOMORROW

Football

HARVARD vs. YALE, Soldiers' Field. 2.

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Concert: Jacques Rubinstein, violinist; Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

FREE MOVIES FOR CHILDREN—Picture talk, "Pinocchio." In Children's Museum at 11 a. m. and 3.

"SCENIC AMERICA"—Illustrated lecture by Henry Warren Poor at the Women's Republican Club. 2:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Colonial Portraits," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Lecture by Col. Charles Wellington Furlong on "Iraq and Feisal the Fearless." 1.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Walk to Red Rock, Lynn Beach and Little Nahant. Meet for 1:20 train from North Station.

Spiritual Leadership Urged To Solve Problems of World

Materialistic Viewpoint Breaks Down in Press of Upset Economy, English Vicar Tells Beacon Hill Church Audience

Yesterday a trumpet was blown in Brimmer Street; a trumpet that must have sent tremors along the ivy-clad fronts of the substantial fortresses of conservatism; that echoed and re-echoed over the bulwarks of Beacon Hill.

Yesterday afternoon, in the rectory of the Church of the Advent, which spreads its foundations on ground that has been tilled and paved by the spades of vested interests and the interest on investments, an English vicar gazed out along the brownstone fronts and talked. His accent delightful, his appearance calculated to soothe the sensibilities of the most conservative Brahmin on the hill, he shattered the atmosphere of somnolent gentility with his trumpet blast of liberalism.

"In the Anglo-Catholic church," he said, "there is today a waking consciousness of the necessity of some sort of socialistic endeavor. In America the same thing is to be found. But in America the movement has so far been confined to the contemplation of theories, whereas we in England are militant, keenly interested, not only in the theory, but in leading our people toward a practical solution of the problem that a crumbling capitalistic system has left on our doorstep."

Below the study window a man was walking in the dim grayness of November twilight. His collar was around his ears, his shoulders bent. He did not even glance around at the lacquered-and-chrome-plated symbol of the age of the machine that purred into the quietness of Mount Vernon Street. The machine vanished. The shabby man plodded along, remaining for a longer time in view of the window before he disappeared in the direction of the Common.

"We are living," the Reverend W. G. Peck, vicar of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Manchester, Eng., declared, "in the twilight of a system. It was a system that prospered because of the existing circumstances. In industrial England, factories and mills poured out an increasing flood of manufactured goods. The worker was not paid a wage that allowed him to purchase the work of his hands. Therefore other markets were necessary. These markets were found in those parts of the world where the machine had not penetrated.

"America was in exactly the same position as England, except that she found these markets within her own borders. The west was being developed, was absorbing all that the industrial east could turn out.

"Then the war, and the aftermath. England went after her foreign markets once more, and found that they had vanished. America's east turned toward the west and south and found not customers but competitors. The machine had reached to the farthest corners of the globe. The capitalistic system had run its course.

"Bolstered and supported it has struggled on. Here and there it has been replaced by other systems. Communism has raised its voice and cried a way out. But that way lies in direction of spiritual starvation. In order to share in the world's bounty the worker is told that he must give up his individual freedom, must merge himself in the mass. In other words the escape offered is from the jungle system of capitalism to the ant hill order of communism."

Then came the real trumpet note. "The time has come for spiritual leadership," Mr. Peck declared. "All the systems up to now have been materialistic. Our civilization, its economic codes and educational system, has been based on the belief that there is a scarcity of all needful things; that man is a competitive animal, the strongest winning plenty and weakest being trampled underfoot. There is not a single fact to support this theory today. The whole world freely admits that our problem is one of oversupply, and then attempts to meet this problem by a process of limitation.

"Herein lies the necessity for spiritual leadership. For no set of material codes or tenets can help us. Only spiritual vision can perceive the way out of it all.

"It is because this spiritual standpoint disagrees with every rule laid down by a material system that the present path seems to lead into socialistic ways. But the leadership must be spiritual. The understanding that sways the leader must be that man is not a slave of circumstance, that he is not a tool to be used by any system, but that he is free, divinely endowed with all possibilities. That he is not a victim of any shortage, but has a full share of an existing bounty.

"This must be the basis for any theory preached in the world today. This is the socialism that the young people of the whole earth are hungering for. No matter what the practical system may be that is set up this must be its foundation.

"The young people today?" There is no hesitation in Mr. Peck's answer. "Following the war a wave of materialism swept the world. All the props had been swept away. The young people would not listen to the teaching of the churches. Today the swing is in the right direction. The young people are hungering and thirsting for spiritual teaching and guidance. The old theories have been shattered. The old world of selfishness and materialism is melting under foot. And they are crying for a sure foundation.

"No purely material theory will do. Only the spiritual leader can envisage the tremendous possibilities of the era that lies just over the threshold. Imagine, for instance, a civilization where the possibilities of man are recognized; where the philosophy of abundance is accepted; where the necessities of life are recognized as being as free as the air we breathe.

"Such a recognition would free man from the shackles that now bind him. It would loose education from the belief that its purpose is to prepare man for the battle of earning a living. With true living discerned, education would take its rightful place as a cultural force, teaching man not how to make a living, but how to live more abundantly.

"Such a program cannot be envisaged, much less instituted by any materialistic agency. The whole thing is beyond any grasp save that of the spiritual. Therefore I repeat, the leaders of tomorrow must be spiritual leaders. To them the world is now turning. In whatever measure they answer this call will the speed of our advance be measured."

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Nov. 26

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.3m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

NEW YORK—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

TULSA, Okla.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KVOO, 1140kc-263m.

Seniors Study Forestry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, Nov. 24—Seventeen seniors of the University of Maine have left the campus for the big woods where they will spend nine weeks learning forestry from the lumberjacks' angle. The group will put up in camp huts at Princeton, Maine, which has always been used by foresters.

The Dance

Angna Enters

Miss Anga Enters was cordially received by a good-sized audience at the second of her consecutive recitals in the Repertory Theater last evening. It is evident that this original artist, who presents "compositions in dance form" that are really mimed pictures, has a following here. So it is fair to assume that she would be welcome in a return engagement not too far in the future. If she does return, say by early spring, it is to be hoped she will present the two sequences, "Pagan Greece" and "Life Is a Dream," that aroused so much interest in New York last winter.

The quicksilver of satire flows through her "episodes." As we watched the new numbers of the evening before repeated, the ideas behind them were elucidated and we enjoyed more fully the observant detail in "Vienna, Provincial," showing richly the reactions of a young girl returning from church and going to a party. On second view "The Boy Cardinal" became more sinister and we felt the social criticism of a medieval religious attitude. "Auto Da Fé" again plunged deeply into emotion as a dream of religious persecution, not too remote from our own time. And we found a thread of irony in the Byzantine "Ikon."

The entirely new numbers of last evening were "'Tis Pity She's A ——" and "Peon's Heavenly Robe" from the Mexican cycle, "Land of the Plumed Serpent," the latter requiring further observation for our fuller understanding. That is, though much was conveyed of the peon's superstitious beliefs, intensified by the sound of an owl's hooting, the rattle of the ratchet and the melody of the clay flute, we felt that we had not perceived the complete intent of the impression.

There is laughter in many of Miss Enters's compositions and amazing variety in her program. Witness the contrast between "'Tis Pity" and "Field Day"—which immediately followed—and the enchanting comment on Pre-Raphaelite æstheticism in "Antique in the English Manner."

M. L.

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Tip on Fred Allen

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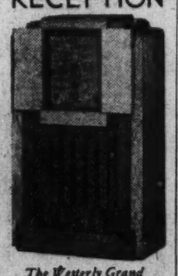
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The Editor's Puzzle

161

9 The runner ~~was one of~~ ~~those runners who~~ ran ~~a~~ swift ~~race~~ and ~~as~~ ~~steadily, without putting~~ ~~himself~~ first ~~and~~ ~~he was~~ in the race to win, ~~and~~ ~~of course~~ the spectators ~~that would have~~ felt ~~sure~~ he had the ~~his rival's~~ ~~best chance of the two~~ ~~men~~ in the finals.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

'Port' For Miniature Yachts Included In Boston Project

Famous Hollow Spar Builder Who Developed Sport 50 Years Ago Seeks to Have Pastime Added to 1936 Olympiad

Over on the East Boston water front, on the Coleridge Street point, a middle-aged man pores over his blue prints and drawings, juggling cube roots and square roots, sail areas, ballasting and all the fine calculations which enter into the designing of great racing vessels.

But no man will ever experience the joy of feeling one of his decks heave and plunge beneath his feet, for these little decks are only three or four feet long and the displacements of the craft are figured in pounds, not in tons.

The man is Mr. Frederick L. Pigeon, president of the Boston Model Yacht Club, charter member of the International Model Yacht Racing Association, owner of six miniature racers, builder of more than 200 of them. He has supervised the construction of fully 1000 others built by boys at various schools, clubs, settlement houses and community centers. Mr. Pigeon, with his two brothers, is the owner of the old Pigeon spar yard, founded by his grandfather in 1830, and from which have gone forth thousands of spars, flagpoles, and hollow masts for great cup defenders and racing craft.

History of Sport

He became interested in model yacht racing nearly 50 years ago and gradually built up an association of enthusiasts for this sport. He assisted in forming the first national association about 15 years ago. The introduction of a rudder automatically controlled by the swing of the foot of the sail, dates back to about that time.

The yachts used in the international races are known as international class A. Their dimensions are as follows: length on deck 70 to 76 inches, length at water line 48 to 53 inches, sail spread 1800 square inches, height of mast 88 inches above the deck. The rules governing their contests are almost identical with the rules observed by their seagoing prototypes. They are required to compete on a triangular course with the sails and rudders to be quickly adjusted for the next "leg" at each turning point.

Then they must compete on a two-way course, running before the wind and beating to windward. So skillfully are they adjusted that in beating to windward the rudder is lashed and does not function, the little craft steering itself by the alternating swing of the main boom to port or starboard each time it threatens to come about and run before the wind. The yachts are capable of 7 to 8 miles per hour in a good breeze.

Special Course

Mr. Pigeon many years ago saw the need of a national organization to put America on the model yacht racing map, so he organized it. Next he voiced a plea for a local waterway that could be set aside for this pastime and which would give profitable occupation and pastime to thousands of boys and men of greater Boston. Their efforts to race their little craft off the public beaches were fraught with too many trials to be enjoyable.

Finally when the Metropolitan District Commission and the State government accepted the $1,000,000 gift of Mrs. James J. Storrow, to beautify the Charles River Basin, Mr. Pigeon leaped into action. For months he worked to foster the lagoon which is now being prepared on the Charlesbank. It will become the race course for visiting fleets from all over the United States and, it is hoped, from the entire world.

Mr. Pigeon is hoping to have the racing of model yachts incorporated into the Olympic Games before the Berlin Olympiad of 1936. This matter is being used by the International Association. His dream of making the Charlesbank course the greatest in all the world, may be realized, as this course will be 1000 feet long by 250 wide when finished, as compared to the 800 and 900 foot courses in various parts of Europe. Also the banks of the local course will be very low, only a trifle above the average deck height of the little racers, thus assuring that they will never be pocketed beside a high wall or bank with no wind to fill their sails.

'—And a Wind That Follows Fast!'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Model Yachts in a Thrash to Windward

Two Class A Racers Sailing Closehauled in a Piping 25-Knot Single

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Down With Crime!

Public indifference to the crime problem receives a vigorous dig from Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, State Commissioner of Public Safety. The General spoke at the Chamber of Commerce last evening, before members of the Massachusetts Motor Truck Club. He stressed the need for greater appropriations to improve the facilities for detecting and suppressing criminals.

Here are some salient quips:

"You cannot expect to have a policeman on foot catch a gangster going 60 miles an hour in a car.

"Only 28 of 355 municipalities have radio-equipped cars.

"Today the racketeer lives in a high-class neighborhood, wears a dinner suit, gives money to charity, and neighbors pay no attention as to how he makes his living.

"It is only a step now from bootlegging, gambling and such crimes to racketeering, which is costing business in New York 20 to 25 per cent more to do business.

"The public needs to be aroused or we may have it here."

Radio for Captain Lutz

Speaking of police and radio equipment, Capt. Louis E. Lutz, former commander of Station 13, is tuning in on a new set. It isn't short-wave police calls that the Captain selects, however, since his new radio is the ornamental long-wave type that fits into the parlor landscape.

It is a retirement gift from the force at Station 13. Lieut. Michael J. Trainor, acting captain, made the presentation speech in the presence of all the men at roll call. The appreciative captain voiced a hearty response.

Ely Gets Cranberries

Sparkling molds of jiggling cranberry jell will add color as well as flavor to the family board at Governor Ely's on Thanksgiving Day. The Governor is thanking the Bog Workers' Local Union of Wareham for a box of choice cranberries. They were received at the State House yesterday.

Accompanying the box was a message thanking Governor Ely for his efforts "made for the benefit of the workers." Gratitude of giver and receiver indicates that what is sauce for the cranberry growers is going to be sauce for the Governor.

Last of the Nancy

The ill wind that blew the Philadelphia schooner Nancy hard ashore at Nantasket Beach seven winters age has blown from 50 to 100 jobs into the ranks of Hull's unemployed. The Nancy has come to be regarded as an unsightly intruder upon the vast stretch of beach in Hull. The Massachusetts Public Works Commission has authorized the town to put men to work dismantling the wreck next Monday.

The Nancy was a big five-masted schooner, one of the last survivors of the Yankee sailing fleet. Cast up high and dry like a stranded whale, she was long a mecca for curious sightseers. Gradual disintegration and waning public interest have resulted in a petition to remove the vessel. However, a good many dwellers along the beach, may find that removal of the great black hulk and her gaunt spars will leave a lonesome place against the bleak November sky.

Northern Ireland Warns De Valera to Keep Out

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Nov. 24 (AP)—If Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, crosses the border to take an active part in the forthcoming South Down elections, Northern Ireland authorities said today, he is to be served with an exclusion order.

This order, if ignored, would mean imprisonment or deportation. He is running for a seat in the House of Commons in Northern Ireland as a representative of South Down.

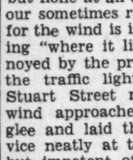
Boston Snapshots

Music in the Wintry Air — The radio waves which agitate the ether this Christmas will doubtless carry plenty of carols. But the singers in the cozy studios can hardly get into the spirit of the thing in the way that old-fashioned doorstep carolers, with throats well wrapped in frosty mufflers, can expect to do. Members of the West Roxbury Sinfonietta, whose first concert was given on Wednesday evening, plan to add the melodious blasts of their brass instruments to the voices of caroling school children this Christmas. Very likely many loudspeakers will lapse into silence when this snow-flavored music is heard outside.

Boston Radio Paper Grows—The smell of fresh paint assailed our nostrils as we stepped into Number 34 Court Square, to see the new quarters of The Microphone, New England's radio newspaper. On either side of a shiplike corridor, cozy glass-inclosed rooms accommodated editors, advertising department and publisher. G. Carleton Pearl, the editor, led us back to the composing room where, in turn, Joseph H. Goodman conducted us to the basement to look over the new press. The latter is a Goss Coxo-Type, the first of its kind in New England. It can turn out 3500 16-page tabloid sized papers per hour. The new press was installed and the two Intertype and one Ludlow machines were set up and put into service in less than a week. The issue of The Microphone published today was produced entirely in its own new plant. Next week the history of the paper, established less than a year ago, will be given in detail in the first of its new larger-sized issues.

"How Are The Mighty Fallen!"—Traffic policemen exercise absolute authority over four-wheeled vehicles, intended authority over bicycles and slight authority over roller skaters and pedestrians—but none at all over our sometimes riotous friend Æolus, for the wind is in the habit of blowing "where it listeth." Perhaps annoyed by the proudly glaring eye of the traffic light at Tremont and Stuart Street recently, a gust of wind approached with a howl of glee and laid the whole signal device neatly at the feet of watchful but impotent officers. It then proceeded on its way at the unlawful speed of 38 miles an hour—so said the weather man.

Fayette Street Craftsmen—"Carey Village" was a fashional enough neighborhood back in 1775 when spacious colonial houses were being erected on Fayette Street, and when machines had not yet usurped the glory of handicraft. Between Arlington and Broadway Streets, Fayette may still be found, but until comparatively recent years it seemed that fashionable footsteps would never tread its sidewalks again. Then to No. 15 came Charles R. Redman, to be sought out by those of the social elite who appreciated fine cabinet work. Gradually experts in other crafts established themselves in the same building until together they formed The Craftsmen's Guild. Today the group includes Genevieve Thomas, sculpturess of small groups; Margaret Davis, illustrator of books; Gertrude Twitchell, enamel worker; Virginia Butterworth, decorator, and other craftsmen and artists. This week a new exhibition room, "The Fayette Galleries," has been opened. To celebrate the occasion the whole house has been thrown open to the public. Numbers of people have visited it each day and have watched the members of the guild at work in their various crafts.



Friends to Horses—In spite of trucks we still have work horses, and in spite of oil burners we still have cold weather outside. Although we may leave a truck standing in the bitter wind without ill effects, if it is properly dosed with alcohol, a horse needs a little more careful attention—and in this case warm blankets outside are more acceptable than alcohol inside. The Boston Work-Horse Relief Association has circulated bulletins calling upon horse owners and drivers to provide good warm blankets and raincovers for their animals—and and to make use of them when the horses are left standing. The association also points out that horses should be properly shod before the arrival of icy streets. Anyone catching sight of a chilly horse, standing without a blanket, is invited to call the association at Highlands 2296 and give the name or number on the wagon.

Melodrama and Hat Racks — Steele Mackaye, author of the 54-year-old melodrama "Hazel Kirke" now being played by The Stagers, deserves fame of other kinds too. Every time we rise in a movie theater to allow another patron to pass, we owe him a debt of gratitude that nothing more than a toe has been stepped on—for to Mr. Mackaye goes the honor of inventing the tip-up seat and the elusive hat rack beneath it. The first overhead lighting effects are attributed to him too, and many years before sliding stages, elevator stages and plaster skydomes were introduced from Europe the versatile playwright had worked out these ideas in detail.

More Still Waters—We needed no divining rod to locate the municipal swimming pool in Jamaica Plain in the course of our hunt for winter swimming places open to the public. The large and imposing recreation center stands back behind trees with a broad sweep of driveway approaching its front door. Here, we felt, we should be greeted by sounds of light-hearted shouts and splashing dives. But no—once again the waters of the big pool stood undisturbed and silent—except for the faint dripping of a shower bath. This was too much for us. Something had to be done about it—especially at the end of the two-mile walk we had just taken. The ticket taker generously shoved back our proffered 10 cents—and as the guest of the City of Boston, bearing small towels and soap, we approached the pool. After chasing one small cake of soap round a large shower bath, we finally shattered the calm of the green waters — with considerable delight, especially when we found their temperature was exactly right.

That the pool is seldom deserted ordinarily, we learned when the attendant told us that as many as 400 people often use it—on women's days, too. He also unlocked and switched on the lights in the great gymnasium upstairs and exhibited the spacious locker rooms of the busy shower bath department.

Even a Cat Is Safe—Even a cat could step into an elevator just installed in the new Publishing House, without danger of being caught in the automatically closing doors. Electric eyes watch the threshold constantly. Anything intercepting the light beams, whether as large as a person—or as small as a hand or foot, gets immediate action. The doors shoot wide open again. We enjoyed reaching out a toe yesterday and seeing the quick response—kicking the doors open without touching them! The elevator is one of the first to be built for both freight and passenger service. It has both hand and button controls for the use of an operator, or it may be used for automatic operation by passengers.

Pinchot Blocks Move Of Pennsylvania Wets

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23 (AP)—Acting under orders of Gov. Gifford Pinchot, state troopers have halted the "wet parade" of liquor from Pennsylvania into New Jersey and other states which distillers started in effort to avoid the new $2-a-gallon tax on all intoxicants in storage.

Less than an hour after the order was issued, troopers were guarding all exits from the State and also watched the loading platforms of the distilleries. They prevented the movement of all liquor unless a tax receipt was presented.

State's Support For NRA Asked At Boston Rally

A drive has been launched to place Massachusetts among the states which have made violation of the National Recovery Act a state offense. The Massachusetts state recovery board has sent a letter to Gov. Joseph B. Ely, asking that a law be passed to place the strength of the State back of the NRA.

In the letter the board pointed out that California, Colorado, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Utah, Virginia and Wisconsin have passed enabling legislation to make the NRA more effective. These states provide penalties under the state laws for violators of the codes, provision for preference in state and municipal bids for firms operating under a code and provision for action on code violations in the state courts.

In the meantime, while Governor Ely reserved his decision, national and state progress under the NRA was vividly related at a rally luncheon held today at the Boston Chamber of Commerce building under the auspices of the Boston recovery committee. Mr. William E. Sweet, former Governor of Colorado and special representative of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, was the chief speaker. He explained the movement, its accomplishments and its plans of the future.

Nearly 400 business representatives attended the luncheon. Maj. Travers D. Carman, NRA chairman for Boston and Suffolk County, presided.

Boy Scouts Help To Check Crime

Boy Scouts are the force which can stop the flood of crime throughout the nation at its source—in youth. This, in substance, is what Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety, said is one of the greatest values of the movement.

Speaking last night at the annual meeting of the Boston Council of Boy Scouts of America, in the Hotel Westminster, General Needham declared, "We are confronted with a serious crime situation. If the underworld decides to kill or kidnap you the chances are that it can do it. War, prohibition and the depression have all been blamed for this condition; but the real trouble is that we see on all sides of us a decline in the principles of American citizenship."

He pointed out that the crime age is from 19 to 21. Lack of proper training, especially in citizenship, is the fundamental reason why these youths turn to crime. He added that the Boy Scouts organization is the most capable of remedying this situation.

Old Apple Trees Fall Before Ax Of Relief Funds

Civil Works Project Puts Hundreds at Work in Ancient Orchards

An old New England institution—the apple tree—starts falling today before the blows of the woodman's ax.

Limbs gnarled by the elements, trunks torn and softened by the test of years, monuments to New England antiquity—the farmer bows his head in tribute as a hero falls.

Servants they have stood for decades, and they still serve as they fall. At least 1500 unemployed and needy men in Massachusetts alone will thank the apple tree in years to come for the wages that carried them through a winter. Axes that now beat a steady rhythm against the trunks of these stalwart sentinels are handled by persons from the ranks of the jobless and the welfare lists of 300 towns.

That's the idealistic side. The practical viewpoint is that the elimination of these trees from the fields of New England will do away with breeders of insects that prey on the more productive orchards.

The old trees are also responsible for cluttering the markets with none too desirable fruit, presenting a type of unfair competition against the progressive farmers. Most of these unproductive trees are owned by farmers who sell their apples only as a sideline and do not take proper care of the orchards.

A release from property owners must be solicited before the men can get busy with the ax.

Funds for their extermination to the tune of $300,000 came through the Civil Works Program channels. At least 30 to 40 farmers have already given permission to the authorities to clear out their orchards of these ancient undesirables.

The official state setup includes a state supervisor, county supervisors and town foremen who have knowledge of tree lore. The sound of falling apple trees will be heard today for the first time in Middlesex and Worcester counties.

Relief of unemployment is the direct impetus to the program. In the end, it will give farmers a chance to clean out their fields free of cost and to their profit if they want the wood for the fireplace. Otherwise it will go to keep the needy warm.

Meanwhile the farmer whose father and grandfather have watched the old friends grow to sturdy maturity cannot be blamed for a reminiscent mood or two.

Natural Gas Sales Up

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Sales of manufactured and natural gas aggregated 86,416,800,000 cubic feet in September, an increase of nearly 7 per cent over the corresponding month last year, the American Gas Association reported today. In spite of the augmented sales, revenues continued to lag, income amounting to $48,800,000 for the month, as compared with $49,874,000 in September last year.

Estate Bounded by Sound of Horn Offered for Sale in Oxfordshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—Said by tradition to have been granted more than 900 years ago by King Canute to William Pewse, a forbear of the Pusey family, the Pusey estate in Oxfordshire is for sale for the first time.

The story of the gift is a romantic one, for Pusey House is probably the only remaining estate which was held by what was known as "cornage," which dates back to the very early days of English history.

The family story relates that when Canute was fighting against Ethelred and Unready and his son, Edmund Ironside, William Pewse disguised himself and took news of the dispositions of the Saxons to Canute, who was encamped at Cherbury Camp, the old earthworks of which can still be seen on the Pusey estate.

The Danish King was so grateful for being saved from walking into an ambush that he gave a horn to Pewse. With this horn went the grant of the surrounding land so far as the horn could be heard.

This horn, of a dark-brown color and 2½ feet long, is still in the possession of the Pusey family and for some centuries formed the title to the land, though nowadays written deeds have replaced it. It was later mounted with a silver band of fifteenth century workmanship, on which is engraved,

King Knowde geve William Pewse
Thys horne to holde by thy lande.

It is said that the horn was produced in the year 1861 in a law case before the notorious Judge Jeffreys.

In the grounds of Pusey House is a black walnut tree, only two of which are said to exist today in England; also an ancient plane tree reputed to be 1000 years old.

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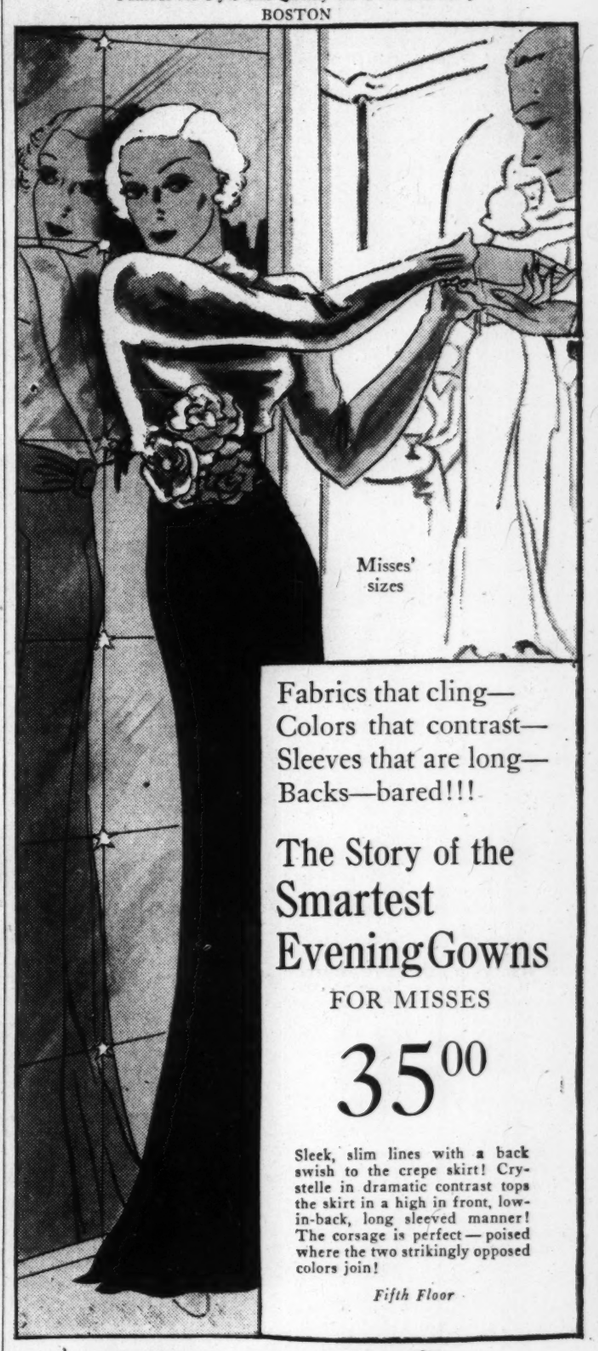

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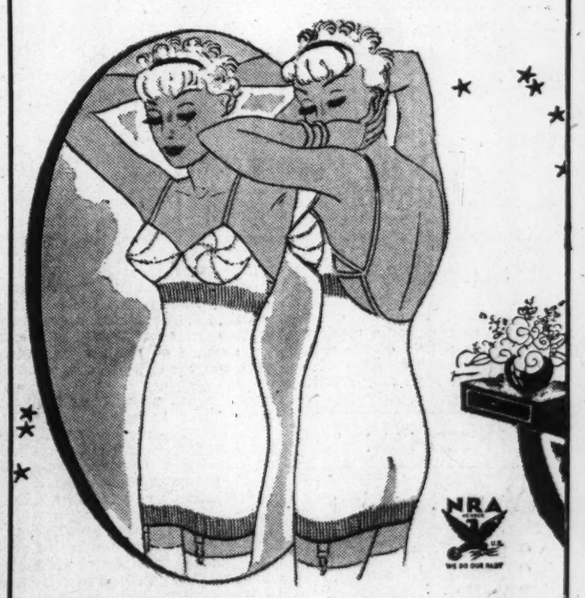

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Sixth Floor

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Grange Opposes Return of Saloon As Meeting Closes

National Farm Meeting Holds Conservative to the End

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Grange today turned its attention to the year ahead, its platform drafted at the 10-day national convention closing at noon.

Its platform was shaped, as the National Master, Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, predicted it would be when he opesed the convention, along the lines of "progressive conservatism, not radical."

The Grangers opposed violence in farm strikes, renewed their long-time allegiance to temperance, proposed coöperative enterprises as the key to their own recovery, and turned their fire against aggressive warfare.

Another two-year term was voted for Mr. Taber, to be added to the 10 he has already served, and the Grangers accepted the invitation of Connecticut to meet in that State next year, probably at Hartford.

The Grange yesterday advocated taxing motor transportation "its fair share of the cost of the highways it uses," but not solely to "equalize competition between motor transportation and other forms of transportation."

The convention decided that railroads "should promptly be freed of all unnecessary restrictions that prevent them from meeting any and all legitimate competition."

Opposes Liquor

The convention reaffirmed its opposition to the liquor traffic, but, in view of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, warned against "excessive taxes" which might "encourage bootlegging, official corruption and general violations of the law."

Declaring that it is "for temperance regarding intoxicating liquors and must never recede from that position," the Grange asserted "repeal has not solved the problems for us."

As control measures, the organization opposed sale of intoxicants "in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools and colleges," protested "return of the saloon or the importation of foreign liquors" and deplored advertising of such beverages.

"The element of profit should be eliminated as much as possible from the manufacturing, distributing and sale of intoxicants."

A campaign of education was urged to expose "the evil effects of strong drinks," and "the fallacy of the idea that any nation can drink its way to prosperity."

As to War

Warning of the "butchery" possible with improved war machinery, the Grange pronounced itself "unalterably opposed to any war of an aggressive nature." In the event of a defensive war, the convention proposed that "wealth shall be conscripted on the same basis as manpower and that the manufacture and production of the necessary materials for the proper defense of our national boundary lines shall be conducted on a strictly non-profit basis."

Safe withdrawal of Americans from warring territory was advised but the Grange proposed that "in no case shall our army and navy be used to protect the foreign investments of such American citizens."

"We deplore the spending of additional millions of borrowed money for the construction of additional battleships and other war equipment which would have very little defensive value under present methods of warfare," said the organization's report, and added a protest against using public works money for military building.

The motion picture industry's leaders were accused of having "failed to keep the promises they have repeatedly made to improve the morals of the movies." The Grange recommended national supervision of films, through a board of censors, "to maintain higher standards."

United States Coast Guardsmen 'Always Prepared' for Heroic Action

Lower Left, Lower Center, and Upper Right, by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper Left, Upper Center, and Lower Right, U. S. Coast Guard

Their Activities Range From Protection of Lives and Ships at Sea to Prevention of Smuggling of Goods and Liquor

Upper Left—Coast Guard Cutter on International Ice Patrol Destroying Menacing Iceberg. Upper Center—Coast Guardsmen Burning Coston Signals to Illuminate Scene of Shipwreck. Upper Right—Cadets Learning Draftsmanship at Academy at New London, Conn. Lower Left—Cadets Break Training Routine With Pleasant Hours in Reading Rooms. Lower Center—Three Main Buildings at Coast Guard "Annapolis"; Alexander Hamilton Hall in Center. Lower Right—Old Coast Guard Practice Ship "Chase", Used for Training Officers, 1878 to 1908.

Men's Nobility Is Declared At Root of War's Endurance

Prospect for Disarmament Viewed as Greater If World Had Convened Conference for Establishment of Better National Defense

By **Sir Norman Angell**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Storm Jameson, the English writer, expressed very finely the other day a truth the neglect of which is, I have always felt, at the root of so much of our failure to grapple effectively with the problem of war and armament. Speaking as a convinced pacifist, she said:

"In the end war endures not because men are base, but because they are noble. Unless this is understood about war nothing is understood."

Pacifists, as a rule, evade that truth as making too great a concession to Mars; as seeming to imply (which it does not in fact) that, in order to abolish war, men must cease to be noble.

In most writing and comment on the problem of disarmament there is an implication that if the world sincerely desired peace, disarmament would follow automatically; that the diplomatic intrigue of foreign nations, or their aggressiveness, avarice, their determination to maintain injustices that are favorable to them, constitute the main obstacles to disarmament and peace. But the force which makes for war does not derive its strength from the interested motives of evil men; it derives its strength from the disinterested motives of good men.

Defend His Country

The common man is determined at all costs to defend his country, his fatherland. For that end, in every country, at all times the ordinary man—not, it may be, usually self-sacrificing or heroic in the normal grind of daily life—can be induced to spend his money like water, to suffer unimaginable miseries and agonies; to give life itself. This is not speculation, or wild statement; the proof of the amazing fact is in the actual behavior of millions of ordinary folk in this generation, as in the last.

Tell the millions of any nation that arms are needed to prevent their country being placed under the government and oppression of foreigners, to prevent humiliation by those foreigners and gross injustice at foreign hands and the arms will be paid for, however big the fortunes of the armament-makers. Where, in the absence of motives like those described, the common citizen would not vote sixpence, nor give an hour's labor, he will under their influence throw away thousands, submit to years of military servitude, give his life. It is that motive in the millions which enables the intriguing diplomat, the armament-makers, the vested interests of war, to wield their power.

It is upon that same motive, this desire of the common man to defend his country, that the peace maker must build. If, instead of convening a Disarmament Conference, we had convened a Conference for the Establishment of Better National Defense and started with that objective, not with the objective of disarmament at all, the results achieved and actual prospects of disarmament would have been greater.

For the one fact which above all others it should be our task to compel the nationalist and patriot to face is this: competition of arms, the isolated arming of each does not and cannot secure the nation's defense; it betrays that purpose. The patriot says: My first duty is to secure my nation's defense." So be it. Let us give full value to his sincerity, but put it to him that he is utterly failing in that duty; that he is not bringing to it either disciplined intelligence or elementary realism; that he is allowing ill-disciplined temper, crude animal pugnacities to blind him to his country's safety.

What does competitive arming involve? A says: "In order to be really safe, I must be stronger than B." Then what becomes of B? Is he to do without defense? Under the method of competition we are all asking some other to occupy a position which we refuse to occupy when he asks us. The method could only work if each of two parties could be stronger than the other. Necessarily, stronger in each other's view, because there is and can be no exact measurement of strength. Thus A has more cruisers, but B more coaling stations. How many coaling stations go to how many cruisers? No one knows, or can know.

When the Anglo-American naval parity was being discussed, certain experts in Washington demonstrated that if the weather were foggy a cruiser mounting a six-inch gun had (owing to the quickness of maneuvering) an advantage over the cruiser mounting an eight-inch gun; but that the reverse was the case if the weather were clear. "The liability of Britain to fogs," solemnly argued the experts, "must be taken into account in equating six and eight-inch gun ships." How many cruisers go to how much fog?

No Exact Assurement

And so, as there can be no exact assurement of strength, the benefit of the doubt must be given to "our side," which deprives the other of it. And in any case there is no such thing as "national" defense. All defense in the modern world relies upon alliances, that is to say upon coöperation with foreigners upon international action. The question is not whether our defense shall be internationally organized, but what the nature of the international organization, the alliance, shall be. Shall it be of the kind which has always marked competitive arming—making the ally of today the enemy of tomorrow, and the enemy of today the ally of tomorrow? Or of the kind which, by defending, not this or that nation, but a principle of international life like the right to arbitration, gives to the defense of every nation something of the combined power of civilization? Only by alliance to support some principle of law which shall apply to all parties equally, which is based, that is, upon equality of right, only by the transfer of power from the litigants to the law, can national security be insured.

And that, not merely because the "national" method defies arithmetic, but because of the nature of the thing which we desire to defend.

When we talk of "national defense" what is it we desire to defend? The economic security and welfare of our people, livelihood, daily bread, prosperity, must certainly be included. They are not everything, it is true, but unless those things are secure we now know that very little else is secure

For if a people suffer bitterly in their economic welfare, if they face month after month, year after year, the racking anxieties and miseries of unemployment, the penury of old age, the semi-starvation of their children, then we get what we have seen in some degree everywhere: deep social and polititcal upheaval, revolutions, dictatorships, tyranny and chaos. And we know that the upheaval of war must, even in the most economically fortunate and self-sufficient countries like the United States, bring those things in its train—bring them whether we win or lose. You cannot defend national well-being by military victory over enemies; for victory almost as much as defeat destroys that well-being. Prosperity in the modern world does not depend upon the possession of material goods which others can seize and carry off (nations are engaged in trying by every possible means to keep out the goods of others); it depends upon the smooth working of certain processes throughout the world; upon keeping the traffic moving on the international highways preventing traffic jams. For each who travels the highways to clamor for a motorcar bigger than any he is likely to collide with, and the right to drive as he sees fit, is not the way to prevent jams and the paralysis of the traffic. Only coöperation in making the traffic rules workable can render the world's wealth available for its people and civilization be maintained.

(World Copyright, 1933, by Coöperation)

Coast Guard 'Declares War' On Rumrunners of Wet Era

Ensigns Trained at New London Academy Ready for Vigorous Campaign—Instruction and Experience Combined in Stiff Four-Year Course

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn. Nov. 24—Prohibition is sliding into the legal waste basket. As a result, the public has been anticipating a truce in the Coast Guard warfare against liquor smugglers. Instead the Government's coastal protectors are girding for a rumrunner battle which they expect will prove as intense as that waged during the now ending dry era.

The abolition of federal prohibition will not mean abolition of liquor smuggling, Coast Guard officials declare. High tariff and taxes, planned as governmental gold mines, will still make smuggling a lucrative racket, and to the Coast Guard will fall the task of stemming the illegal flow of liquor into the United States and directing this flood through regular revenue-collecting stations.

In one measure, it is felt, the job will be more exacting than during prohibition. When the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, the Prohibition Bureau will disappear. Thus smuggling will have to be stopped at sea. Once it gets by the Coast Guard, with its ranks depleted by economy, the illegal beverage will flow freely through the nation.

To offset this, public opinion is expected to swing to the support of the Coast Guard in its new campaign. Smuggling will affect the taxpayer's pocketbook. In the past he did not help the Coast Guard to enforce a law now practically repealed. Now it is expected he will.

Trained Personnel Needed

This new development necessitates a high degree of efficiency. Thus the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London takes on new importance. This counterpart of the Navy's Annapolis has as its mission "to graduate young men with sound bodies, stout hearts, and alert minds, with a liking for the sea and its lore, and with that high sense of honor, loyalty and obedience which goes with trained initiative and leadership; well grounded in seamanship, the sciences, and the amenities, and strong in the resolve to be worthy of the traditions of commissioned officers in the United States Coast Guard in the service of their country and humanity."

The $2,500,000 Academy, occupying a choice city-given site overlooking the Thames River, is New London's particular pride. To obtain this Coast Guard "Annapolis" the Long Island Sound port had to combat the demands of several other cities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Plain but beautiful buildings comprise the Academy. No money was wasted on frills. Luxuriousness has been sacrificed to utility. Classrooms are plain and serviceable. Cadet quarters are furnished simply. Yet every needed apparatus is provided for thorough instruction of the future ensigns.

The entrance requirements of the Academy are high. Admission is gained through a nation-wide competitive examination, not through political patronage. Thus the cadets are the finest of the crop of applicants.

Alertness and Resourcefulness

Once entered the cadet faces a stiff four-year course of instruction and discipline, in which he gains book knowledge, and, through experience, the self-reliance, courage, resourcefulness, alertness and judgment necessary to a Coast Guard ensign.

The Academy has splendid equipment available for practical instruction in the important subjects of radio, navigation, astronomy, marine engineering, electricity, draftsmanship, chemistry, physics, thermodynamics and naval architecture.

Law, in the military, international, navigation and customs branches, is taught. Admiralty law also is outlined. Navigation and customs laws are stressed, for a Coast Guard officer must in time of peace devote considerable time to boarding vessels of all classes and nationalities. In addition, the future ensign is thoroughly grounded in academic subjects. Thus when he graduates from the Academy the cadet carries with him a well-rounded education, in addition to his Coast Guard training.

Summers are spent in a three-month practice cruise to the South Atlantic or foreign waters. The Academy provides theoretical background. The cruises aboard a Coast Guard vessel provide practical experience. Aboard, the cadets do all the practical work, piloting the vessel and conducting all the ship's business under the direction of experienced officers.

Strict Schedule of Study

Discipline is taught by requiring the cadets to spend their waking hours following a strict schedule of study, recitations, drill and exercise, with suitable recreation periods. The cadets are drilled to treat all persons with civility.

A well-equipped gymnasium is provided. A splendid football field is a cadet pride. Reading rooms are an essential part of the recreational system. However, recreation is entirely subservient to class work. The Academy aim is development of first-class officers. Everything is pointed toward that goal.

The new buildings, occupied in September, 1932, are a far cry from the first training school. In 1876, through an Act of Congress, a school for revenue cutter officers was established. The topsail schooner Dobbin, was the first "academy." Not until 1905 did the school graduate to a shore station at Baltimore. In 1910 the school was moved to New London, where it occupied the old revolutionary Fort Trumbull, whose past is entwined with the history of all the United States wars. In that building the Academy remained until 1932.

The cadets graduate as ensigns and enter the Coast Guard service, whose history dates back to 1790. Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the United States Treasury, is remembered at the Academy as the man who instigated the revenue cutter service which later became the Coast Guard. This memory is carried on by the administration building which is named after its "founder."

Combination of Services

The revenue cutter service had as its mission the direction of all imports into revenue-collecting ports and the saving of life and property at sea. Not until 1915 did this service combine with the Life Saving Service and become the United States Coast Guard. With this combination the Coast Guard became the guardian of the United States' vast coast line, with its vessels patrolling coastal waters and its cordon of beach stations.

"Semper Paratus" is the Coast Guard's motto in performing its two-fold peace-time duty of saving life and property at sea and preventing smuggling of all types.

Coast Guard stations, hundreds in number, line the coasts on each side of the continent. Exclusive of Alaska, the guard patrols a 10,000-mile beat. Daily the men are called upon to rescue distressed vessels and to save human lives. In the five-year period ending June 30, 1928, the number of lives saved or persons rescued from peril at sea was 15,279, and the instances of lives saved and vessels assisted were 12,370.

Clears Sea Derelicts

Each year the Coast Guard saves many times its cost in property alone. It patrols the sea searching for distressed vessels and floating obstructions. It clears derelicts from the seas. Each year the Coast Guard conducts the International Ice Patrol in which it keeps track of and breaks up icebergs in the North Atlantic and warns shipping of the dangerous ones. This service was made a duty of the Coast Guard in 1913, after the sinking of the Titanic in 1912, after it had struck an iceberg. Two vessels are detailed to this service each year.

In addition, the Coast Guard maintains an annual patrol in Alaska, a country in the development of which it has played a great part. Last, but not the least of its services, is preventing of smuggling, a work which saves American industries from a flood of contraband goods.

So the cadets, when they leave the New London Academy, enter a governmental organization whose peace-time duty and record is filled with humanitarian tasks.

English Decreed Obligatory Study In Turkish Schools

French and German Drop to Second Place in Curriculum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANGORA, Turkey—The English language will soon supplant French, which has been Turkey's second language for nearly a century.

Ghazi Mustapha Kemel Pasha has decreed that English shall be an obligatory language in the curriculums of all secondary and superior schools of Turkey, while French and German will only be optional. Special courses have been in force for some considerable time for certain categories of state officials and policemen, but it is only recently that the decision was reached to make English the country's second language.

American influence has done a great deal toward stimulating the desire for the English language in Turkey and it is now certain that this tongue will be propagated under American auspices. French schools have for several decades enjoyed special facilities and thus the French language and French history are better known here than those of any other foreign nation.

A short time ago, Prof. Lawrence Fawcett, graduate Yale Carnegie fellow and Rhodes scholar who was at Oxford last year supervising the proofing of new English textbooks of which he is the compiler and which the Oxford University Press is publishing, came here at the request of the president of Robert College and the American Women's College to introduce a common method of teaching English in all American schools in Turkey.

Professor Fawcett was asked by the Minister of Education to draw up a program for the teaching of English which could be profitably applied in Turkey's universities, colleges, and schools. His report proved so acceptable that he was asked to expand the application of his plan and to remain in Turkey and direct its introduction. Within a short time teaching of English will be according to a uniform system.

This is not the only success which American systems have registered here, for another American educational specialist, Dr. Beryl Parker, has just signed a contract with the Turkish Ministry of Education. Dr. Parker recently started a modest though thoroughly up-to-date kindergarten in Angora. Her system so impressed the Turkish Government that she was invited to stay and supervise the institution of 30 kindergartens, a hitherto unknown branch of education in Turkish schools.

Wild Flight of Gay Football Hat First Tickles, Then Saddens, Reporter

It was the day of the big football game. Perched up on the tip-top of the huge stadium, right smack on the 50-yard line, sat your correspondent. A brand new "topper," tipped at a precarious angle, adorned his head. From its gay band a colored feather waved cockily in the stiff wind that swept across the stadium.

Twice the wind had "snuck" up on him and stole under his brim, endeavoring to blow the hat to the far open spaces. Twice he had made miraculous clutches and saved his "lid" from any such fate. Those narrow escapes were enough. He took off his hat, smoothed it tenderly, and placed it carefully under his seat where Old Man Boreas couldn't get at it. Then he settled back with a greater sense of ease to await the kick-off.

The teams were lined up. He leaned over the railing. Then, on his right a roar of laughter went up. He stood up and laughed too—a bit proudly—for he saw the thing he had smartly avoided. A hat with a colored feather in its band went sailing out over the crowd below.

Like a huge bird it glided gently down and landed on the gridiron, a few yards from the pigskin teed up for the kickoff. The crowd roared louder as the referee made an attempt to pick it up only to have the hat bobble away from his grasp.

Your correspondent laughed louder. Finally a giant player made one desperate lunge and grabbed the saucy "topper" in one huge hand. The crowd instinctively groaned when they saw the crushing hand encircle the felt crown and toss it to the side lines to rest a shapeless mass.

Again the teams lined up and the fans settled back. A gentle tap on your correspondent's shoulder. "Er . . . that was your hat," informed a timid man in the rear.

"What!"

Your correspondent reached wildly under the seat. His hand waved vaguely about in space—only space!

Albertan Motorists Seek Change in Licensing Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—An effort is being made in Alberta to change the automobile license year from the present system of purchasing the license on Jan. 1 to the proposed calendar year of April 1 to March 31 each year. The Alberta Motor Association is the sponsor for this proposal and contends that in a climate such as Alberta where many people have their cars stored during the winter months, there is a consequent serious loss in revenue to the Government in gasoline taxation and a general slowing up of motor activities.

They state that when the license becomes due on Jan. 1, many people put off taking their cars out of storage till a later date because of the heavy license fee to be met at New Years and that a change in the license year would mean a much larger number of cars would be left in continuous service during the winter months.

Kansas Rejects Bill Legalizing Beer Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 23—The Kansas House of Representatives yesterday defeated, 63 to 56, a bill legalizing the sale of 3.2 beer in the State. Senate committees have killed all beer bills presented at this session. Until after the 1935 Legislature convenes, at least, there will be no legalized beer in Kansas.

The State Supreme Court has decided that it is the duty of local jurists to enforce the law and decide upon intoxicating quality of the beverage. Both branches of the Legislature have passed a resolution submitting to a vote of the people next November the question of repeal of the state's prohibitory amendment.

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Great Transportation Strides Mark Past Quarter-Century

Gasoline Engine the Chief Factor in the Marvelous Advances Made in Movements Over Roads and Sea and Through the Air

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 25 years just closed probably will go into transportation history as the era in which gasoline came to the aid of human movement. More broadly and more accurately speaking, it is the "internal combustion" engine that has wrought the greatest transformations in this field—a machine best known in the form of the gasoline motor, though capable in modified form of using various fuels, from heavy oil to alcohol or coal gas.

Thus the popping engine of Barnett, Lenoir and Otto in the nineteenth century became the motive power of those horseless carriages of Krebs, Daimler, Duryea, Haynes, Olds and others which before 1910 were more novelty than transportation; and its whispering eight-cylinder counterpart is the heart of their sleek, high-powered, doughnut-tired descendants of today.

It is the internal combustion engine, moreover, that has enabled transportation to sprout wings and take to the air. For the gasoline motor brought a higher ratio of horsepower to pounds of weight than had been available before, and by this token made possible not only flight but also pay loads. On water it is chiefly the Diesel or oil-burning engines that have contributed to the development of motorships among cargo vessels and liners, though the mosquito fleets of speedboats on lakes and inlets are not without significance.

Increase in Movement

Yet the importance of the early twentieth century in transportation lies not alone in what the internal combustion engine has done, but also in what other forms of motive power have been spurred to do in meeting its competition. There has been companion progress in steam and electric transit; so that on land, on water, and in the air there has been an increase of nearly all modes of movement except two of the oldest—animal power and wind power. And though the pack train may have retreated to a few remote and mountainous parts of the earth, and the square rigger disappeared from the seas, yet horseback riding and sailboating have become the hobbies of thousands.

The automobile, of course, has meant more individualized transportation. It is estimated that four-fifths of all the traveling done in the United States, in cities and between, is done by motorcar. This convenient vehicle has made it economically possible for individuals and families to go practically where and when they please. Out of the private pleasure car has developed the motorbus and the motortruck—each an important element in the world's systems of transport and a tremendous contribution to flexibility of routes and schedules.

Interurban Lines

Twenty-five years ago there were hardly more than 200,000 motor vehicles in the world. In 1932 there were nearly 35,000,000, including approximately 5,500,000 trucks and 365,000 buses. In the United States there is an average of one automobile for every five persons. With all this extensive and intensive motorization, there has been naturally great demand for hard-surfaced roads. Nearly every mature American can remember the fervor of the "good roads movement," which, beginning about 1912 undertook to "get America out of the mud," and succeeded to such degree that the United States now has 868,000 miles of surfaced highways—or a mile for every 3½ square miles of area. Other countries, too, from Germany to Australia and from Japan to Argentina have their share.

It is true that the rise of the motorcar has all but wiped out the once luxuriating system of electric interurban lines, of which much was expected in the early years of the century. But while electric transit has given way to the bus in the fringes of cities, it has intrenched itself in the subways of more congested centers and in the elevators—vertical transportation—indispensable to the modern skyscraper.

In the face of this, however, electrification has become one of the methods by which the big steam railway systems hope to maintain their position in the transportation picture. For has not the Pennsylvania Railroad borrowed money to complete its $100,000,000 electrification program between New York and Washington even during the business depression? And have not the Reading, Illinois Central and Lackawanna carried out similar projects? Altogether, 5388 miles of track is electrically operated by 21 American steam railway systems, and in 30 other countries of the world the electrifying of rail lines has made headway.

The railroads have taken their lessons from the automobile era, too. The motor rail car, developed during the last two decades for auxiliary service, has lately blossomed into the streamlined, air-conditioned, 100-mile-an-hour, articulated coach trains that are being built by the Union Pacific and the Burlington lines. Various railways have entered the bus and truck field, and more recently have begun to offer the long-needed pick-up and delivery service for freight, from which some commentators forecast important effects in terminal unification.

Railroad Advancement

But the steam railroads have made more advancement than is commonly appreciated in their own peculiar realms of research and on their own initiative. Freight train speed was increased about 44 per cent between 1920 and 1931, and this has facilitated the hand-to-mouth buying method among merchants. In the last two decades the average tractive force of locomotives has increased 62 per cent, and in the last decade fuel consumption has been cut 27 per cent for the same work.

General substitution of steel for wood coaches, improvement of air brakes and couplers, great extension of safety signal systems, use of heavier and still heavier rails, close study of rail stresses, development of sensitive devices to detect rail flaws, and the trying out of roller bearings in car and locomotive journals—these are some of the advances in American railroading since 1908.

Aviation in the United States first gave intimations of assuming commercial significance with introduction of air mail between New York and Washington in 1918. Passenger carrying by air was developed during the twenties, notably by the German Lufthansa, British Imperial Airways, French Aeropostale and such American lines as National Air Transport, Boeing, Transcontinental, Western and Pan American. Starting from scratch, patronage of the airways has multiplied in approximately a decade until in the first half of 1933 the American-operated air lines carried 235,000 passengers—or more than they carried in the whole year of 1929—and 4,700,000 pounds of mail and express. Meanwhile, the dirigible balloon Graf Zeppelin has made, besides other flights, 50 crossings of the Atlantic Ocean, mostly between Germany and South America.

On water the era of motors has brought less spectacular change than on land or in the air. For in big ocean-going liners or freighters it is hard to beat the steam turbine when its boilers are fired with oil and it is geared to the pitch of efficiency attained in the last several years. These turbines still power the biggest ships such as the Bremen, Rex, Empress of Britain and the new 1000-foot Normandie, being completed in France.

But the Diesel engine is giving competition to steam in the marine realm, both at sea and among the newest towboats on the inland waterways. In an economic sense the most successful ocean-going ships just now are the medium-large cabin liners of the Manhattan type, which is very much of a size with the largest motorship, the Georgic. But apart from motive power, the business of sailing the sea is very different today from what it was only a generation ago, and this by virtue of at least two major innovations—the "iron mike" or mechanical helmsman, and the priceless boon of radio communication.

Altogether, the problems of transportation in this year 1933 are mainly those of correlation and economic use—of effecting a balance between facilities and fitting each to its proper sphere. The railways have their financial difficulties, a considerable deadweight of unprofitable mileage and a serious competitive struggle on their hands. The motor carriers present lively questions of taxation and regulation. Marine progress is beclouded with a huge excess of tonnage and a threat of wasteful international competition. Waterways encounter a running debate over the propriety of their free use when improved at great public expense. Air transport looks ahead out of a period of deflation and wonders just what it will eventually amount to.

But if the last quarter of a century is a criterion, the whole business of human movement is bound to go forward to greater achievements and broader horizons before another such span writes 1958 on the calendar.

Visualizing the Progress Made in Modes of Travel

Upper Left From Harper's Weekly of 1883. Upper Right, Center Right and Lower Left - The Christian Science Monitor - Ewing Galloway

Transportation of Yesterday and Today

Upper Left—Traveling in a Mail Phaeton With Three Horses. Upper Right—Glenn Curtiss and His Biplane at First Aviation Meeting in United States Held at Memphis, Tenn. Right Center—Boeing Low-Winged Monoplane of the United Air Lines at Newark, N. J., as Passengers Are About to Enter. Lower Left—First Pennsylvania Railroad Electric Train, Private Automobiles, a Bus, an Airplane and a Man on Foot in a Photo Taken near Rahway, N. J.

Journalists Ask High Standards In Getting News

British Newspaper Proprietors Called On to Enforce Decency

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Protests against unwarranted newspaper violation of personal privacy took concrete form here with recent representations made to the Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

An unofficial meeting of part of the membership of the Institute of Journalists sent a resolution to the Proprietors' Association deploring a tendency to overstep the bounds of decency in probing into private affairs and calling on them to prevent it. Reporters were also enjoined to uphold the true standards of journalism.

The resolution was passed following an address by Mr. St. John Ervine, British journalist and playwright. Mr. Ervine referred to a case which brought public discussion of the rights of the press into greater prominence. At the funeral of a noted man, he said certain cameramen, apparently intent upon obtaining pictures of other peoples' grief, behaved improperly.

Mr. Ervine declared that if the public wanted "this kind of thing," he, for one, could see no reason why they should be given it. The newspapers, he said, should tell people they ought not to want it and that they would not be given it even if they did.

There was a man, Mr. Ervine continued, in London at the present moment, who had frequently announced that when anyone becomes news he ceases to have rights. He wondered how long the public were going "to put up with that."

The view held by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, according to Sir Thomas McAra, the secretary, is that the resolution was sent to the wrong place. "We can do very little," Sir Thomas declared. "What we can we did four months ago when we warned our reporters and cameramen against actions that would prejudice the press in the eyes of the public. We are as keen as Mr. Ervine that the press shall not fall into disrepute, and the majority of reporters do, in reality, get their stories cleanly."

The Institute of Journalists has not yet given any official declaration on the problem. But an official declared the public must be warned why privacy was sometimes invaded. While certain newspapers continued a policy which necessitated finding a special type of sensational news, the official declared, very little could be done. "The reporter," he said, "must often get his story or be discharged."

Isle of Man Claims Old Form of Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—A 700-page parchment volume containing a complete list of the members of the House of Keys from the year 1417 has been prepared. Through this ancient house the Isle of Man claims to have the oldest form of legislature in the world.

The compiler has been engaged for three years on the task, and the volume covers the period for which written records are available, although the House of Keys regularly met before the fifteenth century. The Attorney-General, Mr. R. B. Moore, has presented the volume to Manxland's Legislative Assembly.

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Will Leaves New Suits To Baltimore Newsboys

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 24 (AP)—Nine newspaper carriers each Christmas Day will receive a suit of clothes, according to the unique will of Arthur Wallenhurst, Baltimore jeweler and world traveler.

Wallenhurst left certain jewelry to the business managers of three Baltimore newspapers to be sold or raffled and the proceeds to be used to buy suits for three deserving newsboys for each paper every Christmas until the fund should be exhausted.

Coal Holds Important Place In Corner Stone of Industry

In Less Than Two Centuries This One-Time Curiosity Has Developed Into a Basic Activity and Is Mined in Many Countries

The contributions the physical resources of the United States have made to its growth in the last fifty years, and the future of these resources particularly applicable to present world economic discussions, are briefly outlined in a series of three articles, of which this is the first.

There is a vast triumvirate of mineral sources which makes possible the modern industrial system. These three are coal, iron and oil. They are the corner stones of industry. Perhaps no segment of this structure bears more of the burden than does coal.

In less than two centuries, coal has graduated from a curiosity to a necessity. Not only is its production one of the basic industries, but its by-products are used in many ways.

Coal is one of the world's most abundant natural resources. It is found in Spitzbergen and Australia, in Asia and North America. South America and Africa also have a small share, but in no way as large as the Northern Hemisphere.

Coal in Many States

In the United States, one-half of the states produce appreciable amounts of coal each year, and a dozen others report small resources. The shaft-houses of more than 6000 mines rise throughout the country, and in many districts landowners mine their coal in their own back yards. Thus coal is an almost universal product.

During a normal year 500,000 persons are concerned directly in bringing it to the surface, and an almost equivalent number assist in its distribution and preparation. The production for 1932, which was far below normal, totaled over one-third million tons. To realize the bulk of this amount of coal, imagine a monument covering four square blocks and as high as Mount Everest. About one-seventh of this is hard coal or anthracite, the remainder soft coal or bituminous.

Coal has experienced a fascinating history before it has ever felt the bite of a miner's pick. It began millions of years ago. Some coal is so old that its age may be estimated only in hundreds of millions of years; the age of other coals is only a score of millions. The older coals are usually the better for all uses; the newer ones are less efficient fuels, and are not as yet so widely used.

The difference between coals is a matter of carbon content, purity, and compactness. These determine whether a coal will resist weathering processes while piled in a coal-yard, or during transportation. The percentage of impurities such as noncombustible rock, minerals, sulphur, water and various gases is another important factor. The solid impurities are generally lumped under the term "ash." These may be found remaining in a stove or furnace after the coal is burned. Clinkers are usually formed by the melting of some mineral impurity in the coal, and the cementing of the surrounding ash into a solid mass.

Very Little Water

Anthracite coal contains about 95 per cent carbon, and very little water. On the other hand, bituminous coal averages about 70 per cent carbon, and contains about 30 per cent of gases, water, and other impurities. Lignite, or brown coal, breaks down or "slacks" much more readily, and this is one reason why it is not used more widely. The "slacking" is produced by the very high proportion of water and gases, and also because the coal is not as compact as other varieties.

The lignites are youngest coals, and in the United States are produced largely in the western states. Bituminous coal occurs in some of the Rocky Mountain states, but is found in more abundance in the middle West, particularly in western Pennsylvania and adjacent regions. The only large deposit of anthracite coal is in northeastern Pennsylvania.

The origin of coal is interwoven with the geological history of North America. Vast swamps once lay over the areas now occupied by the coal deposits. The conditions at that time were in many ways similar to those in the Great Dismal Swamp, or in the Everglades. Various kinds of plants grew luxuriously in these swamps, and their remains formed thick beds of peat. After these had been covered with subsequent deposits of mud and sand, they were consolidated into coal.

The character of the coal today depends on the amount of pressure applied to the peat, the length of time which has elapsed, and hence the compactness of the finished product. Coals contain noncombustible rock because streams washed sediment into the swamps and mixed it with the original peat.

Has Different History

The anthracite is no older than the bituminous coal farther west in Pennsylvania, but has had a somewhat different history. The bituminous coals occur in flat-lying rock. They have been produced by the tremendous pressure of the overlying rock throughout hundreds of millions of years. The region containing the anthracite has been subjected to horizontal pressure so that the rock strata were thrown into a series of great folds.

The agencies which use coal are varied. Railroads account for about 25 per cent of the yearly production. Public utilities and smelters use another 20 per cent. About 20 per cent is burned for domestic uses, and another 15 per cent used for the manufacture of coke. The other 20 per cent has miscellaneous uses. A large number of the mines are owned by large corporations which use the coal in their own operations.

Coke is now produced almost entirely in "by-product" ovens. The volatile material is drawn off and used for a variety of purposes. Part of the gas may be used to heat the oven, and the remainder sold for heat and light. It is estimated that a single ton of coal will yield over 1000 cubic feet of gas, a considerable quantity of ammonia, and several gallons of coal-tar and oil. This is in decided contrast to the coking methods previously used, whereby the by-products were lost. Their value now approaches one-half that of the coke produced.

Coal is now meetitng strong competition from petroleum and its derivatives. As a result of this competition and the increased efficiency of coal-burning engines throughout the past decade, there has been no recent increase in the volume of coal production. However, oil reserves are estimated to last perhaps a score of years, whereas coal will still be able to meet the demands of industry several centuries hence.

Canada Building Airway to Speed Mail Transport

Proposes Shortest Route, London to Tokyo in Five Days or Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Of all the Canadian public works under construction for the purpose of affording unemployment relief the Trans-Canada Airway takes first place in extent and importance.

When eventually completed it will provide an air route from the Atlantic to the Pacific and northward to the arctic, a route with modern airports at all important cities and towns and innumerable intermediate fields between. Its purpose, of course, is to provide rapid transit of mail, express and passengers, cut transportation time to at least one-quarter of that required at present and to bring not only all parts of the Dominion nearer together but all parts of Europe nearer to eastern Asia, thus facilitating and consolidating international communication by the shortest route. For instance, Montreal and Vancouver will be only one day distance from each other, Halifax and Vancouver a day and a half, London, Eng., and Vancouver three days, and London and Tokyo less than five days.

Even by using existing steamships and making connection at Belle Isle, Halifax or other transfer point on the Atlantic seaboard, mail and passengers will be delivered on the Pacific coast in five days and in Tokyo in 17 days. By extending the airlines to Newfoundland and the United States, European mails will be carried to all parts of the North American continent by the fastest and most direct route.

Already there are about 75 airports built or partially built throughout the Dominion and several thousand miles of airways operating, including those connecting Winnipeg with St. Paul and Montreal with New York, and Fort McMurray in northern Alberta with Echo Bay, Great Bear Lake and with Aklavik near the mouth of the Mackenzie. With the return to normal conditions airlines temporarily suspended will come back into operation and new sections will be opened up.

Cheap labor, due to unemployment, has materially advanced this ambitious project. The cost to the Government of such public construction is only $1.01 per man per day, and at the same time a small army of single men, previously a public charge, are being usefully and contentedly employed.

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Opium Prospers, Schools Lag In New Manchuria

Banditry Problem Bars Japan's Success in Setting Country

By Roland Sharp

Last of Five Articles

cial to The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING (Changchun), Manchuria—Use of opium and other drugs has increased alarmingly in Manchuria following the "incident" of 1931, despite efforts of "Manchoukuo" authorities to enforce a modified prohibition.

Officials frankly admit the impossibility of adequate control in present disordered conditions of many sections. Production, restricted by law in all provinces except Jehol, has in fact gotten out of hand, flooding the market and lowering the price.

Bandits, most of whom use drugs, have taken advantage of the situation produced when many farmers planted poppies in an effort to recoup losses due to last year's floods and poor farm crops. Opium is considered a "money crop," light to transport and bringing a quick cash return. It lends itself to theft by bandits, who therefore have a new threat to employ against farmers in exaction of tribute, or "squeeze."

Farmers subjected to this abuse have no recourse, since in most cases they planted poppy in violation of the law. The practical effect on them is to leave them worse off than they started, without even seed for other crops in the coming year.

Regulation Difficult

Regulation of opium smoking and sale in Manchuria has always been difficult. Methods employed by the new régime have not so far proved adequate. They are those of absolute prohibition in theory, with only such modifications as are considered essential to satisfy the habits of those holding a medical certificate as confirmed addicts.

Laws on the books for combating this social disorder center around a "Monopoly Bureau" in the Department of Finance. All production and sale of opium is put under governmental control. Holders of certificates are permitted to buy a limited amount at licensed retail stores.

This system does not come up to standards which Japanese advisers would like to see in force. They point out that the Formosan system, commended by the League of Nations, cannot be applied in Manchuria. The long land frontiers make smuggling easy from China or Central Asia.

Officials of the Monopoly Bureau deny that its purpose is raising revenue. During the first six months of operation, 4,000,000 yuan (about $1,250,000) were expended, as against 1,367,000 yuan income. No profit is expected for some years, and the hope is a reduction of addicts to the vanishing point in from 30 to 50 years. Estimates now place addicts at 900,000 in a population of just under 30,000,000. Two hundred thousand certificates have been issued in the cities. This work has not yet reached the back country.

Penalties for Young Addicts

Education is relied on to prevent development of a new class of addicts. Severe penalties are planned for young users of drugs.

In educational work against opium, as in several other departments of social activity, "Manchoukuo" is launching a school program designed to serve social ends more than to stress the theoretical side of book learning. A feature of Chinese education to which Japanese advisers object, especially in Manchuria, is the infusion of political theory into classrooms at the expense of practical arts.

Manchuria's 30,000,000 are mostly simple folk, needing to learn a craft more than academic abstractions, in the view of educational authorities. But education has by no means come into its own in the governmental program. During the second fiscal year, only 931,000 yuan were expended on education in a budget of 149,169,178 yuan. The Department of Defense took the largest single item, with 41,967,307 yuan.

This ratio shows that the period of bandit suppression has not yet given way to general social activities.

Education still staggers from blows inflicted upon it following the "incident." Four abolished colleges have not been replaced. One of these was the magnificent set of buildings at Mukden, the former Northeastern University erected by Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang. The buildings are now partially in use as barracks.

Two "Ta-tung Academies," one official and the other private, have been set up, where young university graduates are paid 100 yuan a month plus all living expenses, to learn about Manchuria. These academies have a political purpose, are not included in the educational budget, and teach in Japanese. Of 200 students, some 40 are Chinese who know Japanese. The course is six months, aimed at training young men for governmental service in Manchuria.

Of 13,398 primary schools in 1929-30, only 11,390 operated during the "First Year of Ta-tung," or the "Great Peace." Middle schools had dropped from 194 to 187. A Chinese girls' middle school at Harbin is in use as a military hospital. The number of students in primary schools has fallen from 772,293 to 627,886, and primary teachers by a greater proportion, from 26,494 to 19,590.

Meanwhile, some schools are being used as centers for propaganda seeking to popularize the new régime with the people. More permanent social activities, such as adult education, museums, sports and restoration of libraries, are slowly getting underway. Of 100 libraries before the fighting, only 65 remain.

Social endeavors run constantly into their greatest obstacle—the persistence of banditry. Two years after the famous incident of 1931, conditions of life are still precarious in many parts of the country. Despite optimistic reports that the menace of banditry has been eliminated, many foreigners in cities outside the heavily guarded southern areas, carry automatics. Harbin, one of the most important cities, is still terrorized by repeated kidnapings and killings just across the Sungari River.

Bandit Problem Grave

Bands of from five to 1000 robbers are still reported, raiding a village in the mountainous northwest or eluding their pursuers. A prime aim of the new road program is to make rapid pursuit possible. Japanese military on the ground admit that the problem is grave, and not promising of early solution. There are still more than 100,000 bandits, according to army estimates.

Many of these so-called bandits are reported to be secretly supported from China, and become citizens or bandits as occasion demands. With immigration of Chinese at Dairen and other ports almost unlimited, control of this type becomes difficult.

At this point of Chinese immigration many observers see a long-term danger flag for the new régime, in so far as effective control of the population according to Japanese ideas is concerned. During the first seven months of this year an average of 30,000 Chinese entered Manchuria. It is true that in the total of 210,000 many were migratory laborers, yet Japanese immigration in two years since the incident has come only to 80,000.

So, from whatever angle approached, "Manchoukuo" in its second year shows persistence of many disturbing elements, alongside proofs of increased stability for the new order.

Outwardly, the country resembles conditions of the Wild West in many ways, despite its cultivated acres and cities. Politically, an absolutist government dominated by Japanese advisers is imposing upon a population predominantly Chinese a system tinctured with "Wang Tao," or the "Kingly Way of Benevolence and Justice." Undoubted benefits exist in a material way, such as progressive unification of currency, reform of certain taxes, a stimulus to business and partial restoration of order.

Strategic Interests First

Economically, an extensive system of state control is under way for key industries. The "Open Door" is being preserved in theory and in practice, subject to indirect but vital modifications. Prospects for keeping Japan's Manchurian ledgers out of the red are not bright. But while the army keeps its dominant position, this fact will not seriously curtail operations. Strategic considerations will be put ahead of economic.

Meanwhile, "the people," Manchuria's 30,000,000, are wooed by an extensive propaganda as they go the way of their daily affairs, interested chiefly in the weather, taxes, and security from bandits. If the new régime can remedy the last two, most of the people will welcome the change to that extent. Whether they can ever be brought, as Chinese, to have a "Made in Japan" patriotism for "Manchoukuo," is a speculation heavily weighted toward the negative. They have no great patriotism for China, although family and cultural ties bind them strongly to the land of their origin.

Regardless of these considerations, which must be regarded as secondary in the order of dominant motives at work here, Japan's strategic and economic position in Manchuria is being staked down with no uncertain blows.

All diplomatic verbiage aside, that is the driving force behind the extraordinary series of events since 1931, whether with conscious intent on the part of the Japanese Government or not.

No doubt on this point can remain after an impartial, analytical, and friendly investigation on the ground in the "Second Year of Ta-tung."

No Mere Traffic Lanes, These Streets!

Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Seen Any Day in Manchuria

Upper—Typical Street Scene With Business All Done in the Middle of the Roadway; a Cobbler at Work on His Last in the Foreground. Below—A Few of Manchuria's 30,000,000 'Snapped' at Home.

State Income Is Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Revenues collected for North Carolina's general fund in October were more than twice as great as during the corresponding month last year, according to Mr. Allen J. Maxwell, state revenue commissioner. Collections for the first four months of the current fiscal year exceeded those for the same period last year by approximately $2,000,000. The new general sales tax has yielded the State more than $1,330,000 since July 1.

Schools in South Make Big Strides In Past 25 Years

Literacy Shows Gains and Negro Education Is at Higher Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Education, dependent on finances as well as the leisure to take advantage of it, lay fallow in the southern states during the three or four decades following the Civil War. In 1900 there were less than 100 four-year high schools in the entire South; the rural schools taught the three R's in the proverbial little red schoolhouse, and the colleges, with but few exceptions, had entrance requirements so low as to compare unfavorably with those of other sections.

By 1908, however, due to the efforts of the Southern Education Board, the Conference for Education in the South, the General Education Board and other agencies, intensive campaigns for better schools had resulted in many improvements. These organizations bent their efforts to raise the standards of teachers as well as the curriculum; to demand normal school instruction for teachers; to raise salaries so that the best teachers could remain in the South instead of seeking better remuneration elsewhere; and to standardize state rather than county certification of teachers.

Also, one chief aim of the campaigns of that time was to arouse popular sentiment to support rural schools by taxation. So well was this achieved that school revenues increased more than 100 per cent during the first 10 years of the twentieth century.

That the percentage of literacy in the southern states has been lower than in other sections is due to several factors: to that economic prostration following the war; the sparsity of population spread over a wide area, prohibiting schools of the first class except in the cities; and the necessity, because of the racial factor, of maintaining two separate systems of schools. The percentage of literacy has been raised more in the South during the past 25 years than in any other section. This has been accomplished by extension work of public schools, by the "opportunity schools" for industrial workers among the adults and "moonlight schools" for illiterate adults in the country districts.

Another factor in improved educational conditions is that all southern states have had compulsory education laws since 1918.

Extension work was greatly accelerated by the passing of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, which provided appropriations particularly for study in agriculture and home economics. The Smith-Hughes Act in 1917 provided for federal aid in vocational education, which became very popular in the burst of enthusiasm for education which followed the World War.

The opening of the George Peabody College for Teachers in 1913 has had a great influence on the schools, sending out numbers of well-equipped teachers to all states. The four-point program of the General Education Board, founded by Mr. Rockefeller, included (1) demonstration farms, (2) promotion of secondary education, (3) assistance to higher educational institutions, and (4) assistance to Negro schools.

Other agencies which have materially assisted the cause of Negro education are the Jeanes Fund, the Slater Fund, Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Rosenwald Fund.

The change in educational standards for women is interesting. Records show that in 1908 there were less than 5000 women attending institutions of higher learning in the South; in 1933 there are, roughly, 80,000.

Higher education in the South was under severe financial handicaps early in the century and in 1903 the combined annual income for higher education in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky was less than the yearly income of Harvard University. Today many of the colleges are well endowed, giving an opportunity for broader and more comprehensive work.

Canadian Millers Confer at Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canadian millers have been called to Ottawa to consult with the Government about a processing tax on Canadian flour, the proceeds of which would be used to compensate farmers for curtailing their wheat acreage in conformity with the international wheat agreement signed by Canada at London. The proposal is patterned after the acreage limitation schemes adopted by the Roosevelt Government in the United States.

Provincial premiers of the wheat-growing provinces gave their consent to an acreage limitation scheme without plebiscite or other consultation with their voters. The pact was signed at London binding the Canadian Government to introduce a 15 per cent curtailment but at that time the method had not been decided upon. The responsibility now lies with the Federal Administration to fulfill its pledge.

The Canadian millers who met at Ottawa were unofficially reported to be uniformly opposed to the processing tax.

Alberta Farmers Favor Trading With Soviet Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—A removal of trade barriers which now exist in Canada to permit imports from Russia, was the recommendation made recently in Calgary by the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta to the Alberta government and to the federal minister of agriculture at Ottawa.

The United Farmers of Alberta would seek trade with Russia to find a market for Canadian cattle. In exchange for the cattle export to Russia the U. F. A. recommend that Russian anthracite coal, oil and other products be permitted entry into Canada.

Plight of British Settlers Dooms Australian Scheme

Victorian Government Held Largely Responsible for Desperate Straits of Inexperienced Middle-Class Migrants Set on Virgin Lands

By Hugh C. Jenkins

(First of two articles)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WANGANUI, N. Z.—Hardly any pioneer goes on to a virgin section to make money for himself; usually he is inspired by the hope that he will be able to leave a farm for his children to inherit after he has gone. Many facts which may spell failure for the pioneer are commonplaces in any new country; but they are not so apparent to people in older countries such as England. But England after the war appeared to be an overcrowded country, there was not room for everyone and it was obviously desirable that as many Britons as possible should migrate to the newer countries where there were the vast open spaces to be filled, where a healthy open-air life—so alluring to the dweller in the larger cities of the world—was available, and where also they would be additional customers for the purchase of the manufactures of the Old Country.

The United Kingdom saw in immigration a means of off-setting unemployment, and it appeared to be good business to come to arrangements with the governments of Canada and Australia for the reception of British immigrants to be placed on the land, on which they would be able to make a good living. Such propositions were eminently desirable from an Australian point of view for the kernel of the Australian population problem is how to get more people on to the land to balance up the enormous city populations. In Western Australia a group settlement scheme was initiated, but the scheme was a failure and the state soon lost £5,000,000 and half of the migrants. There is little more to be said about this scheme and the less said and written the more will Western Australia be pleased.

Settlers' Dreams Fade

The major emigration movement however, concentrated in the state of Victoria, which state took active steps to encourage migrants from England to give up comfortable positions there, migrate with their capital to Australia under the promise that good farms would be supplied to them after proper training in farming operations had been undergone by the would-be farmers, and that adequate expert supervision would be exercised over their operations when they were established on their farms. The scheme was sponsored by the British Government, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the State of Victoria.

Such sponsoring should have made the scheme bear a cast-iron validity. Nobody would have expected that the settlers would be deceived, and the settlers had every right to expect that their interests would be looked after in the way it was held out to them that they would be.

Yet, in no point of importance has the reasonable expectations of the settlers been realized. The training was inadequate, the sections selected for settlement were unsuitable, the capitalization was too high, while the supervision of the farmers was wholly inadequate.

The farmer settlers have become impoverished, their prospects of earning a competence or reëstablishing themselves in the condition of life to which they have been accustomed are negligible; their capital has gone; their hopes have vanished, and people who lived comfortably in England on incomes ranging from £200 to £600 are now existing on Government sustenance payments which are insufficient to provide the families with proper food let alone clothing.

Few Are Prosperous

Mr. John W. McComas of Melbourne, who has been acting as legal adviser to the settlers says: "There are children who have grown up from boyhood to youth working on farms without even having pocket money and with nothing to look forward to except the life of a farm laborer without pay. One settler who has vacated his block was the choirmaster in a leading London church earning with his salary there and other remuneration for teaching singing about £600 a year. He, his sick wife and two children have about 15s. a week. . . . These cases are not exceptions. It is only where settlers have relations in England who send them money or in a few cases where good blocks were allotted that settlers are living more than the life of a serf."

There can be no denying this tragic failure, and there also can be little use in asserting that the settlers themselves are to blame for their present predicament. The matter has been investigated by a Royal Commission set up by the Government of the State of Victoria and the claims of the settlers that they have been unjustly treated have been fully substantiated, while the Government of Victoria has made an offer to compensate the settlers by giving to each a sum of £500. This offer in view of the difficulties which confront the Treasury of the State is not ungenerous, but from the standpoint of the settlers it is wholly inadequate.

Victoria, like other Australian States, is heavily burdened with debt which can be made the lighter by having more people to carry the load. Closer settlement of the land has, therefore, been aimed at by the state. Unfortunately, economic factors play their part in determining the workable size of farms. When a block is too small the farmer has to seek income by working elsewhere than on his own land for at least part of the year, and when such extra employment is not available then the farmer cannot make a living and is compelled to sell out. When the English settlers were being canvassed in England the condition of closer settlement was already in a bad way in Victoria. There had been previous inquiries into closer settlement, each of which inquiries had shown that the blocks were too

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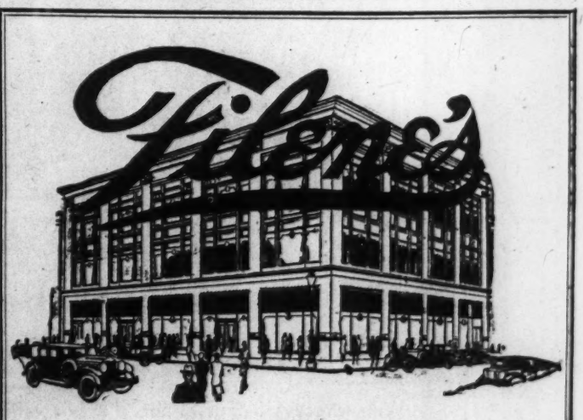
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English Tunes for New Year Ring From Old North Church

Old Boston Chimes, Once Played by Paul Revere, Have Been Rung by One Man for 55 Years—Charles Jewell Sends Forth Music to Fit Occasions

Quarter past ten!

Mr. Charles Jewell glances at his big gold watch. Five minutes to go! Slowly he mounts the creaking staircase, up to the bell ropes in Christ Church. How many times has he tramped those worn boards in the 55 years he has been ringing the chimes in Boston's historic Old North Church!

The clock in the steeple points to 20 minutes past the hour. The bells ring out in majestic, measured tones. The ancient rafters tremble. An old familiar tune tumbles out upon the crisp autumn sunshine. "Rock of Ages"!

Mr. Jewell toils at the musty ropes. Up, up through the tree tops, above the bare branches of the old tree of heaven and the chimney pots on the sexton's house, a message flows out of the arched shutters in the singing tower of Salem Street.

A Family of Bell Ringers

Fifty-five years a bell ringer is Mr. Jewell's record. His father played the chimes 25 years before him. And his uncle, John Jewell, played them before that. Charles makes little of his long service. What is half a century in the history of that hallowed landmark?

Not even a dynasty of Boston bell ringers that goes back nearly 100 years can penetrate the momentous history surrounding Christ Church. Rooted in the soil of Boston's humble beginnings, it has been nurtured by centuries of rich traditions.

Charles Bulfinch fashioned this famous edifice. Its classic cornices and graceful spire bespeak the ability that made Bulfinch the architectural master of his time.

Was Signal Tower for Patriots

The belfry looms large in history. On the eve of the American Revolution, Boston patriots conspired to use the church as a signal tower. It was rumored that a force from the British man-of-war Somerset was to advance under cover of darkness upon the colonists' stores of arms and powder. Would the British move by land or sea? The tower of Old North Church was to signal the answer: "One, if by land; and two, if by sea. . . ."

On the night of April 18, 1775, a Boston patriot named Paul Revere waited on the Charlestown shore, "booted and spurred and ready to ride" over the countryside from Boston to Concord to warn the Minutemen of the British advance.

One lantern appeared in the Salem Street belfry and Revere galloped off toward Medford. In the wake of thos echoing hoofbeats resounded the "shot heard round the world."

Paul Revere Helped Ring Bells

Paul Revere was a member of Christ Church. In those days there was a soicety of bell ringers. Revere was a member. There are eight ropes leading to the chimes and each member handled one rope. The members agreed to meet one night each week to practice playing the chimes.

These Old North chimes are said to be the oldest brought to America. They were made in 1744 by Thomas Rudhall in Gloucester, England.

Paul Revere was a coppersmith and later a silversmith. The present bell ringer is a bookkeeper for a trucking company. He has held that position for 53 years. He still has time to care for the bells, crawling around the dusty beams to repair the ropes when necessary.

Bells Ring for Great Events

On rare occasions, Mr. Jewell rings the bells other than Sundays. Sometimes he tolls them at the passing of a great national figure. He pealed for victory when the fleet returned from the war with Spain. He could look down upon the harbor from the Old North belfry and see the spectacle of the victorious homecoming. How he pealed those bells as the great white battleships with their curving prows steamed in at "line ahead"!

On Easter mornings, the Old North bell ringer plays sacred music. On the Fourth of July, he plays tunes like "Hail Columbia."

The New Year is always a big day for Mr. Jewell. When the frosted panes in the sexton's house are aglow with gold candle light and the branches of the tree of heaven in the church yard are topped with snow, Mr. Jewell mounts the creaking staircase in the Old North belfry to play the New Year in.

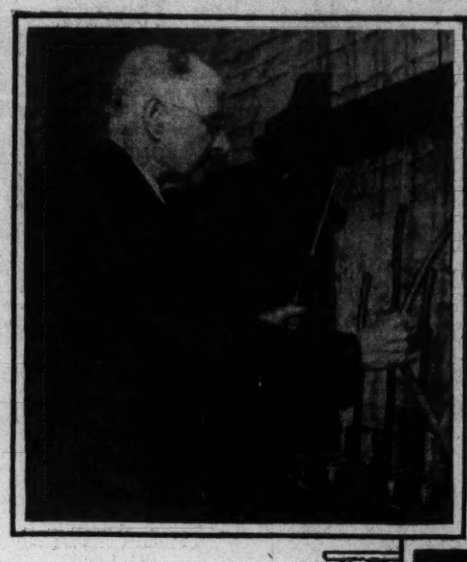
Chimes English Music

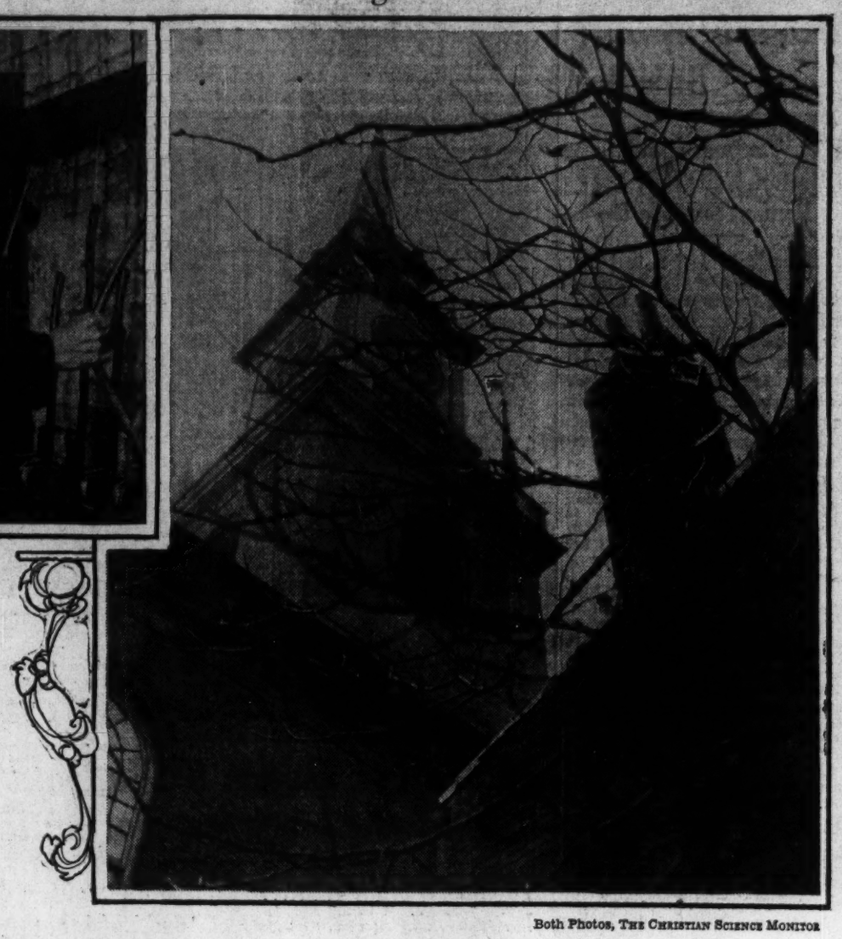
Then it is that the singing spire belies the part it played on the April night in "'75," with a medley of old English airs. The New Year comes to Salem Street to the tune, "Ride a Cock Horse to Banbury Cross."

English music from English bells. Old North Church emphasizes the bonds of friendship that have steadily grown about the two great English-speaking nations.

Down in the chancel, the Rev. Mr. Francis E. Webster conducts the Sunday service of the Church of England. And through the arched Bulfinch window above the altar, the light sifts down upon two flags hanging side by side—the Stars and Stripes and the Cross of St. George.

Historic Shrine Where 'Oldest Bells Brought to America' Still Chime





Both Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

Here Hung the Signal "One, If by Land, and Two, If by Sea . . ."

Upper Left—Charles Jewell "Knows the Ropes" at Christ Church, Boston, and "Pulls" Till Music Comes. Right—"Singing Tower" of Salem Street, 'Midst Branches of Tree of Heaven and Chimney Pots of North End Houses.

Southern Farmer Quits Cotton For Diversified Crops

Learns Single Harvest Carries Danger to Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Agriculture in the South cannot be said, even in 1933, to be wholly on a scientific basis, but in view of the progress which has been made in the past 25 years, hope for the future is extremely high.

A quarter of a century ago, cotton was still king, and it had not then reached its peak either in amount of production or price. In 1933, after years of learning by the farmers from trained agriculturists and hard experience, more than three-fifths of the income of the southern states from farms and forests come from products other than cotton.

The high point in amount of production of cotton was reached just before the World War, when in Georgia alone nearly 3,000,000 bales were grown. An amount slightly lower than this figure was maintained until 1920, when war demand had caused the price to soar to 40 cents a pound, after which the crops were suddenly depleted by the onslaught of the boll weevil.

Depression followed the conquering of the boll weevil, and the number of bales produced even before the President's appeal to plow up a large acreage of cotton, was only about 49 per cent of that grown between 1910 and 1920.

Diversification of crops has been the chief lesson learned by southern farmers in the last 25 years. It has been preached to them by political speakers, agriculturists and economists, and after the cotton crops failed them to a large extent, they have gradually turned toward producing a variety of crops. Corn, fruit, vegetables and dairy products have been emphasized in the drive for diversification.

Two agencies have been particularly helpful in the progress of the southern farmer in recent years: the county agents of state departments of agriculture, and state colleges of agriculture, with their extension divisions. These groups have brought the farmer through many grades of the school of experience without waiting for experience to teach the lessons.

Other improvements in methods of farming in the South have been brought about through coöperative demonstrations, farming contests, and state conventions of farmers. Greater improvements are expected in the farmers' economic situation through the programs of coöperative marketing sponsored in practically every state. This last system is new to the South, and is expected to prove of greater value after it has been given a better chance for development.

Employment Held Best Crime Cure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Less unemployment means less crime, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, told a nation-wide radio audience, yesterday. He attributed public support to employment measures as a contribution not only to economic recovery, but to a limitation of crime conditions.

Declaring the prevention of wrongdoing to be more important than the punishment following conviction he maintained the problem of crime is a social question touching environment, education, the home and the school. More arrests, he said, are made among young men and women of 19 years than any other age.

Mr. Cummings pointed out the necessity of constantly widening the field of federal activity. He explained that the interstate character of many forms of crime is constantly increasing in importance, as the modern criminal learns that there is a certain security somewhere between federal and state jurisdictions. Constant and wholesome coöperation of federal, state and local agencies has become more than essential.

Referring to the glorification of the criminal classes, Mr. Cummings said that that the stage, current literature and motion pictures were often to blame. Distortion of the truth about the gangster he declared to be having injurious effect upon the plastic minds of the younger generation.

Trucks in Indiana Forced to Rail Rates

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 24 (AP)—Motor freight carriers of Indiana were ordered by the State Public Service Commission today to charge mileage rates identical with those of railroads. The order is effective Dec. 30.

An act of the 1933 Indiana General Assembly required the commission to set a uniform rate schedule for truck carriers, and exempted vehicles used for certain purposes specified in the law. Rates for motor vehicles for hire are to be the "Disque Mileage Scale" of rates now charged by railroads, the commission decided.

The regulations set by the commission were gleaned from suggestions submitted by shippers, motor vehicle common carriers and contract carriers, railroads and interurban lines. They are intended to prevent destructive competition and rate discrimination. The charge for any haul will be based on the mileage as routed in the common carriers' certificates and the contract carriers permits. Trucking representatives protested this provision, contending mileage of the shortest line haul should govern. The charge also will include pickup and delivery routes within towns. Truck load rates will be at 50 per cent of the capacity of car load minimums, a provision protested by railroads.

Machado to Stay in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 23—Gen. Gerardo Machado, one-time President of Cuba, made it known through a secretary today that he intends to remain in Poughkeepsie until his family is settled in a larger apartment in New York City. In the same way he issued a denial of a report that he was planning a coup d'état. He remains secluded in his hotel suite and has refused to meet newspaper men.

School Study Change For Greater Utility Sought in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A reëxamination of Georgia school courses to prepare students to meet present day needs was discussed by the body of State Public School Superintendents' Association at its annual meeting in Atlanta Nov. 17-18.

After a discussion of the courses of study now in force in the public schools of Georgia by the special curriculum revision committee joined in by Mr. Philip Weltner, chancellor of the Georgia University System and Mr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, acting as ex-officio members, details of the course revisions were turned over to a subcommittee.

A proposed school code for governing the Georgia public schools was presented by the superintendents, in which was a proposed teachers' salary schedule ranging from $40 to $105 per month.

Educational facilities in Georgia must be made available for adults, Dr. Collins stressed. Research should be made into the social, political and economic phases of modern life, as a recognized phase of public education. Study courses should be revised in order to give students practical training to meet their latter-day needs. And most important, universal education for the youth of all ages should be the ideal of Georgia schools to fit them for later employment.

Gigantic Reptile Bones Found in Tanganyika

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAIROBI, E. Af.—Remains of huge reptiles believed to have inhabited Tanganyika millions of years ago when the country was far more swampy than is the case today have been found among the bone beds in the neighborhood of Sonega.

Included in the remains are those of two large amphibians and enormous bones, believed to be those of the forerunners of the gigantic dinosaurs found previously in Tanganyika.

Orchid Hunters 'Hop' to Jungles by Air As Florida Vogue Sets Up New 'Sport'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Hunting orchids, not behind the plate glass of the florist's window, but in their native tropical habitat, promises to be a popular sport this winter. The latest vogue demands that one's orchids be caught, so to speak, "on the hoof."

The new sport dates from the first International Flower Show at Miami two winters ago. At that time, America's international airways were asked to help in making the show a success by importing orchids from the tropical countries. Officials of the system became interested in the idea and orchids were brought from 21 countries of the West Indies, Central and South America, traveling on regularly scheduled planes.

So easily and speedily were these "butterflies" of the plant world transported from their native jungles to the flower show, that they arrived fresh as when plucked, with all their natural beauty unimpaired. Spectators were amazed by the beauty and variety of the exotic plants, and began to ask questions.

"Why not go to these lands and see the orchids in the native habitats, if airliners can make these trips so quickly?" asked the flower enthusiasts.

They were told that one airport within a short day's travel of Miami is adorned with a magnificent hedge of orchids; that more than 100 classified varieties and probably many more "unknown" grow profusely in countries anywhere from two hours to two or three days from the United States. And travelers can reach these lands from Miami with none of the hardships and tedious delays usually associated with travel through the tropics, thanks to air transportation.

Glowing accounts brought back by the first adventurers seeking orchids helped spread the vogue and interested many who are not collectors of flowers, however rare. Orchid societies have been formed in many leading cities of these tropical countries, and their members coöperate with all visitors from the United States who are interested in the exotic flowers.

Virginia Survey Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The United States Geodetic Survey has established a base station at Front Royal, Va., from which to make a topographical survey of the Valley of Virginia.

Red Cross Cotton Warms Thousands Of Needy Families

Chicago Women Workers Turn 3,000,000 Yards Into Garments

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Turning $60,000,000 worth of cotton and wheat from static waste into active use for feeding and clothing more than 5,000,000 American families has been one of the major victories of the depression. The American Red Cross has "put over" the job. Most of the actual work is finished, but the benefits are still to be reaped in full.

Thousands of needy Chicago families will still receive a winter's supply of cotton clothing before the local allotment of cotton from the Cotton Stabilization Corporation's surplus will have been exhausted. For months these families have been receiving Red Cross flour made from the Grain Stabilization Corporation's wheat surplus, and some of the flour is still feeding men in the emergency relief shelters.

These benefits to Chicago are but a sample, according to Mr. James T. Nicholson, director of the Chicago chapter of the Red Cross, of the benefits received in all but 17 of the 3072 counties of the United States.

During the past year, according to Mr. Nicholson, 3,000,000 yards of cotton cloth have been turned into garments through the aid of 20,000 women volunteers, each of whom has given 50 hours' work, or through the labor of needy persons employed on a work relief basis.

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Just Standards For U. S. Wages Goal of Johnson

South Told by General It Won't Get Differential It Seeks

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, came into the deep South last night and said there would be no 30 per cent pay differential between southern and northern labor and that there would be no universal wage scale.

He spoke before some 3500 spectators in the Atlanta City Auditorium beneath a large paper blue eagle which hung directly above a photograph of President Roosevelt.

There were yells and handclapping when General Johnson told the gathering that the only satisfactory unemployment relief is a job and that the national recovery program is giving work to millions.

The South, General Johnson said, has received as much benefit as any region in the country.

No Violent Shock

"The NRA got no violent shock," he said, "when the southern industrialists tell us that they feel that they are entitled to a 30 per cent wage differential because of the lesser efficiency of the labor they employ.

"It is the first time that I ever knew of a community boasting that any section of its people are inferior to a corresponding group in any other part of the country.

"Just in order that they may have a clear picture of the contrary view—the nothern factories insist that they are not to blame for the poor quality of their labor, and do not see why they should be penalized by having to pay higher wages than you do.

"I have no doubt that the two positions, irreconcilable as they appear, are taken with equal sincerity. It is a part of our job in arranging the codes to see that the North gets no bulge on the South, and that the South gets no hammer-lock on the North.

Practical Process

"In other words, we have got to find a practical process that is just to both. However it may be worked out, you may be certain that the North will not win its contention for a universal wage scale and the South will not get its 30 per cent differential.

"Somewhere between these two extremes lies the formula that will mean the greatest good attainable for the whole country, and that is what we are after.

"The self-serving attacks on NRA have failed. Confidence in it is growing as the industries get the full benefit of their codes. It has borne too hard on some small enterprises. That is being corrected. Using it as an excuse some prices have been raised too far. That is being corrected. Compliance has been too loosely enforced. A nation-wide mechanism is being set up for that.

"The speed of the various moving parts of the President's whole machine is being equalized. Areas which have been slow in receiving benefits are beginning to feel them. Gains are being consolidated."

Then came his claim of 25 per cent recovery, the "seventh wonder of the world."

Scouts of Old Roads

"And 'for this relief much thanks' from 95 per cent of the American people," he continued, "but—from the leaders, guides and scouts of the old roads to ruin—what? Strident clamoring—a few little men with loud voices, frantically waving puny red flags of false and futile warnings in the path of the resistless advance of a great people—125,000,000 strong—united by suffering in a common purpose, but mutual sacrifice and cooperation and under the inspiring leadership of a great captain of humanity, to march out of the deep dark valley of death and despond, into the sunshine of a new and better day which has already gilded their brows with the light of dawning confidence, faith and hope, for the first time in four years."

General Johnson paid tribute to the masss of businessmen, big and little, saying their response to NRA "has been one of the most inspiring chapters in its history. It has been my observation that industrial leaders who have been parts of NRA itself rapidly become converts."

But he singled out the "leaders of an old economic system" as gentlemen "adept at divorcing men from their own best interests," referred to the disclosures of the Senate stock market investigation, and said the assailants of the Roosevelt program were "the mouthpieces of the political theory that permitted such practices."

He took up charges of too great spending in the recovery program, and recalled that the World War cost the United States something like $42,000,000,000.

General Johnson again criticized the agitation over freedom of the press, asserting "that constitutional provision can no more be waived than is the right of habeas corpus or, in fact, of citizenship itself."

Asked about Henry Ford's status in the automobile code after the NRA rally General Johnson said that he had complied with the provisions of the National Recovery Act and was no longer "any concern of mine."

New Upturn at Hand, Johnson Declares

By the Associated Press

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 24

PREDICTING a new upturn, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson said here last night:

"I hold in my hand Dun and Bradstreet's November review. You cannot turn a page of that most intimate of reports without finding the signs of recovery. The full flood of the President's program had not yet struck the country by the end of November but it will soon be here. Business is on the verge of another forward surge."

Boston Art Notes

Locomotives

An exhibition of unusual subject interest is that of Mr. Otto Kuhler now on view at Doll and Richards in Newbury Street. Locomotives are the subject and they are handled by a man who understands them in his capacity as engineer, and who appreciates them as an artist. Not often do we have an opportunity to see locomotives so abundantly portrayed, with such accuracy, at such varying angles. Even the historical side is attended to: the first crude locomotives are depicted in contrast with the last word in engineering, the engine running two miles a minute.

This subject is entitled to consideration certainly for its importance in modern life. It has been painted by artists in every manner, from the literal photographic to the abstract and conventionalized. Mr. Kuhler has no particular style; he employs methods of one kind or another of accepted modes. Although his subject is modern his artistic viewpoint is not.

Mr. Kuhler can detach himself from the dispassionate mechanical viewpoint and look poetically upon these engines. He sees them as living creatures and names them in such graphic manner as "The Panting Brute." The romanticizing of the engine is to be expected in an era which devotes so much imagination to it.

Junior League

Miss Alice Stackpole is exhibitor at the Junior League, zero Marlborough Street. She shows a collection of portraits which have been drawn in red and black chalk.

Miss Stackpole makes agreeable portrayals which always reveal the model in happy moments. She draws the features in soft lineaments and uses no accentuation. All her work is gracious, reflecting more, probably, of her own nature than of the traits of the sitters. D. A.

Maine Schoolboys Join Junior Audubon Societies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 24—"Make Portland a Bird Sanctuary" is the slogan of the Cumberland County Audubon Society, which is to institute a series of bi-monthly bird-walks and the forming of junior Audubon societies among the newsboys and in the schools.

Mr. Leonard H. Starbird of South Portland is the president and he will have workers in as many towns in the county as possible. He will coöperate with the schools in their work for bird preservation through the forming of junior Audubon groups. Bird sanctuaries will be encouraged and the conservation of birds stressed.

Woman M. P. Calls Present British Form of Rule Best

Miss Thelma Cazalet, in Boston, Tells How Parliament Is Made Up

"It would be foolish to believe that as a result of apparent unrest there will be any demand in England's newly convened Parliament for the resignation of the National Coalition Cabinet headed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald; that there will be a general election before its regularly scheduled date, more than two years hence; or that the movement to 'opposition benches' of Liberals under the leadership of Sir Herbert Samuel will have any effect upon the strong position of the Conservatives," declared Miss Thelma Cazalet, one of 15 women members of Parliament, today at her hotel in Boston.

"The Liberal Party," said Miss Cazalet, "is relatively small—a little over 70 members against, roughly, 540 members—and it has split within itself. The group of some 30-odd members that Sir Herbert Samuel has taken to the opposition benches is, one may say, negligible. Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, leads a larger group of Liberals supporting the National Government."

Despite all that may be said as to the precarious political position of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Miss Cazalet feels that a National Government in Great Britain is the most satisfactory type of government to deal with the difficult problems of the day. She feels that through no other form of government can the services of the best men and women in all parties be secured.

Unemployment Decreasing

"The unemployment situation in Great Britain cannot be settled by legislation alone. Employment is the only cure," asserted Miss Cazalet. "Where in the past few years employment figures may have increased one month and dropped the next, during 1933 there has been a steady decrease of unemployment, already more than 500,000 having returned to work this year."

She stated that the present Unemployment Insurance Bill—which promised to be a controversial issue in Parliament on its opening day—may take some time to work out, but she does not believe that it will cause the fall of the Cabinet, or result in a demand for a general election. "And," she added, "in Sir Henry Betterton we have a first class and sympathetic Minister of Labor—as you have in Miss Perkins."

Miss Cazalet stated that "there are 15 British women in Parliament, or perhaps I should say 14 and your Lady Astor! All but two of the 15 are Conservatives, one of these two being my friend, Megan Lloyd George, who, naturally, is a Lloyd Georgian. The other woman member, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, is Independent.

Third Woman Elected

"An interesting fact," said Miss Cazalet, "is that three of the 15 women elected were from districts where there are more men voters registered than women, although in England there are 2,000,000 more women than men!" Miss Cazalet is the third woman to be elected in succession from her district, East Islington, and in her campaign she ran against another woman. "So," said Miss Cazalet, "you can imagine we received plenty of publicity!

Together with a majority of English people, I am a firm believer in the working together of the United States of America and Great Britain toward world understanding. After all, these two countries include a great part of the world's population—roughly, over six millions—and with our language and our ideals in common, we should be the strongest stabilizing influence. It is unbelievable that these two great countries should ever fail to be in accord in effect as well as in spirit. Coöperation between the United States and Great Britain born of understanding—and not misunderstanding—is the finest insurance against war and assurance of world peace.

Miss Cazalet is the sister of Capt. Victor A. Cazalet, also a member of the British Parliament, a great traveler, and authority on world politics, to say nothing of his brilliant record in sport—especially squash racquets. They are the only brother and sister in Parliament—beside Mr. Lloyd George's son and daughter—without a father on the spot to look after them!

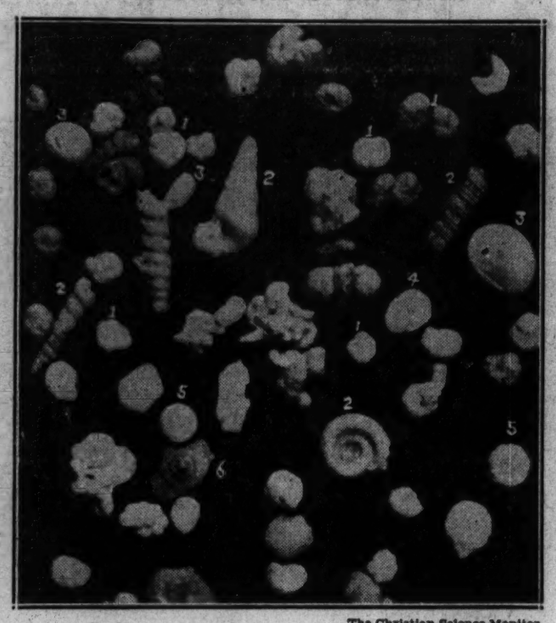
Music

Chardon Quartet

Last night in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, the Chardon String Quartet gave the second concert in the series which this year embraces all the Beethoven String Quartets. Those played last night were the C minor, No. 4; A major, No. 5, and B-flat major, No. 6, from Opus 18.

The Beethoven renaissance gained additional momentum in the performance of the Chardons. Not since the London String Quartet essayed the complete set of Beethoven quartets a decade or more ago, has such a plethora of this master's chamber music been offered a local public. Lightness of touch as well as firmness of outline marked the performancee last night. The scherzos were given with rhythmic fleetness and singularly enough were better "ensemble" in general than some of the less taxing movements. The variations in the A major Quartet were well thought out and finely played. Perhaps because the musical content of the B flat major is of more moment, the players found it more comfortable to perform. Or so it seemed to one listener. Phrases were well modeled, crescendos well graded and climaxes brought to satisfying fulfillment. A concert of enjoyable proportions, applauded by an enthusiastic audience which recalled the players many times. G. M. S.

A Submarine Snowstorm



The Christian Science Monitor

Limestone in the Rough

Tiny Shells in Picture Labeled 1 Are the Foraminifera; 2 Are Snails; 3 Are Various Kinds of Ostracodes; 4 Is a Clam; 5 (Fossil Resembling a Wheel), Is a Segment of a Crin Sea Lily Stem; and 6 Is a Sea Urchin Plate. Picture Is Highly Magnified.

Publishing House Walls Hold Saga of Limestone Formation

Action of Foraminifera Ages Ago in Shallow Sea Where Indiana Now Is Started 'Beds' of What Are Now Thick Deposits of Building Material

A saga of the universe that has been centuries in the making is carved in the gray stone walls of the new Christian Science Publishing House. Ages ago these stones were not stone, but legions of tiny animal cells dwelling in an ancient and forgotten sea that surged over what is now a region of hills and prairies.

The new Publishing House is built of Indiana limestone, the most widely used light building stone in the United States. Rivaling white marble in its beauty and durability, the stone is in great demand for all types of building construction. It can be quarried and fabricated with ease, and is relatively free from impurities. Furthermore, the supply is almost inexhaustible.

The Salem formation, which is known as Indiana limestone, forms one of the most important natural resources of the State of Indiana. It has long been used for the construction of buildings of all kinds throughout the United States and Canada.

Work for 6000 Men in Indiana

The production of the stone now occupies 91 quarries and mills in southern Indiana alone. Two-thirds of the product is shipped to other localities and there fabricated, furnishing employment to many workers in other regions. During a normal year about 6000 men are employed in the mills and quarries in Indiana.

The stone produced in such a normal year would build a solid monument 100 feet square at the base and 1100 feet in height. When shipped to its various destinations it would fill 375 trains, each one a mile in length and loaded to capacity. The cost of shipping this amount of stone would be approximately $5,000,000.

There are many reasons for the wide and varied use of Indiana limestone. The prime reason is that under the daily and seasonal scourge of rain and frost, the stone does not deteriorate in either strength or beauty. This durability is produced by the purity and compactness of the stone. To understand the underlying reasons for these characteristics, we must go back to the distant origin of the stone.

During what is known in geological terminology as the Salem epoch of the Mississippian period, a shallow sea lay over the Mississippi Valley and transgressed eastward across what is now Indiana. This inland sea was similar in many ways to the Hudson Bay of today. Its mouth lay near the point where the Mississippi River now flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

As the waters of this sea came from far to the south, they were warm and pleasant. No mountains bordered its shores, and no great rivers emptied tons of muddy sediment into the clear waters. It formed a veritable Utopia for the swarming creatures of the sea.

The most abundant of these ancient forms was a tiny one-celled animal, one of the foraminifera. Its soft and almost microscopic body was surrounded by a hard limy shell, which resembled a lop-sided bunch of grapes. These were so numerous that as they shed their white shells, there was a virtual never-ending shower of them to the bottom. Hence a soft white ooze, similar in many ways to that now forming in the shoals about the West Indies, was formed at the bottom of the sea. Throughout millions of years this submarine snowstorm continued, and by the end of that time had formed a thick deposit of almost pure lime.

Shores of Sea Were Silent

The foraminifera were not the only denizens of that tranquil sea. Graceful sea lilies lifted their heads on slender columns, their delicately filamented arms sweeping microscopic bits of food from the clear water. Tiny ostracodes which looked like minute swimming clams, but were more closely related to the lobsters, darted here and there. Snails, carrying slender and beautifully ornamented spiral shells on their backs, crawled slowly across the bottom. The spiny bodies of sea urchins hugged the darker places, and tiny clams burrowed in the mud beneath.

The shores of such ancient sea were silent. No birds sang there, for there were no birds. No lofty forests clothed the land. Perhaps a few slow-moving, lizard-like creatures lived along the sluggish, silent streams, but they have left little evidence of their passing.

The scene changed and the Salem epoch came to an end. But the white ooze, now covered with the muds of a newer day, gradually hardened into a pure limestone.

One cannot say definitely how long ago the Salem epoch ended; but events of that time did not take place in vain. Because of them, there stands today a beautiful and enduring structure, dedicated to the progress of mankind.

North Carolina Finds Use For Swamp Timber Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Swamp land timber of eastern North Carolina has been found suitable for the manufacture of paper of the bond, kraft and board types, by chemical experts of the North Carolina State College of the Greater University of North Carolina. This means that thousands of acres and millions of feet constitute the potential source of supply. The best of the timber might be used for lumber, Dr. E. E. Randolph, head of the chemical engineering department of the college, said.

New Civic Center Verges on Capital In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Plans for the development of a civic center in the heart of the state capital are contained in the artist's drawing prepared in accordance with the request of Gov. John G. Winant by Mr. Jens Frederick Larson, Dartmouth College architect.

The plan contemplates annexes on either side of the present Capitol, razing of the federal building in the rear and the erection of a new one.

A new library is also to be erected north of the present city buildings. This will be constructed of Concord granite and its erection is made possible by trust funds already available.

These projects, along with several others, will provide employment for many men. Other public works being considered include the erection of a domitory at Keene Normal School, new buildings at the Laconia State School and additions to the Soldiers' Home at Tilton.

Motion Pictures

Is Football a Racket?

Another football picture, embittered by the cynical belief that college boards and coaches are interested only in financial profits, comes to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters this week, in "College Coach."

Mr. Pat O'Brien is the coach. And what a hard-boiled guy *he* is. But the familiar heart-of-mother-of-pearl glimmers just beneath the surface. If you can take Mr. Dick Powell seriously as a football player, there he is and he doesn't once break out in song while he is on the gridiron. Miss Ann Dvorak greets all romantic adventures with her usual becalmed condition of fortitude.

There are plentee exciting shots of the game, with miraculous scoring on the right side—the hero's, of course. But as for the awful allegation that football is just another racket—please say it isn't true!

Pity 'tis that the youngsters who will enjoy the chrysanthemum and steamer rug atmosphere of the movie grandstand will probably stay to wallow in the slimy story of "White Woman." Miss Carole Lombard is another inordinately calm motion picture actress in circumstances which really should cause her to be painfully perturbed. ("A lady is serene"—perhaps that's the idea.) Mr. Charles Bickford is rough and tough again. There is a good-looking young man-with-a-moustache for a mild sort of hero. And Mr. Charles Laughton's superior talents are expended on an unspeakable character. It is an odd assortment of social flotsam thrown into a jungle of head-throwing (yah, they cut 'em off first) savages. The director is Mr. Stuart Walker and he does too well with such sleazy material.

Romance of the Prize Ring

The Prizefighter is the genuine article, Mr. Max Baer, and Miss Myrna Loy is the Lady, in "The Prizefighter and the Lady," opening at Loew's State Theater, Thursday.

This conventional screen drama, by Miss Frances Marion, is directed by Mr. W. S. Van Dyke and acted with more than a little dramatic ability by the principals as well as by Mr. Walter Huston as a nitric fight manager in toupee-and-mustache disguise, and Mr. Otto Kruger as a modest and retiring gangster who loves Miss Loy and nobly resigns her to his broader-shouldered rival. We hope the screen won't persist in making Mr. Kruger too good-looking. The camera can do things to people's faces and if they keep on out in that thar Hollywood, they're going to turn this accomplished character actor into a matinée idol.

Belle (Miss Loy) marries Steve Morgan (Mr. Baer) for better and temporarily a great deal worse. For success in the prize ring swells his head to Napoleonic size and increases his philandering propensities. Miss Loy plays the sufferings of the neglected wife so sincerely she actually makes you believe in them, and Mr. Baer is a likable enough Big Boy, who of course reforms in time for the final clinch.

Acres of film seem to have been devoted to a boxing match in what seems to be a real Madison Square Garden, between Mr. Max Baer and Mr. Primo Carnera, with Mr. Jack Dempsey as referee. It looks to us like a brutal spectacle, but to others, it appears to be great sport.

M. L.

New Zealand Starts Plan to Save Bush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

TO BEAUTIFY country roadsides by tree-planting and to preserve native bush and protect native birds are the objects of a beautifying association set up this spring in Christchurch. The coöperation of all municipal bodies and interested organizations throughout the Dominion is invited.

The action of certain government departments in mutilating roadside trees has been criticized, the American practice in running power lines being considered much kinder to trees. The erection of advertising signs on the countryside was also objected to.

The movement for the preservation and development of natural beauty in New Zealand is growing, and this new organization promises to exert a strong influence.

Closer Study of Russia Urged for Americans

Establishment of diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and the United States will result in mutual advantages and also opportunities for friction, Prof. A. F. Hindrichs of Brown University declared at a meeting of the New England Branch of the American Russian Institute Nov. 22. The meeting was held at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University.

"Much of the friction felt by individuals arises from trying to interpret Russian events against a purely American background," he said. "The principle work of the American Russian Institute, I hope, will be discovering in Russian life those cultural and social developments which would enrich our life without presupposing any change in our fundamental institutions. For example, the individual treatment of criminals with the objective of true reform is of outstanding promise."

Photos From Air Reveal Sites Of Mexican Ruins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Photography as a labor saver is being much used in Mexico for map making and archæological exploration. Detailed surveys of dam sites and even accurate architectural plans of old colonial buildings are being obtained by this method. Modern optical machines are being used to rectify photographs taken from the air at different altitudes and at different inclinations and to make flat photographs stand out in relief to yield their third dimensional details. This enables the map maker to trace the contours of hills and valleys and do his surveying comfortably in the laboratory instead of in the field.

Recently when the vast and complicated structure of the centuries-old National Cathedral of Mexico City had to be repaired it was found that no good architectural plan existed. An accurate and detailed one was made by photography. The same method is to be applied to intensive exploration of ancient ruined cities of Mexico, architectural study of which has never been made because of their remoteness from populated centers.

Distant archæological sites can now be explored in detail in the laboratory. Exact architectural plans of ancient temples can be worked out whenever needed, once such photographs are on record. Subsequent destruction by weather or other causes can also be checked.

It is likely that the ancient Zapotec city of Monte Alban in Oaxaca, where treasure was found in 1932, and where a survey under old methods has been begun, will be mapped anew by photography. It is estimated that at least 30 square miles of mountain sides in Monte Alban are strewn with buried structures.

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The Home Forum

A Rhymester of Yesterday

THE old country fiddler is still with us. In the smaller hamlets of rural New England, at barn dances and kitchen "reels," the magic of his ancient tunes still awakens gayety in weary feet. He still has a place in the sun; but I am wondering if a compatriot of his in the arts, the friend and admiration of my youth, has utterly vanished from our New England village and farm communities. Call him whatever you like, he had a gift all his own—the old, natural-born rhymester of yesterday. It has been years since I heard of one; perhaps he has folded his tent and quietly disappeared from his old haunts.

It was not uncommon, two decades ago, if one had the interest to make inquiries, to discover in many an older community some man, rarely a woman, who had a natural gift for rhyming. I recall such a rhymester of years ago. My memory still retains some of the awe of my boyhood, inspired by that marvelous gift of his, with which he could turn the most ordinary events into the mellow flow of even lines with rhymes clinking in time down the verses.

I have had the good fortune to hear a number of the more important modern poets read impressive selections, but none has impressed me as did my old rhymester on a number of occasions, many moons ago. I recall a late autumn afternoon, in a now far distant Indian summer of my youth. A group of boys, including myself, I assure you, had cornered the old poet on the steps of the local store. He sat down among us, gravely appreciative of our interest and earnest invitation; and from his lips, without hesitation, fell in lines of cadence true a moving narrative of how Jack Frost had come the night before to the poet's beloved garden. We boys were soon in a state of enchantment; play was forgotten as were all the pressing interests of boyhood while we listened—a replica of a scene as old as Babylon, perhaps, lads under the spell of a story-teller's art, first flowering in heroic ages before Henry Ford had visioned his Model T and the air had become a highway for crooners.

* * *

The story itself was simple—just a tale of how Jack Frost with his paint brush and his paint pots had tinted the garden foliage; but I could see under the old poet's magic the odd little figure he pictured busy with the brushes, making a fading garden gay and bright again. I had heard of Jack Frost, of course, but suddenly—I saw him! I know now that swift, luminous vision is what the true poet gives—vision to see clearly where we saw dimly or darkly before. I never forgot that boyhood lesson. No autumn comes, but I see Jack Frost again; and, better still, I caught, as did others, I am sure, in that entranced group of little chaps, a sense of the beauty that lies back of very common things. Long after, for instance, such lines as these, read for the first time, had immediate meaning:

> . . . a sense sublime
> Of something far more deeply interfused,
> Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns . . .
> And rolls through all things.

I caught the first gleam of understanding on those worn, grocery store steps.

I realize now that my old rhymester's poetic technique was limited, that his favorite medium, spun out at any length so far as lines were concerned, was the heroic couplet. These he tied together with a little silver link of rhyme. I have often wondered whence came that mysterious gift which made words suddenly at his will arrange themselves in rhythmical lines, each with a tag of rhyme. It was a mystery and wonder then; it is still. I know that dictionaries of rhymes can be bought and they must meet a need or they would not be published. I remember that the great Swinburne, last of the organ voices of Victorian England, creator of amazing rhythms in English verse, once dashed to his cottage for a rhyming dictionary when he was "stuck" for a rhyme. My old poet never had any need for such artificial and false assistance. His faded eyes took on the dim quiet of inner musing—and the rhymes came. An analogy survives from my boyhood, a serious one then: it seemed like turning on a faucet.

* * *

There were others with the same gift in the older New England. In various journeyings I used to hear of them; but, now, perhaps, they are gone with the old village and rural life that has passed before the hurrying automobile and with the lure of the improved highway. Perhaps, here and there, they still practice their ancient art along with a last singer of old ballads, still faithful to a past that is fading faster than we realize. Probably, there is no need for them anyway, along with old-fashioned gardens dreaming in the sun and dew, old roads that loitered by brooks and meadows instead of going somewhere without delay.

My old village poet has long since disappeared. He belongs, however, to the abiding memories of my boyhood and has his own special place in the album of my youth. I can see him as clearly as yesterday, returning from the river where at a certain spot he fished hours away through the pleasant summer days. I admired him then, not only for his remarkable gift of rhyming, but also for his skill as a fisherman; for, strung down his back on a stout string, many a time, I saw a goodly catch of fish. I realize with the painful wisdom of time that the fish were suckers, most plebeian, lowly, and unlovely in visage of all fish life known to me; but at the time they represented to me the harvest that skill with the line alone commands. I can still see his hair, long and silvery-white, and his face, serene with the serenity of a man at peace with the world and himself. I know now that those to whom he was dear did the worrying; but then he was a symbol to me of a man who had found content and surety in a puzzling, unexplainable world.

"The troubadours sat below the warriors," I am told, in the ancient mead halls of old England; and I suppose it is too much to expect that the warriors will ever turn into waiters and the troubadours sit at the head of the table. The tide of change does not evidently flow that way. It has carried the poet farther and farther from the table where once even the warriors listened to him. And I doubt not that it has borne or is bearing the village rhymester out to undiscovered shores, leaving him only as a memory to take its place with so many boyhood memories that linger and become one with

> Old loves, old aspirations, and old dreams,
> More beautiful for being old and gone.

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

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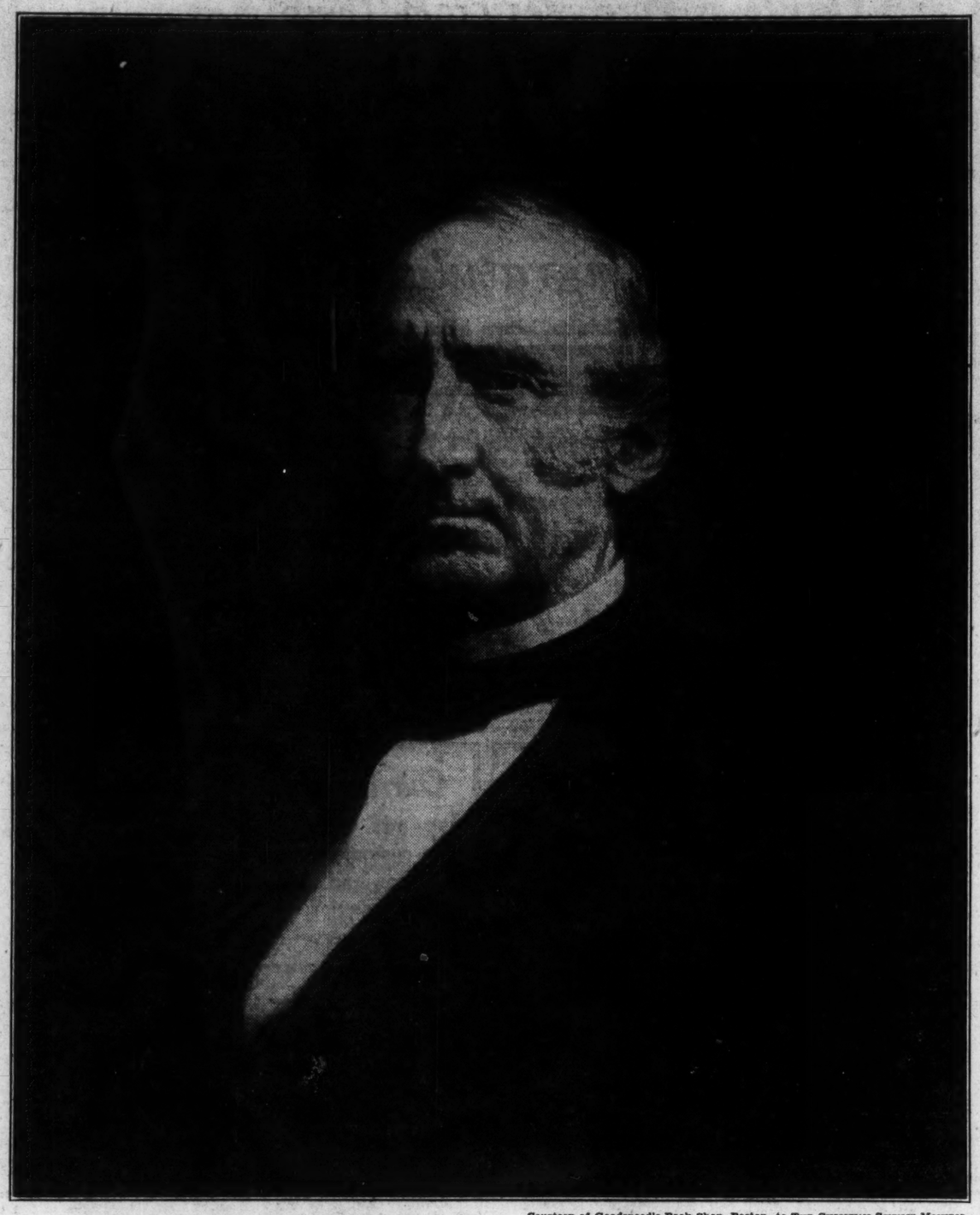
'On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring'

(To Frederick Delius)

A tantalizing loveliness
Enchants my sense—poignant regret
And ecstasy weave patterns that
I half remember, half forget.

The warm wet wind of England's spring
Blows sweet against my face—
A cuckoo calls and once again
I come to a loved place
I had forgot—I catch once more
The scent of English lanes;
And hear again the tender drip
Of misty English rains;
And daffodils are yellow gold;
And hawthorns are like snow;
And cowslips beckon teasingly
Out of a long ago—
A cuckoo calls—and listening,
As if unto my own,
I come to a familiar place
That I have never known—
I never heard a cuckoo call,
Nor gathered daffodils
In spring beside the English Lakes,
Nor hawthorns on the hills—
I never saw an English spring—
A cuckoo calls again—
And all time is as one to me,
The now, the there and then—
Strange ancient rhythms in my blood
Mount high, and homing ring
In tune to England's loveliness
Through centuries of Spring!

ETHEL ARNOLD TILDEN.



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wendell Phillips: From a Recently Discovered Portrait By An Unknown Artist

"He stood upon the world's broad threshold wide
The din of battle and of slaughter rose;
He saw God stand upon the weaker side
That sunk in seeming loss before its foes.
Therefore he went
And joined him to the weaker part. . . ."

THE lines are James Russell Lowell's; the subject Wendell Phillips. In 1834 this distinguished Bostonian was graduated from Harvard Law School and admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He was well equipped for his profession in every way except one; he had no special love for it. He is said to have remarked to a friend: "If clients do not come, I will throw myself heart and soul into some good cause." The clients, no doubt, would have come in time, but youth was impatient and the good cause presented itself in the guise of The Liberator. This publication had been founded by William Lloyd Garrison in 1831, and had already forced the slavery question upon public attention. And, although the leaders of society in Boston were bent upon suppressing the anti-slavery agitation, he devoted the remainder of his career to its support.

From the window of his law office in 1835, he saw a group of "gentlemen of property" gathered in Washington and State streets intent upon breaking up a meeting of antislavery ladies and in "snaking out" the English antislavery champion, Thompson. Being disappointed in their efforts of securing Thompson, they sought out Garrison instead and Phillips saw him dragged through the streets, a rope around his waist and subjected to the gravest indignities. From this time on he became Garrison's loyal supporter.

However, it was not until 1837 that his real powers of oratory were discovered. This was the year that the abolitionist, Elijah P. Lovejoy, was martyred in Alton, Illinois. Dr. William Ellery Channing, the eminent divine and author, was resolved that the freedom-loving people of Boston should have a chance to express their sentiments in an hour so deeply portentous in the history of freedom. A meeting was planned to be held in Faneuil Hall on December 8, 1837.

The hall was well filled and the grave Dr. Channing made an eloquent address. The meeting proceeded smoothly enough until the Attorney-General, James T. Austin, rose from his place in the audience and began to berate the cause of the meeting. He was a member of Dr. Channing's congregation, but was known to be bitterly opposed to the clergyman's antislavery course. He said the Alton assassins were patriots and compared them with the great names of the Revolution. Mr. Phillips was present, but had no intention of speaking. There were those in the hall, however, who thought he was best fitted to reply to Austin, and some of them urged the managers to call upon him. As he stepped to the platform, his dignity and perfect self-possession won him instant admiration. "When," he said, "I heard the gentleman [Austin] lay down principles which placed the rioters, incendiaries, and murderers of Alton side by side with Otis and Hancock, with Quincy and Adams, I thought those pictured lips [pointing to the portraits hanging on the wall] would have broken into voice to rebuke the recreant American. . . . Sir, for the sentiments he has uttered on soil consecrated by the prayers of Puritans . . . the earth should have yawned and swallowed him up."

His words were greeted with applause. Abolitionists rejoiced that they had found a champion fitted to maintain their cause in the presence of any emergency. From that time until the end of slavery, the name of Wendell Phillips was everywhere and among all classes an accepted synonym for the highest type of American eloquence. He did the work of a lecturer, without any expectation of monetary reward, obeying every call. Although he could command a large sum, in those days, for a lecture, he would gladly speak on slavery for nothing if the people would consent to hear him. Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography says: "His courage lifted him above fear of personal violence, while his wit illuminated his argument as the lightening illumines the heavens."

Later in his life he became an earnest champion of temperance and the advocate of prohibition. He was also foremost among those seeking the ballot for women. He advocated the rights of Indians and labored to reform the penal institutions of the country after slavery had been abolished.

This portrait was discovered in a consignment of effects from an estate near Boston. The artist has not as yet been identified, but experts who have viewed the work have pronounced it to be a fine example of American portraiture. It may be noted that all detail is subdued, so the face is almost illumined in light. The eyes are particularly fine and reveal much of the character of the man whom Lowell further spoke of in the sonnet earlier quoted as

"Fanatic named, and fool, yet well content
So he could be nearer to God's heart."

J. C. R.

Early Winter

Brown grass, picked out with red of bushes, tones
Of silver on the fences; russet, bronze,
The leaves of oaks and beeches; mystic black
Where pools of water lie, and edged there-round
The ghostly glamor of the shallow ice.
Above, a gray-white monody of sky,
And all between the heaven and the earth a mist
Of fine, fast-falling snow that makes a veil
Wherethrough you see a mystery, a blend
Of winter colors to a perfect whole
That lifts the heart with beauty and atones
For long-withholden loveliness of June.

—RICHARD BURTON, in "Collected Poems." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

No Limitation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world of today, striving to work its way through the throes of a great financial fermentation, has discussed at length the pros and cons of many methods of dealing with the budget. After listening to various conversations, a student decided to find out just what a budget is. One definition was rather surprising: "A bag or sack with its contents;" another definition pointed to any annual financial statement.

Almost immediately the definition of "serpent," as given on page 594 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy came to thought. It reads in part, "The first lie of limitation." According to human wisdom or common sense, one makes use of the ordinary practical means of doing good business. But the student was striving to replace dependence upon material sense with an acknowledgment of the allness of God, and of true supply as unlimited. This brought into thought a larger realization of the boundlessness of true substance, whatever the budget might appear to be.

All of our troublous times come from the effort of mortal mind to analyze everything from the evidence of material sense. Individual supply, so sense-testimony argues, is limited to the exact amount of matter possessed by the individual. And finite belief would hold men within its limits forever, were it not for Christian Science, which proves matter to be unreal and therefore unable to bind, since God, divine Mind, is All—unlimited. Mortal so-called mind calls matter substance, whereas infinite Mind is the only actual substance. The serpent is the lie of materiality and its pretense to power; but there is Scriptural authority for the joyous assurance, in the words of the father in Christ Jesus' parable, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine." All! Is there any limitation for all? When shall we see the Father's giving, giving, giving expressed in abundance all the time? Then, indeed, will the pleas of depression, poverty, lack, and limitation be silenced forevermore.

A student of Christian Science, battling to overcome a belief of limitation, was once overjoyed to hear at a Christian Science lecture the sequel of a story of a small salary that had kept its recipient in bondage for many years because his thought of it had no elasticity. Every time some new lovely possibility came to view, the salary was considered as to whether the small outlay required to secure the new loveliness could be used for that purpose, and invariably the answer was, No. So it went on until, finally, after recognizing his heavenly Father as All, the worker became the master of the little salary instead of being mastered by it as had been the case for many years. Then was the serpent of limitation seen aright, for true selfhood, as the son of God, was recognized. This story has helped at least one student to follow Mrs. Eddy's assuring statement (Science and Health, p. 60), "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping, if sought in Soul."

A material world, wrapped in its slumberous belief of matter as capable or adequate, finds it amazingly hard to awaken to comprehend mental causation and begin to shake off the limitations of material means and methods that bind and shackle mortals in an illusive slavery. Picture the freedom that will ensue as each individual sees that he is not the victim of limited vision; that the evidence before his material eyes is not the truth about his real being, and that he can and does express his heavenly Father's plenty! Because the great Master knew this marvelous truth he was empowered to feed the five thousand on the hillside. He knew that gratefully to use the supply of five loaves and two fishes—all that was visibly available—was a means whereby to multiply the sense of supply, for spiritually using means multiplying. Withholding leads to decay and loss. What a lesson he taught by practical example to the hungry hearts that day! Limitation vanished in the light of using and giving.

The Master showed how to understand God as Love, who consistently pours forth in limitless bounty His substance to all His children. Each time we break the fetters of mental slavery we are that nearer the goal of the continual consciousness of unlimited good which Jesus the Christ expressed. He knew that his conscious acknowledgment of God as All enabled his every act to bear fruit in whatever way it might be needed. On page 227 of Science and Health it is written: "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Pas de Limitation

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE MONDE d'aujourd'hui, qui s'efforce de trouver une issue aux angoisses d'une grande fermentation économique, a longuement discuté le pour et le contre des différents systèmes budgétaires. Après avoir écouté plusieurs conversations sur ce thème, un adhérent de la Science Chrétienne voulut savoir en quoi consiste réellement un budget. Il trouva cette explication plutôt étonnante: "Bourse ou sac et son contenu;" une autre définition mentionnait un tableau des recettes et des dépenses annuelles.

Presque immédiatement, le mot "serpent" et son explication lui vinrent à la pensée. Dans un passage qu'on trouve à la page 594 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy donne la signification du mot "serpent," qui renferme ce passage: "Le premier mensonge de limitation." D'après la sagesse humaine ou le sens commun, chacun doit employer les moyens ordinaires et pratiques pour bien conduire ses affaires. Mais le disciple s'efforçait de ne plus compter sur le sens matériel et de reconnaître que Dieu est Tout, que les vraies ressources sont illimitées. Cela lui permit de mieux comprendre que la vraie substance est infinie, quelles que puissent être les proportions apparentes du budget.

Les difficultés proviennent toujours de ce que l'entendement mortel veut analyser les choses en se basant sur le témoignage du sens matériel. Ce dernier prétend que les ressources individuelles ne peuvent dépasser la somme de biens matériels que possède chaque individu. Sans la Science Chrétienne, la croyance finie nous retiendrait à jamais dans ses limites; mais cette Science prouve que la matière est irréelle, incapable par conséquent d'enchaîner les hommes, puisque Dieu, l'Entendement divin, est Tout et ne connaît aucune limite. Le prétendu entendement mortel appelle la matière substance, alors que l'Entendement infini est la seule substance véritable. Le serpent est le mensonge de la matérialité avec ses prétentions au pouvoir; mais dans une parabole du Maître, le père de l'enfant prodigue nous donne cette joyeuse assurance, pour laquelle nous avons ainsi l'autorité des Ecritures: "Mon enfant, tu es toujours avec moi et tout ce que j'ai est à toi." Tout! Ce terme implique-t-il une limitation? Quand pourrons-nous voir que les dons du Père s'expriment en tout temps par une abondance sans cesse renouvelée? Alors, en vérité, les arguments de dépression, de pauvreté, de manque et de limitation seront pour toujours réduits au silence.

Un Scientiste Chrétien qui luttait contre une croyance de limitation, fut extrêmement heureux d'entendre traiter ce sujet dans une conférence de la Science Chrétienne. L'orateur montrait comment un petit salaire avait asservi pendant bien des années celui qui le recevait, parce que sous ce rapport la pensée de cet homme manquait d'élasticité. Chaque fois qu'il entrevoyait une possibilité nouvelle et pleine de promesses, il consultait son salaire pour savoir s'il pouvait se permettre la petite dépense nécessitée par ce progrès, et la réponse était invariablement: "Non!" Les choses allèrent ainsi jusqu'à ce qu'ayant reconnu la totalité de son Père céleste, le travailleur devint finalement le maître du petit salaire et non son esclave comme il l'avait été jadis. Ayant reconnu la vraie individualité—la qualité d'enfant de Dieu—il put dès lors voir ce qu'était le serpent des limitations. Cette histoire aida pour le moins un disciple à suivre les directions encourageantes données par Mrs. Eddy: "L'Ame a des ressources infinies pour bénir l'humanité, aussi arriverions-nous plus facilement au bonheur et serions-nous plus sûrs de le garder, si nous le recherchions dans l'Ame" (*Science et Santé*, p. 60).

Un monde matériel, plongé dans la croyance léthargique que la matière a des capacités suffisantes, trouve extrêmement difficile de se réveiller pour comprendre la causation mentale, de secouer quelque peu les limitations des méthodes et des moyens matériels qui lient les mortels et leur imposent une servitude illusoire. Représentons-nous la liberté dont jouiront les hommes lorsque chacun d'eux verra qu'il n'est pas la victime d'une vision limitée; que le témoignage de ses yeux n'est pas la vérité concernant son être réel, et que lui-même peut exprimer et exprime vraiment l'abondance de son Père céleste! Connaissant cette vérité merveilleuse, le grand Maître put nourrir cinq mille personnes dans le désert. Il savait qu'employer avec reconnaissance les cinq pains et les deux poissons qui constituaient toutes les ressources visibles, c'était permettre la multiplication du sens d'approvisionnement, car les ressources se multiplient lorsqu'on les emploie spirituellement. Ne pas faire usage de ce qu'on a entraîne l'altération et la perte. Autrefois l'exemple pratique de Jésus fut une précieuse leçon pour ceux qui avaient faim. La limitation disparut lorsqu'il utilisa les ressources présentes et en fit part aux autres.

Le Maître montra la possibilité de comprendre que Dieu est Amour, et que dans Sa bonté sans limite, Il ne cesse d'enrichir tous Ses enfants par les dons de Sa substance. Chaque fois que nous rompons les chaînes d'un esclavage mental, nous nous rapprochons du but,—de la conscience continuelle du bien illimité que Jésus le Christ exprimait. Il savait que parce qu'il reconnaissait consciemment la totalité de Dieu, chacun de ses actes devait produire les fruits les plus utiles selon les besoins du moment. Nous lisons à la page 227 de *Science et Santé:* "La Science Chrétienne lève l'étendard de la liberté et crie: 'Suivez-moi! Echappez à l'esclavage de la maladie, du péché et de la mort!' Jésus traça le chemin. Citoyens du monde, acceptez la 'liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu,' et soyez libres! Tel est votre droit divin."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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From her dungeon swing the bell,
Till she rise to heaven's height,
In the realm of sound to dwell!
Pull and lift—still more!
See her move and soar!
Joy unto this city bringing,
Peace shall be her first glad ringing!

—FRIEDRICH VON SCHILLER, in "A Harvest of German Verse." Selected and translated by MARGARETE MUENSTERBERG. (New York: Appleton.)

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Collective and State Farms Expected to Stay in Russia

Rigid Government Control Drives Ahead Despite Dwindling of Livestock and Discontent of Peasants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW — Nothing that the Soviet leaders have attempted since the Revolution exceeds in difficulty or in significance the profound transformation of Russia's agriculture which has been brought about during the last few years.

Accompanied by two epic tragedies which brought dire suffering and distress to great numbers of human beings—the "liquidation" of the kulaks and the hunger of the past winter and spring—the smashing of individualist farming and the substitution for it of a system of collectivist agriculture under rigid state control, has been driven through with ruthless and unflinching determination; and today there is every prospect that the new forms of agriculture have come to stay.

Perhaps the best way to convey an idea of the tremendous changes which have taken place in the Soviet villages during the last five years is to describe the new system, to show how it has changed under the stress of experimentation and economic necessity, and, finally, to venture some forecasts about the future of Soviet farming.

Individual farming is being rapidly and definitely crowded to the wall in the Soviet Union today. About a third of the peasants still cling to it, but they account for much less than a third of the cultivated land. Being subjected to discrimination in everything from land allotment to the administration of social benefits, they are clearly struggling for a lost cause. The virtual disappearance of the individual peasant cultivator within the next few years is highly probable.

100 Families to a Farm

The predominant new agricultural organization is the "kolkhoz" or collective farm. Collective farms vary in size, but huge farms with tens of thousands of acres and thousands of members are now frowned on as unmanageable. A typical "kolkhoz" would have from a hundred to two hundred peasant families with perhaps two or three thousand acres of land under cultivation. The members work on the collective farm fields and are paid for their labor not by fixed wage-scales but by so-called "work days," which are allotted according to the amount and quality of work performed. After the harvest is gathered in and obligations to the state are met, each work day is evaluated according to the results of the year and members are paid partly in agricultural products, partly in money.

In the vast majority of the collective farms the peasants retain as personal property their houses, their gardens, a cow, if they are lucky enough to possess one, and perhaps some chickens and a pig. In some cases the collective farm also has its own poultry and livestock. Horses are entirely collectivized.

Machine-Tractor Stations

Tractors and large agricultural machinery, under the new system, are the property not of the individual peasant, nor even of the collective farm as a unit, but are concentrated in central state organizations known as "machine-tractor stations." These stations send out tractors, harvesting machines and combines to work on the fields of the collective farms within a given radius and take pay for their services in kind. Their levy may run as high as 20 per cent of the total crop, if they perform the whole cycle of planting and harvesting operations.

Besides this usual type of collective farm one finds on the countryside a few communes where the sphere of private ownership is much more narrowly circumscribed. In a commune all farm animals are socialized, meals are eaten in a common dining-room and the members may have rooms instead of separate peasant cottages.

Along with the collective farms are state farms, established on unused or confiscated land and directed by managers appointed by the state. The actual difference between state and collective farms is not as great in practice as it is in theory, because the managers of collective farms, while they are nominally elected at general meetings of the members, are actually appointed and deposed with scant ceremony by the local Soviet and Communist party authorities, and especially by the new "political departments," established in state farms and machine-tractor stations. The difference between the collective and state farms will become still more insubstantial if, as is credibly rumored, laborers in state farms are permitted to maintain their own little land allotments, with a view to improving their supply with food.

State Directs It All

While the collective farm is supposed to be a coöperative association of its members, it is under strict state direction and regimentation. It gets orders as to what and how much it shall plant from the local department of the Commissariat for Agriculture, and its activities are checked and controlled in various ways by local officials.

A visitor to Soviet collective farms in 1933 is impressed by the changes which have taken place since 1930 and 1931. The most important of these, undoubtedly, is the new methods by which the state extracts what it regards as its due from the peasants.

Two of the most hated words in every Russian peasant's vocabulary up to the present year were "khlebozagotovki" ("grain collections") and "contraktatsia" ("contracting"). They summed up a system, highly disadvantageous to the peasant, under which the state authorities forcibly bought up all the peasant's surplus grain and other major products at fixed prices which were far below those which prevailed on the free market. Under such an arrangement the peasant had little incentive to increase his productivity, because he was obliged to deliver up all his surplus produce at prices which did not give him what he regarded as a fair equivalent. Indeed this system, together with poor climatic conditions, contributed much to last year's poor harvest.

Change This Year

Early in 1933 a drastically different system was introduced. A fixed grain levy in kind, varying in different parts of the country according to the normal fertility of the soil, running as righ as five bushels per acre in the richest grain producing regions of the south and the southeast was substituted for the vague and elastic "khlebozagotovki."

This levy is at once irrevocable and final. It must be handed over, even out of the proceeds of a poor crop. But it may not be increased, no matter how favorable the harvest, so the peasant has the assurance that the harder he works and the more grain his collective farm realizes, the more will be left for his personal use, or for sale at free market prices.

Similar levies in kind are imposed in the case of meat and milk. They are paid for by the state, but at obviously nominal prices, only 2 or 3 per cent of the free market rates.

Inside the collective farm one finds much more effort today to fix individual responsibility, to reward the industrious and to penalize the loafers. Whereas in the early years of collectivization, wgrk was assigned in a loose, haphazard maner, there is a much more definite effort to keep the same man at the same job and to pay him according to how he does it.

Another typical innovation is the requirement that every field must be passed by a commission of inspection. If it fails to pass the test it must be replowed.

Communists, Of Course

The political departments which were mentioned earlier are playing a considerable and growing rôle in the life of the collective farms. Their directors are recruited from picked Communists. Their functions of authority and control are very wide and include careful supervision of the activities of the collective farm managers, systematic organizing work among village Communists and Young Communists agitation work among the masses of the peasants through such agencies as small newspapers and movable motion picture machines, and watching out for the efficiency of the farm work and of the utilization of the tractors and other machines.

What are the future prospects of Soviet agriculture? Its most immediate crisis is to be found in the tremendous diminution in the national supply of livestock. Enormous numbers of pigs and sheep, cows and even horses were slaughtered or were simply allowed to perish by disgruntled peasants who were opposed to collectivization. Ambitious efforts at rapid new breeding in state and collective farms often ended in disaster because of gross blunders committed from inexperience or from lack of proper shelter and fodder.

Some idea of the gravity of the livestock situation may be derived from the fact that in such a naturally rich and important agricultural part of the Soviet Union as Ukraina there are now little more than a quarter of the sheep, less than half of the pigs and a little more than half of the horses that appeared in the animal census of 1929. Obviously there can be no return to the pre-collectivization standard of well-being until pre-collectivization figures of livestock are regained.

Management Is Important

The problem of management is also of paramount importance under the new system. One often finds collective farms, located in the same district, on land of identical quality, where a good showing and a bad showing are a direct reflection of the quality of the men in charge. The training of genuinely qualified managers for about a quarter of a million agricultural enterprises of the new type is at once one of the most difficult and one of the most responsible problems confronting the Soviet authorities today.

The future course of agriculture in Russia also depends in considerable degree on the future course of industry. A generally favorable harvest and a limitation on the exactions of the state assures the masses of the peasantry what they sadly lacked in many regions last winter and spring—enough bread. But, once the elementary needed for bread is satisfied, the peasant will want clothes, boots, kerosene, tea, sugar, and other city products, in exchange for the grain which he is free to sell after his obligations to the state have been met. Will there be a sufficiency of such goods to meet his demands?

Future Is in Doubt

The new régime in Soviet agriculture, backed by all the economic and administrative resources of the state, is firmly established. How it will work, how it will ultimately shape up by comparison with the individualist systems of other countries, is still a matter of conjecture. Probably the low point, which was appallingly low, was passed last winter and spring.

But it is already clear that the phenomenal potentialities of increased production, which enthusiastic and uncritical observers were inclined to attribute to state and collective farming three or four years ago, were greatly exaggerated. In livestock, at least, the problem of the immediate future is not a new upswing, but the gradual recapture of positions which had been won as far back as 1928, or even earlier.

Steel Operations Off

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Telegraphic reports received from companies having 98 per cent of the steel capacity of the industry indicate that they are for the week beginning Monday, Nov. 20, operating at 26.9 per cent of their capacity, as compared with 27.1 per cent for the week beginning Monday, Nov. 13.

'Modern' Eggs, Too, May Be Acceptable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canton, China

WHILE progressive merchants in the United States inconsistently name their stores "Ye Olde Tea Shoppe" and "Ye Olde Furniture Shoppe," an enterprising poultry dealer in Canton has started a boom by selling what he calls "modern hens."

This up-to-date appellation has so struck the public fancy here that all of the city's vendors have appropriated the adjective, so that Canton now enjoys modern peanuts, modern rice, and modern kerosene.

Toy Shop Has No Ringing Cash Register, Yet It Is Considered a Great Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORONA, Calif.—A shop which sells nothing is considered one of the most successful ventures in Corona.

This is the Toy Shop, sponsored by Corona Council of the Parent-Teacher Association. It mends toys donated for the purpose and passes on the rehabilitated articles to various civic organizations for distribution to needy children each Christmas.

Mrs. Warren Ashleigh, chairman, and her committee of happy and nimble-fingered workers last year renewed more than 1000 dolls and toys of all kinds, and hope to equal or exceed the record this season. The shop opened here in an empty garage building.

Games, mechanical toys, miniature furniture and every sort of plaything discarded as too badly broken for the more fortunate children to use, are carefully reconditioned.

Dolls, even in the final stages of disintegration, are so carefully rebuilt before being sent to their new little mothers that, according to Mrs. Ashleigh, "often they are prettier when we complete the work than when they were new."

The Toy Shop, had it a cash register, would have to be content to keep the "no sale" showing. Yet it pays excessively large dividends in joy, satisfaction and gratitude.

French Woman Lawyer Heads Bar Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

La Roche Sur Yon, France

FOR the first time in France, a woman lawyer has been elected president of a bar association.

Mme. Jeanne Pignet, of this city, who has been practicing law since 1919, has just been chosen "batonnier" of the Order of Advocates, which is equivalent to a bar association, although her position is, in part, official. For a third of a century, French women (although they cannot vote) have been allowed to practice law, but this is the first time that a woman attorney has been thus honored by her colleagues.

Paper or Fur Clothing Predicted; Women's Hats and Heels Must Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Clothes of either worthwhile to do inleisure time with paper or fur, depending on the weather, and designed entirely for comfort will be worn by future generations if a prediction made by girls in economic science classes at Iowa State College, under Dr. Elizabeth Hoyt, comes to pass.

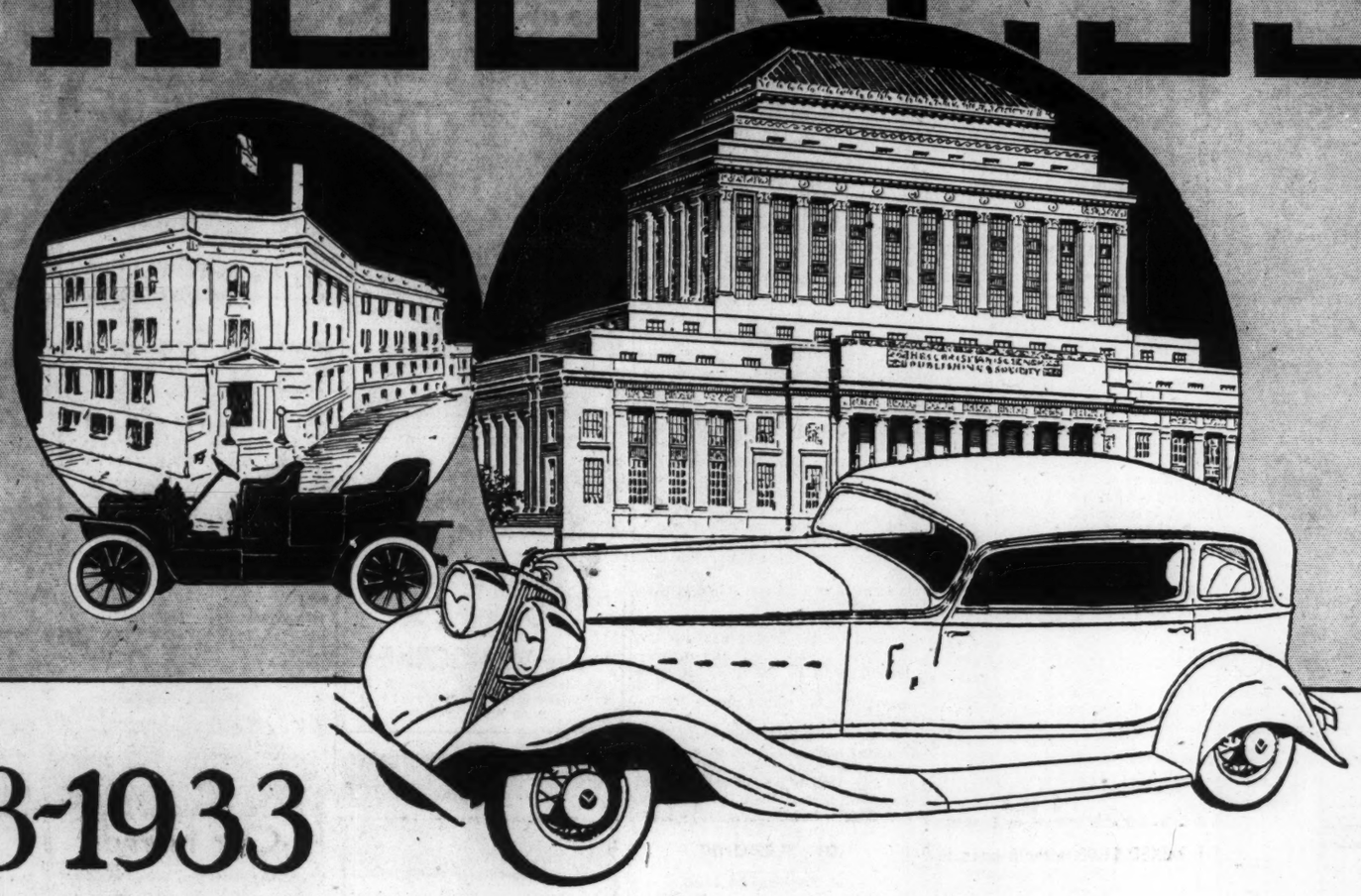
These girls attempted to plan a wardrobe on a purely scientific basis, considering only comfort and freedom of movement — forgetting custom and style.

The result was the prediction of tieless, collarless, loose blouses and either shorts or a knee-length, loose tunic for men. In summer the blouse might be sleeveless. Women's costumes would be similar, eliminating girdles, high-heeled shoes and hats.

Underwear, these future homemakers predicted, might well be made from paper and would be disposable after wearing. Summer clothes of all kinds might eventually be made from paper. Such a practice would eliminate much laundering.

Hats in the future, according to these scientific designers, would be worn only in winter and would consist of caps with ear flaps. Zippers would replace buttons and gloves and stockings would not be worn in summer.

PROGRESS



1908-1933

What strides The Christian Science Monitor has taken since the first issues came off the press in 1908. Vastly improved in technique and make-up, strengthened in news gathering facilities, extended in scope of circulation, it stands today a shining light in the field of journalism—a tribute to courageous leadership.

What progress, too, the automobile has made in the past 25 years! It has achieved new beauty, new mechanical smoothness and ease of operation—a tribute to American inventive genius.

Progress, also, has come to two companies which have kept pace with the needs of motorists, the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company. Their development grew out of the leadership of two men—Charles Pratt, founder of Socony, and Hiram Everest, founder of Vacuum.

In 1867, Charles Pratt entered the refining business in Brooklyn and Hiram Everest started in Rochester the petroleum lubricating industry of the world.

They *had* vision, these two men, and they quickly became leaders. Pratt discovered a way whereby Kerosene could be made. Pratt's Astral oil was soon famous around the world.

Production in his plant in Brooklyn was as great as the production in Rockefeller's original Standard Oil in Ohio itself when the senior Rockefeller came East to find men to join his combination. Very naturally he turned to "wise old Charles Pratt of New York, the most important refiner there," as John T. Flynn characterizes him.

Out of that association came the Standard Oil Company of New York, which subsequently acquired White Eagle in the Middle West, Magnolia in Texas and the Southwest, and General Petroleum on the Pacific Coast. China, India, Turkey and the Levant, as well as Japan, were served by Standard Oil Company of New York.

Today, as for years and years, more motorists buy Socony's gasolines and motor oil than any other brands in New York and New England.

Meantime, Hiram Everest, who would be called a very modern merchandiser even in these days, was going ahead in Rochester, persuading industry that petroleum lubricants were superior to tallow and fat. His plants grew, and he stuck to his formula of good packaging for highest quality products.

To him, too, came the senior Rockefeller in the late '70s and Vacuum became part of the Standard Oil Company. Dealers everywhere in this country sold Mobiloil and its other lubricating products. In every country of the world, save Russia, where lubricants are used, it is today a familiar brand.

Vacuum, too, acquired subsidiary companies—White Star in Michigan, Wadhams in Wisconsin, Lubrite in Missouri and Illinois, as well as Vacuum operations in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Today, by a process of merger and development of these earlier companies, has come into existence Socony-Vacuum, a leader among the oil companies of the country. Socony-Vacuum, through more than 100,000 dealers, is purveying its national brands to the motorists of those 30 states in which more than three-quarters of all the motor cars of the Union are owned and operated.

Today Socony-Vacuum has an emblem, Pegasus, the "flying horse," which is becoming better and better known to the motoring public of most of this country. Under this mark Socony Mobilgas is marketed in New York and New England, Mobilgas in the remainder of its territory east of the Rockies, and Mobiloil and Mobilgrease throughout the United States.

Businesses thrive as they deserve to thrive. Socony-Vacuum inherits from its founders a single ideal and a strong motive force to give the most in service at a reasonable price to a public which deserves to have that combination.

SOCONY

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

Socony Mobilgas Mobiloil Mobilgrease
Industrial Lubricants

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

South's Writers Use Realism In New Literature

Mammies, Magnolias and 'Southern Gentlemen' No Longer Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Up to the last decade of the present century the literature produced in Alabama was still reminiscent of the ante-bellum glamor which made a colorful picture with hoop skirts, black mammies, magnolias and roses as synonymous with the South. Romantic novels of feminity mounted on a pedestal and chivalrous southern-gentlemen-suh, gave a sentimental but slightly exaggerated idea of life in the southern states.

During the past few years and since the World War, there has arisen a desire to depict contemporary life, in Alabama as well as in other states. It is safe to say that 25 years ago there was no concerted effort to establish a literature of the section. Today there is a tendency in that direction which is evidenced by the numerous writers' clubs, poetry clubs, Little Theater groups and the Alabama Writers' Conclave with its representatives from all sections of the State. While not all the work done in these organizations is of professional caliber, yet they are a stimulus to literary activity which produce results.

The literary form which most of the work of the first decade of the twentieth century took in Alabama was that of poetry. Samuel Minturn Peck, most venerable and beloved of the State's poets, was writing his lyrics with a smoothness and ease of expression which gave him his pre-eminence in the field of poetry in his native State. Martha Young of Greensboro, was writing at this time her dialect poems, which have probably presented a better picture of plantation days and Negro-life than any other poet has done.

Recent Poetry

The past few years has brought somewhat of a renaissance in poetic effort in the State. Clement Wood, formerly of Birmingham, has published many poems in magazines and also several books of poetry. Carl Carmer, while not a native Alabamian, wrote his poems "Deep South" as a result of his years as instructor at the University of Alabama. Lawrence Lee, formerly of Montgomery but lately of the University of Virginia, has achieved high rank as a poet, particularly with his book "Summer Goes On." Louise Crenshaw Ray has shown the real poetic touch in her recent "Color of Steel." The lovely poems of Sara Henderson Hay have appeared in various national periodicals.

Helen Keller, deaf and blind artist in life, is admired far beyond the confines of Alabama for her "Story of My Life" as well as for her other great achievements.

Also in biography, the masterly life of Metternich which appeared last year to the accompaniment of high praise by the critics, was by Arthur Herman of Birmingham. Caroline Couper Lovell, born in Georgia but for some years a resident of Birmingham, was one of three finalists in the Atlantic Monthly's prize contest for the best historical work on the American Scene in her book "Golden Isles of Georgia." Hudson Strode of the University of Alabama faculty, has made an important contribution in his "Story of Bermuda."

Among the numerous short story writers of the State Edgar Valentine Smith has done work of a literary excellence. He was first prize winner in one O. Henry Memorial Award and has had stories includued in other editions. Andrew Nelson Lytle was one of the contributors to the book, "I'll Take My Stand."

Children's Stories

Alabama has to her credit several writers of juvenile stories. Maud McKnight Lindsay of Sheffield has worked her stories out from first-hand experience in kindergarten work and "Bobby and the Big Road," "Mother Stories," "The Toy Shop" and other books for tiny tots are a real boon to teacher, story-teller and parent. Annie Vaughan Weaver of Selma has contributed some delightful books: "Pappy King" and "Frawg" bringing more of the real Alabama flavor because of the illustrations of the author. Emma Gelders Sterne, though transplanted to New York, has retained the southern atmosphere in her "No Surrender," a story of Jones Valley, where the city of Birmingham now nestles, in the days of 1865. Alice Alison Lide, in collaboration with her sister, Mrs. Johansen, won the acclaim of the critics with "Ood-le-uk, the Wanderer." Rose B. Knox of Anniston, has written a worthy addition to the stories of the Confederacy in "Gray Caps."

The modern note of realism is evident in most of the recent novels. Welbourn Kelley, a young South Alabamian, sees the Negro from a new angle in his book, "Inchin' Along," which relates the rise of a Negro against overwhelming odds. William March, of Mobile, has written one of the most powerful books coming out of the World War in "Company K."

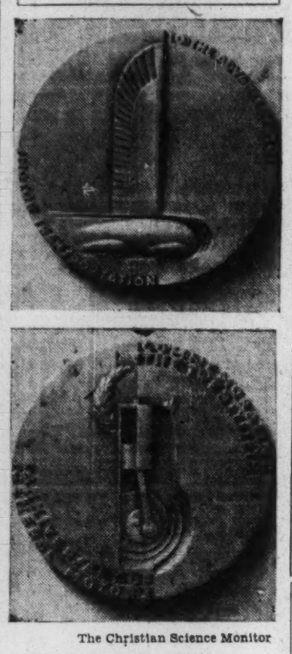
Sara Haardt has written a number of brilliant short stories and a novel, "The Making of a Lady," a story of her native heath, Montgomery. Howell Vines created considerable discussion when "A River Goes With Heaven" was published by the Atlantic Monthly Press in 1930. James Saxon Childers has written several novels, his latest, "God Save the Duke," while his two books of travel, "Through Oriental Gates" and "From Siam to Suez," have enjoyed wide popularity.

Among the many excellent journalistic writers of the state mention should be made of Grover Hall, editor of the Montomery Advertiser. Mr. Hall received the Pulitzer prize in 1928 for the best editorial writing in his fight against flogging and racial and religious intolerance.

Yes, there is a stirring of literary activity in the State of Alabama. That the live interest in creative writing will bear fruit of importance in the future can hardly be doubted.

Geddes Medallion Links Art With Motorcar Industry

Age of Speed



The Christian Science Monitor

Medallion by Norman Bel Geddes

Presented to Swayne on 25th Anniversary of His Company

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Stressing the relation of art to industry, a luncheon was held recently by the National Alliance of Art and Industry at the Sherry-Netherland. The central event was the presentation to Mr. Alfred H. Swayne, vice-president of General Motors Corporation, of a medallion designed by Mr. Norman Bel Geddes on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the corporation.

Mr. Richard DeWolfe Brixey, president of the National Alliance, remarked upon the growing tendency of industry to incorporate the highest art standards in the designing and manufacture of its products. This tendency is particularly marked in the case of large corporations like General Motors, he said.

Mr. Ben Nash, products development and merchandising counselor, also spoke of use of designing skill by the automobile industry.

Mr. Swayne, in part, said: "I want to concur in everything Mr. Bement has said on the importance of art and industry. I think that evidence of this trend is to be found in practically every industry. Speaking for the General Motors Corporation, I can say that we have a very keen appreciation of the importance of beauty in the designing of our products. Beauty and automobiles are complementary. In order that our automobiles may have real beauty, we must go to the best artists for help. That is what we have been doing, and I know we shall continue to do this."

Symbolizes Transport

The face of the medallion, which is simple and abstract rather than literal, shows a speeding automobile body, behind which a giant wing rises perpendicularly. The words, "To the Advancement of Motor Transportation," are incised deeply in two segments of the rim of the medallion.

The reverse side shows a conventionalized combustion chamber of a motor engine, behind which is a laurel wreath. At the rim are the words, "Commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of General Motors," together with the dates, 1908 and 1933. The artist made nearly 500 sketches before he was satisfied with his design.

The story of General Motors, which had its beginnings in the autumn of 1908 through the acquisition of a small group of pioneer motor companies, parallels the growth of the whole motor industry.

Back of the General Motors Corporation are the histories of those who made automobile history. In 1897 Mr. Ransom E. Olds organized the Olds Motor Vehicle Company, later Olds Motor Works, manufacturing the Oldsmobile. To Mr. Olds goes the credit for the first quantity production program.

Buick Succeeds at Flint

Oldsmobile success emboldened other Detroiters. Among these was David D. Buick, long interested in stationary and marine engines. After several losing efforts to manufacture in Detroit, he took his company to Flint, Mich., where James H. Whiting of the Flint Wagon Works had become interested. Mr. Whiting in turn interested W. C. Durant, who became the great Buick leader, and built up an organization.

Another manufacturer directly introduced to the automobile industry through Oldsmobile success was Henry M. Leland. Mr. Leland merged with the Detroit Automobile, of which company Henry Ford was chief engineer.

On the firm basis of Buick success, Mr. Durant organized General Motors Company of New Jersey, which was incorporated Sept. 16, 1908, as a holding company. The small original capital was soon raised to $12,500,000, and later to $60,000,000. Before the end of the year General Motors bought Olds Motor Works.

Companies Absorbed

Early in 1909, Oakland was absorbed. An effort to buy Ford Motor company failed due to the inability to find $8,000,000 cash. General Motors then bought Cadillac, an exceptionally sound property enjoying prestige because its stock car had recently won the Dewar Trophy in London for interchangeability of parts.

In the next two years some 25 accessory and automobile plants were added. Several truck companies were purchased and eventually merged with General Motors Truck Company.

One of the early moves of the company was the creation of the General Motors Export Company, with a capital of $10,000. This export section has since developed huge proportions, including manufacturing and assembly operations abroad, and sales organizations in all parts of the world.

Many New Products

In the meantime, Mr. Durant had retired from General Motors and created Chevrolet. Starting practically from scratch as regards capital, it earned $6,000,000 in four years. It put Mr. Durant in position to make the dramatic market move of 1915 by which Chevrolet secured a majority control of General Motors. In 1916 Mr. Durant became president of General Motors.

Expansion began immediately after the war. General Motors of Canada was organized. An acceptance corporation was organized and research laboratories established. In addition to plant expansion, the present General Motors Building in Detroit was erected.

Of late there has been a tendency on the part of managers to turn to new lines of production in order to keep plants busy, with the result that the present range of products is wider than ever before in the history of the corporation. The roster of the company now includes upward of 75 subsidiary and affiliated companies. Manufacturing or assembly operations are carried on in 36 American communities and in 14 foreign countries.

Record Air Traffic Between Americas Shown by Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The greatly increased commercial activity between the United States and Latin-American countries as shown by the record traffic carried by Pan American Airways system for the first six months of this year, is attributed largely to the effect in export fields of the far-reaching measures taken by President Roosevelt for the rehabilitation of American industry.

Latest reports on international air traffic between the Americas shows a gain during the first half of this year of 59 per cent over the corresponding period of 1932. A total of 39,446 passengers traveled the Pan American's air lines during this period. This puts the company's volume well ahead of the traffic carried by the leading international air transport systems of Europe.

Much of this gain was reported on the routes of the big four-engined, 40-passenger "clipper ships" now in service across the Caribbean Sea between Miami, Havana, Jamaica and South America.

Improvement in export trade conditions, with which the international air service is closely identified, is directly reflected in the remarkable growth in air mail volume.

Climaxing the steady rate of increase in spite of unfavorable conditions, the United States Treasury realized a profit over and above the cost of the service to the Post Office Department of 12 cents per mile for the month of June on the northbound trans-Caribbean air line between South America and the United States.

International air express, from its lowest point in January and February, began a strong upward movement immediately following the banking moratorium. This index to current trade activity continued to reflect improving conditions through April and May, and in June, ordinarily the low point for export activity, reached the highest peak of traffic volume since the service was established. Express volume for the six months was 92 per cent ahead of last year's figures, the report states.

Airways System Plans Tampa-Havana Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Arrival here of new multi-motored, high-speed marine air transports which will go into service on the trunk routes out of Miami, releases for the first time sufficient equipment to make possible a trial service between Tampa and Havana.

This trial service with passengers and express will begin Dec. 1, Pan American Airways has just announced. The company has for some time had under consideration requests of west coast Florida for an international air transport service to provide west coast cities and the large Latin-American population of that area, direct connection with the trunk routes of Pan American system to the West Indies, Central and South America. Such an air line, which Tampa has sought for some time, is strictly in the nature of an experiment, company officials said, and ultimate continuance depends upon passenger and express traffic which develops.

Trial schedules will be operated on a tri-weekly basis at the outset. Plans call for the use of twin-motored Commodore flying boats carrying 20 passengers, mail, baggage and express. They will make the Havana trip in less than four hours, returning to Tampa the same afternoon.

North Carolina Citizens Ask Observance of Sunday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—More than 400 citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County unanimously adopted a protest against the breaking down of Sunday observance in the city and county and made plans for a permanent organization that will stress law enforcement at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. W. L. Dixon was elected temporary chairman and a committee was apopinted to formulate plans for permanent organization. Mr. Dixon said that the organization will not only work against the display of motion pictures on Sundays, but will also work for law observance and against the apparent failures of law enforcement in the city and county.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Greater Boston

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Two persons same price as one.

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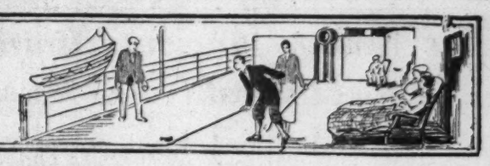

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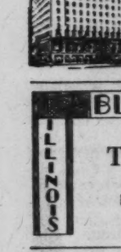

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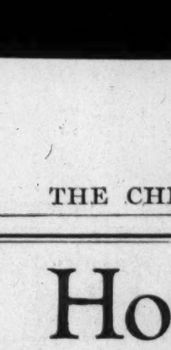

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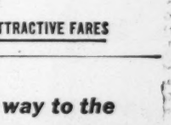

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Résumé of Archæological Discoveries and Forecast Made by Breasted—Accounts in Bible Are Verified by Relics and Inscriptions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A tawny lion of glazed brick which stretched in realistic pose some 2500 years ago along a driveway of the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, and which historians think was seen by the Hebrew captives of that time and was soon after buried from sight, now shows its harmless fangs in a Chicago museum.

A bridge of stone masonry, bearing the inscription of Sennacherib, King of Assyria, was discovered in diggings near Khorsabad last season, giving historians a chance to see the oldest surviving example of bridge engineering.

The mangers of some of King Solomon's horses, lost for about 29 centuries in the sand and rubbish heaps that covered Armageddon, were recently made visible to the people of Palestine.

Digging up the past—houses and palaces, common household articles and the proud chiseled records of kings who reigned in the ancient Near East—is a pursuit which has made great strides during the last 25 years and greatly incresed the world's knowledge of people in Biblical and even earlier periods.

Résumé of Archæological Progress

These gains are reported by Dr. James Henry Breasted, one of the most famous of archæologists, who is director of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Dr. Breasted made a brief résumé of past progress in archæology and a forecast of the future for an anniversary issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The content of archæological discovery has brought with it revolutionary revelations during the last quarter century," Dr. Breasted wrote. "The reader needs only to recall such things as Carter's discovery of the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen; Woolley's extraordinary finds among the tombs of Ur; perhaps less widely known, the extraordinary revelations which have come to us from the excavations of the Phœnician cities by the French; and the marvelous sculptures discovered by the Oriental Institute in the palaces of Persepolis.

Archæology is an international science and friendly emulation and rivalry among the expeditions of different nations at work among the ancient ruins of the Near East have consolidated the various institutions operating in the field so that they present a uniform and united front.

"The last quarter of a century, especially if we include an additional decade preceding that period, has witnessed a complete transformation in the character of field archæology—with the result that its practice now in no small degree corresponds with the methods of natural science. Indeed an eminent Russian archæologist has recently insisted that field archæology is essentially a natural science, especially in the precision and accuracy of its methods.

"As for the future, it is of fundamental importance that the foreign scientists at work in the Near East should be regarded by the modern Near Eastern Governments in Egypt Palestine, Syria, Iraq and Persia as organizations coöperating with these governments in a common effort, not only to enrich science, but also to create splendid national museums, such as are already in Cairo, Jerusalem and Beirut, and may equally well grow up in Ankara, Baghdad and Teheran.

"Under such circumstances we may confidently expect that the next quarter century will witness, not only great extension of archæological work and discovery, but also a consolidation of our knowledge, such that we shall possess an impressive picture of the rise of man surpassing any survey of human development which modern civilization has ever before been able to produce."

Twelve Expeditions at Work

A striking example of what has been done in recent years when skillful archæologists ably directed and supplied with sufficient funds set out to recover the past is afforded in the work of the Oriental Institute which Dr. Breasted organized with the University of Chicago in 1919.

It is a large-scale enterprise. Twelve expeditions coördinated by Chicago headquarters are now at work on a 3500-mile crescent-shaped front in the Near East. So large is the theater of operations that when Dr. Breasted wanted to look over all the projects a couple of years ago he had to take to the air and cruise 5000 miles in a plane to see them all.

Places that have the appealing connotation of antiquity, such as Thebes, Armageddon, Persepolis, Ancient Assyria and Babylonia, are included in this systematic march upon the past.

Modern invention has been called in to help the work. Aerial photography is one of the aids. For photographs from plane or balloon reveal what the eye of the earth-bound cannot see; that the site of ruins is mapped by absence of grass, vegetation not thriving on the shallow ground that hides the buried stones.

The work is essentially systematic. Elaborate bookkeeping systems have been devised to record the exact position of every fragment lifted from the earth, so that later students can go back in imagiation with the diggers and study the remains level by level.

Bible Records Confirmed

About a third of the Oriental Institute's expedition is in Egypt where experts are engaged in preserving perishing records for future historians. In Syria and Iraq (ancient Palestine, Babylonia and Assyria), excavations on a large and scientific scale have brought to light much historic evidence supplementing and confirming the records of the Bible.

Armageddon has always been a significant name because of its occurrence in the Book of Revelation as a symbol of a crucial struggle. The late Theodore Roosevelt made it a household phrase when he said, "We stand at Armageddon!" Since 1925, when digging on the site of the ancient fortress was begun by the Oriental Institute with funds given by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., more and more has been known about the historic city of Palestine located in a strategic pass between the ancient East and West.

One find was a stable for 300 horses which Dr. Breasted said answered perfectly to the Biblical description of the stables of King Solomon as given in I Kings 10. The stables were so well preserved that it was possible to see just what kind of mangers the horses of King Solomon dug their noses into when they munched their hay, and what kind of posts their halter straps were tied to.

Other intimate details of conditions in that period came to light. One of the better houses of the time was found in a condition that made it possible to reconstruct it.

Ancient Waterworks System

As the digging went on, the archæologists came upon some strange tunneling through rocks which they soon realized was a waterworks system. The chief spring of Armageddon, it seems, was situated in a rock just outside the city's fortifications. This meant that it could be cut off in time of war.

To avert such a catastrophe, the engineers of Biblical days tunneled 165 feet through rock to reach the spring, then blocked up the former opening which had allowed it to be reached from outside the city gates. When it was opened again by modern archæologists, it was found just as it had been left.

Another find that brings Bible times impressively near is that of clay bricks from Rameseum, in ancient Babylon, which members of the Oriental Institute staff identify as vivid remembrances of the oppression of the children of Israel. Two yellow lions patterned in glaze brick, which once embellished a wall of the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, now adorn a room of the institute's beautiful headquarters building in Chicago.

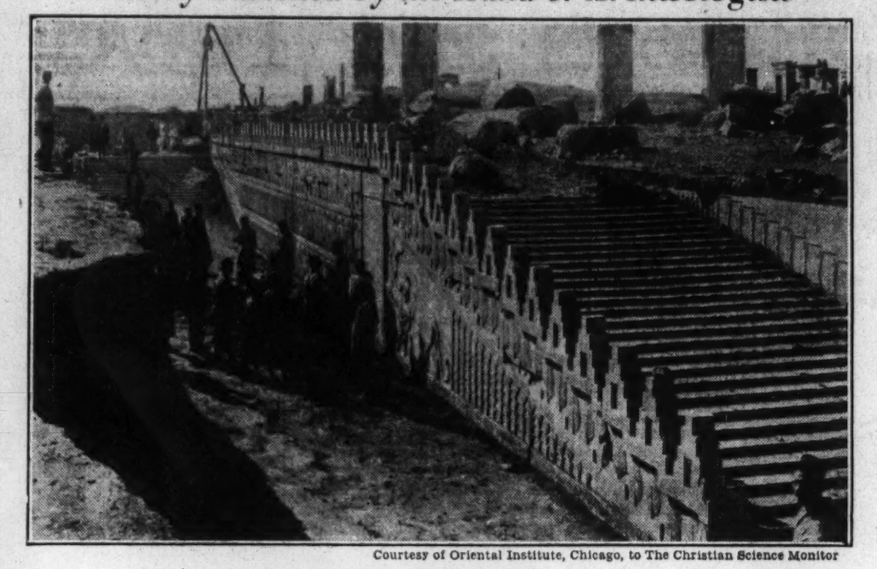
Site of Palace Identified

These identical lions must have been seen, historians here think, by the Hebrew captives in 596 B. C. In fact, they think that the passage in Isaiah, "An highway shall be there, and a way, . . . and no lion shall be there," was prompted by the memory of this very highway with its realistic brick lions.

Excavations at Persepolis have been the most dramatic. The site of the ruined palace of Sargon II had been identified as early as the seventeenth century, but not until 1925 did systematic excavation begin. Last autumn members of the Oriental Institute staff came upon rich carvings of the outer walls of the palace and its stairway, buried in the sun-dried brick that tumbled protectingly about it 2500 years ago when Alexander the Great set fire to the palace. They were delighted to find that they could still see chisel marks in the stone, so perfectly had the carvings been preserved.

These are but a few examples of the finds of the last quarter century. So great has been the body of them, that Dr. Breasted has stated that when they are comprehensively studied by historians and other experts the world will have its first adequate account of human beginnings and will understand better the "mysterious and persistant buoyancy of the human spirit which, in spite of declining intervals, has made the direction of the human movement from the beginning, probably for several hundred thousand years—a rising line."

History Enriched by the Hand of Archæologists



Courtesy of Oriental Institute, Chicago, to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Stairway of Palace of Xerxes at Persepolis

Most of the Topmost Row of Sculptured Stone Blocks Were Lying at the Bottom of the Trench When Discovery Was Made.

Welsh Drama Home Has Historic Setting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LLANGOLLEN, North Wales—A home for Welsh drama is planned as a result of negotiations between the Welsh National Theater, Limited, of London, and Ilangollen Urban Council for the use of a portion of historic Plas Newydd residence here.

It is understood that the first development which the National Theater is to undertake will be the establishment of a summer school for all Wales, at which instruction will be given in various phases of dramatic art. Besides a large theatrical wardrobe it is also intended to maintain a complete library.

Regarded as one of the finest existing examples of black and white domestic architecture, Plas Newydd, was once the home of the famous "Ladies of Llangollen"—Lady Eleanor Butler, daughter of the sixteenth Earl of Ormonde, and the Hon. Miss Sarah Ponsonby, whose great-nephew was Queen Victoria's secretary. It was to Plas Newydd that the ladies fled from Ireland in 1776 and here they entertained such notable visitors, as Sir Walter Scott, William Wordsworth, the Duke of Wellington, and Edmund Burke.

London College Has Course in Selling

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—As a result of requests from all parts of Britain, young men going into business will in future be able to take a course in salesmanship at a technical college here.

People have for some time past been writing to Government officials, it is declared, asking for advice as to selling practice. Now the new Department of Business Development of Pitman's College has arranged a course following an investigation into present British methods. To conduct the investigation 37 men and women made shopping tests in nearly 100 districts in various parts of Britain.

On finishing, these "test customers" decided that the British salesman needed to learn his duty to the customer, to welcome a prospective buyer, to speak his language and think the way he is thinking, and not to argue. Students taking the course will be instructed in sales conversation, how to be interesting, brief, sympathetic and amusing. And, apparently of great importance, "to avoid premature discussion of price."

Irish Free State Begins to React For Export Trade

Government Plans Trust to Encourage Small Investors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Ireland is changing from a purely trading nation to a producing one, Mr. Sean Lemass, Free State Minister for Commerce, declared at a gathering of the Chamber of Commerce here recently.

"There is," Mr. Lemass said, "no more profitable investment for a Free State investor than in the productive industries. No Government will jeopardize the capital invested in these industries. Therefore, those proposing to engage in industry can invest their savings, their energies, and their time with absolute confidence."

The Government, Mr. Lemass pointed out, has plans for a trust to aid investment. Everywhere there are opportunities for the Free State to manufacture goods for itself, and even for export.

Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Lemass continued, the chambers of commerce have come to be viewed as being composed of persons engaged in trade, rather than in industry. This is natural because in the past activity has been mainly centered on importation and selling of goods required for daily life. But, he said, the change has already come. Ireland has altered its path, and business men do not waste time deploring the passing of things.

Plenty of Flour

Already the Government has done much toward developing industry. In regard to flour milling, Mr. Lemass declared that the Government has "set out to make the country self-sufficient in that respect." There has been development in those mills already existing. Two new mills have been built in Cork and Waterford. The total productive capacity of the new mills added to that of the old mills does not fall far short, he said, of the 10 per cent in excess of home requirement that the Government has in mind.

As for boots and shoes, four new factories have been set up in the last 10 months and two more are in the process of being built. Much extension is possible in this industry, Mr. Lemass contended. Manufacturers have expressed amazement at the adaptability of the Free State workers.

In other industries possibilities are as striking. The Minister saw no reason why the Free State should not proceed to manufacture its own supplies of cotton goods. Climatic conditions are suitable. With determined effort it might even be possible to compete in foreign markets.

Mr. Lemass showed that the world's supply of anthracite coal is definitely limited, whereas the demand is growing. Seams in Ireland are numerous and will probably yield six times as much as they do at present. As consumption in Ireland is very low, this would leave a surplus of perhaps 400,000 tons a year.

New Credit Corporation

In regard to capital for developing these and other industries, the Minister for Commerce declared: "In other countries a far greater part of the money invested in industry is owned by those who have no direct voice in control. In Ireland, on the other hand, industry is mainly financed by the people who are running it. The Government purposes to facilitate investment by small investors by means of an Industrial Credit Corporation. At the present moment, much of the capital will have to be raised by firms interested in the development of certain industries, although a considerable part of the money needed will be open to public subscription."

Mr. Lemass also spoke of the chemical resources of the country. He said the Government proposes to establish a special organization in the near future to undertake industrial research in chemicals, to explore the commercial values of some of the resources lying unutilized.

"So long as we organize on the right lines," Mr. Lemass declared, "I am convinced we can produce not only enough for our own needs but for a substantial surplus which will hold its own in world markets. We need the coöperation of business men. If we can put 30,000 to 40,000 men to work in home industries we will have solved the unemployment problem now facing us."

Britain Watches 'Pan-Arab' Moves Centering in Iraq

Ibn Saud Is the Foremost Thinker and He Isn't Saying Much

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGHDAD, Iraq — The development of Great Britain's air routes to the Far East, and the steady progress of the pipe lines between the Mosul oilfields and the Mediterranean, are causing many eyes here to turn toward that unknown yet vital quantity—the pan-Arab movement.

For if the Arabs were to become once again a nation, what would be the effect on Great Britain's land, air and oil communications through the heart of the Arab territories? What exactly are the views and aspirations of the Arabs?

The overland British route to the East is straddled by the Arab peoples. They claim to be the rightful inheritors of Palestine, they control Iraq, they rule the coast from Basrah to Oman, and the whole of central Arabia.

There is much talk in Iraq, in Syria, Palestine and the Hejaz, of "Arab Union" or "Arab Federation."

Now the Arab is a great talker. Whether sitting in a coffee shop or in an editorial office, there is nothing he likes so much, nothing at which he is such an adept, as political speculation. And the idea of a great Arab confederation has fired the imagination of the politicians in all the Arab countries. They remember the spacious days of the Prophet and the Caliphs of Baghdad, when Arab rule and learning spread from the twin rivers Euphrates and Tigris and the Persian Gulf right across North Africa and into southwest Europe.

World War Did It

The hothouse of the war brought Arab nationalism back to flower—almost to fruition. The chance of ousting the Turks from the Arab lands, and founding a big Arab kingdom, spurred the idealism of men like the late Emir Feisal—afterward King of Iraq. But the end of the war saw the hope fade away unrealized, and today many of the Arabs themselves feel that it would be a mistake to move too fast.

Here in Iraq it is certain that the great mass of Arabs, being illiterate and devoid of constructive political consciousness, have as yet no real political interest except in being allowed to carry on their lives in their own way and by their own ancient methods. Among the literates there are wide divergencies of view on the subject of union between the Iraqis, the Syrians and the Palestinians, to say nothing of the age-long feud between "the desert and the sown."

As things are today, the very nature of the untutored Arab militates against any form of union or even of federation. The nomad Arab is by nature both independent and distrustful. The desert life is a hard life, and brings forth, besides luxuriant hospitality, a hungry flock of suspicions and cupidity. Who knows whether friends or ruthless raiders lie behind the next sand dune or hillock? The economics of hunger and thirst have left a deep mark on the nomad Arab character, and 400 years of Ottoman repressions have yielded a legacy of instability and secretiveness which even the Arabs of the cultivated regions have still to learn to eradicate.

At present, British relations are cordial with all the Arab rulers on the Mediterranean-Oman route to the East, and with the great Ibn Saud farther south. The diplomatic service, the navy, the army and the air force have all contributed to this result. The navy patrols the Gulf, prevents piracy, slave-trading and gun-running. The air force does not merely rain bombs at intervals on desert raiders, but also drops in unexpectedly for friendly chats with the chiefs and takes them for thrilling "joy rides" in the skies.

Palestine Is Prosperous

Of the Arab countries constituting this so-called bridge, Palestine is today the most prosperous. She has agriculture and industries and manufactures. In the Dead Sea are valuable chemical resources. The coastline has two good harbors, of which Haifa will become a first-class port as soon as the oil pipe line from Mosul is finished. In addition, Palestine's invisible exports, the money spent by tourists, are considerable, even in these years of slump.

Palestine's present prosperity and its chief problem spring from the presence of the Jews. Other Middle East countries have progressed in their own way; Palestine is going ahead on western lines and the native Arab has had no share in this. Thus, although Arab nationalism in Palestine is very real and very conscious of itself, its mainspring is hostility to Zionism.

The Syrian Arab has developed differently from the Palestinian and the Iraqi, largely because for centuries he has been closely connected with the French, who for many years exercised an informal protectorate over the Labanon district.

Damascus Is Ideal Capital

In Damascus Syria possesses the flower of the Middle East—the city which the Prophet would not enter, so as not to spoil his delight later in Paradise. It is the obvious capital of an Arab kingdom, if the component parts could ever agree to let it be the capital.

Syria's trade is considerable, and when the Mosul pipe line begins work, the port of Tripoli will handle the 23¾ per cent of the total production which will come through this French pipe.

Iraq is culturally and commercially the most backward of these three Arab regions. Yet paradoxically it is the only one of them that has formally achieved independence. Perhaps Iraq's independence is a bar, rather than a help, to Arab unity, for Iraq is not strong enough to form the nucleus of a great Arab federation. Agriculture is its chief "industry," though soon it hopes to derive a respectable additional income from the gushing royalties to be paid by the Iraq Petroleum Company on the left bank and by the British Oil Development Company on the right bank of the Tigris.

Ibn Saud

The greatest unknown quantity in the Arab national movement is Ibn Saud. If the strong hands of Britain and France were withdrawn, few people doubt that the great Wahhabi leader would soon overrun all the Arab lands to the north, just as he has already spread irresistibly over the greater part of the Arab peninsula from his central and inaccessible fastness of Nejd.

But Ibn Saud's domination is based on his own outstanding qualities as a leader of men. It has yet to be proved that he has forged a durable state out of the wayward inhabitants of the inconstant desert sands. Their hungry Nomad eyes have always been turned avidly toward their racial brethren in the cultivated acres on their borders. Raiding is often an economic necessity to the desert dweller, and until it ceases to be an economic necessity he will have to raid, or starve when the pastures do not support his flocks.

If he succeeds in consolidating his own position and anchoring the nomad to the soil by sinking enough wells to cause the desert to blossom, the prospects of pan-Arab nationalism will be immeasurably increased.

Clocks to Have 'Code' For 'Time' in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

STORIES told by street clocks of Portland may have to agree if a new regulation is put into effect by the Portland City Council. Street clocks should be removed unless they can be made to agree, the councilman urged who proposed the regulation.

Thus the charm of the uncertainty of the actual time would be removed for Portlanders as well as the bolstering influence of finding a friendly street clock which quotes the hour at 8:55 when the office-bound worker knows right well that the 9 o'clock hour for his arrival already has chimed.

And thus Portlanders while on the streets of the city would enjoy a concord of time they never have been able to achieve among the various timepieces in their own homes.

Star Homemaker New Title Won By High School Girls

Two Young Women Are Especially Honored at Kansas City Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. —"Star Homemaker" was the title won by two girls, Miss Marjorie Pile of Salisbury, Mo., and Miss Winifred Pettigrew of Effingham, Kan., at the American Royal Livestock Show here this week. The award, which carries prizes of $100 each, is a new one, made for the first time by Weekly Kansas City Star. It corresponds to the 1933 "Star Farmer of America" award, won for Missouri here by Maurice Dankenbring of Sweet Springs.

Only farm girls in home economics departments of the vocational high schools in Missouri and Kansas were eligible for the Homemaker award. Marjorie, the Missouri girl, now in her third year in high school, impressed the judges with her extensive record books on her projects of which she had three the first year and six her second year in school.

Marjorie made it easy for the judges to ascertain what made her a farm girl deserving of credit for the work she was doing. After outlining in general the task she had set out for herself, she started a new outline under the headings, "What I Did," and "How I Did It." Here in detail as complete as the records of an income tax accountant she has in black and white the home work done in connection with her home economics course.

Marjorie wanted a room she and her younger sister could call their own. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Pile, allotted her $8 for redecorating the room, but this amount was increased a little when the family decided a closet should be built. Marjorie drew the plans for the closet, purchased the wallboard and lumber, getting her father to do the actual saw and hammer work.

The remainder of the job she accomplished herself. The walls of the room had been calcimined and it was necessary to wash this off before the paper would adhere. Mother was a partner in the hanging of the wall paper. Marjorie painted all the woodwork and the floor. She refinished and put new upholstering on her room furniture, then made her own curtains, which she hung on new poles made of broom handles. There were many other items of improvement and in the end, for a total cost of $11.75, Marjorie had an unusually attractive room.

Selected as the outstanding boy from among 66,000 members of the Future Farmers of America, students of vocational agriculture, young Dankenbring was awarded the $500 prize.

Other state star farmers rewarded were William Vincent Fuller, Miltonvale, Kan.; Ray Burton, Perkins, Okla.; Robert W. Mills Jr., Boonville, Mo., and Fred Harper, Paris, Ark.

Young Dankenbring's first introduction to vocational agriculture was in the fall of 1929 when he purchased a pure bred Jersey heifer. His profits the first year on the heifer totaled $231. In 1930 he added corn to his projects, purchased another cow and a sow. He made a profit of $5.46 on the corn by cutting it into silage. On his livestock he made $195. The next year he added poultry and he put vocational training into profitable effect. Last year he broadened out as a general farmer.

Perseverance, ambition, high moral character and the possession of that quality known as leadership as well as his agricultural achievements combine to make young Dankenbring an outstanding farm boy.

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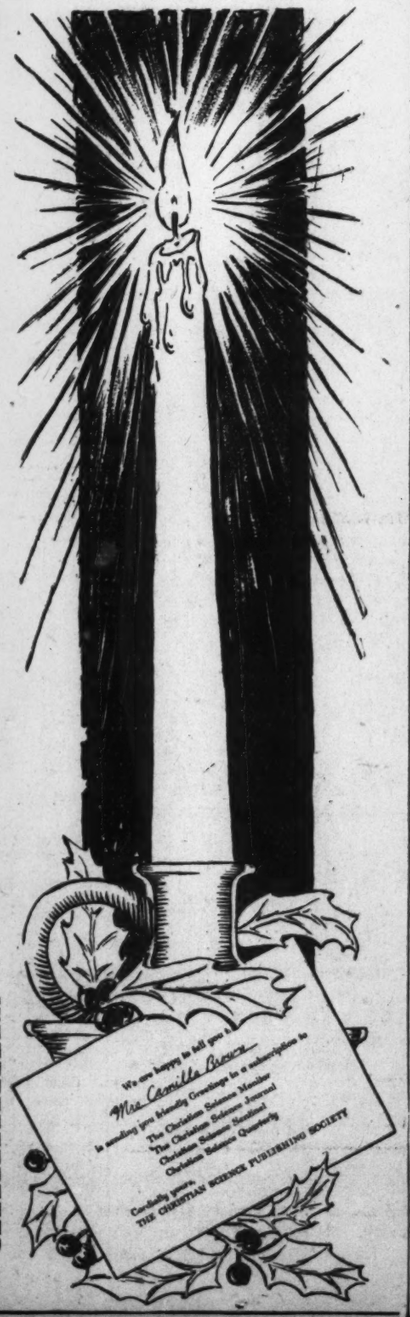
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CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING IN MEXICO

Material Progress of the Country Within the Current Decade Shown by Comparison of Figures.

LEADERSHIP OF DIAZ

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 25.—In material prosperity Mexico and the United States have much in common to be grateful for on any day of the year, as well as on Thanksgiving Day.

The threatening mining legislation designed to shut Americans out from mining investments in this country was quashed by the federal government. Though financial depression like a cloud settled down upon this republic last autumn, this autumn finds the cloud gradually disappearing. Despite the so-called hard times, there has been a steady increase in all lines during 1908 as compared with 1901 and 1904, the figures for 1908 being approximate.

On a certain occasion President Diaz called the United States "Mexico's big brother." Speaking to him one Thanksgiving day, he asked the writer about the significance of the occasion. He then remarked that Mexico ought to have a Thanksgiving day also, for it had much to be grateful for.

Following are a few of the comparative figures that tell the story of national progress:

	1901.	1908.
Schools	9,491	38,000
Pupils	718,715	1,500,000
Foreign trade	$340,000,000	$515,000,000
Balance in favor of Mexico	10,000,000	45,000,000
Federal, state and municipal revenues	94,564,867	150,000,000
Debt	262,000,000	270,000,000
Banks, capital	65,150,000	95,000,000
Railroad passengers	12,000,000	25,000,000
Railroad freight (tons)	8,000,000	18,000,000
Railroad revenues	40,000,000	70,000,000
Shipping entries and exits	14,789	30,000
Shipping passengers	12,000	100,000
Mines, production (feet)	100,000,000	155,000,000
Agricultural products	314,914,377	550,000,000
Real property	850,000,000	2,000,000,000

In 1876, when President Diaz came into power, the population of this country was 8,000,000, and it is 20,000,000 today. The government revenues then were $15,000,000 a year against $100,000,000 today. About $40,000,000 in silver was the amount of foreign capital invested. Now Americans have invested in this country $800,000,000, Britishers $350,000,000, and other nationalities $200,000,000, making a gold investment of $1,350,000,000. The value of city property, then $150,000,000, is now in the neighborhood of $2,000,000,000. Real estate in the City of Mexico, valued then at 10 cents a square meter, is held now at $20 per square meter.

There was no coal mined then and seven years ago not one kilogram of coal was produced in the country. This year the coal fields cover 300,000 acres, and the yield is something like 5,000,000 tons this year.

General Diaz found 500 kilometers of railroad, where now there are 35,000 kilometers; 10,000 kilometers of telegraph, now 100,000 kilometers; 700 post-offices, now 3,500.

The coinage in this country in 1876 was about $20,000,000, but for 1908 the gold coined will be about $33,000,000, silver about $98,000,000, copper and nickel $40,000,000, making a total coinage this year of $181,000,000.

In 1876 Mexico imported $50,000 worth of cotton. Today Mexico has 150 factories consuming 70,000,000 pounds annually, or one third of what is now actually imported every year from the United States.

The sugar crop 32 years ago was 40,000 tons, but today it is 120,000 tons per annum.

The federal appropriation this year for schools is about $3,000,000, or a per capita of $65, whereas in the United States the per capita is $28 (silver).

General Diaz 33 years ago found the country almost hopelessly in debt, her bonds shrunken to half their value, and no bidders, and in a remarkably short period of time brought about an equilibrium. Today the bonds of Mexico command the highest price in Latin America, the nearest approach being the Argentine Republic. The interest on the bonded debt is paid punctually, and while the gross debt of Mexico has increased, it has been largely due to the immense scheme of public improvements, including $150,000,000 for port improvements, and $100,000,000 for federal buildings now under construction, to say nothing of possibly $500,000,000 which the railroads of the country have already cost in subventions and other aids.

Although the United States is unique among the nations of the world in the visible manifestation of Thanksgiving day, Mexico has indeed great cause for gratitude also. To see a nation like the United States, springing in 130 years from a population of 3,000,000 to 80,000,000, on its knees on Thanksgiving day is a sight unique among the nations of the world. It is a scene of sacred significance—a touch of silence on mills and factories, shops and farms and 150 Christian denominations opening their doors for special services.

Under the far-flung flag of unsetting stars, all round the planet, Americans observe Thanksgiving day, and nowhere more gratefully than in Mexico, favored in the possession of a ruler whom President McKinley once declared to be "the greatest in the world." As a nation builder, President Diaz has had few, if any, equals and no superiors in the history of the world.

STUDENTS PLAN WEEK OF EVENTS AT THANKSGIVING

Many Entertainments Then at University of Pennsylvania — Football Game With Cornell.

GAY JUNIOR WEEK

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25—Social life at the University of Pennsylvania reaches its maximum point of activity with the incoming of Thanksgiving week. Junior week at the college is then in full away, beginning with Theater Night on the Monday before Thanksgiving. Blocks of several hundred seats have been reserved for the students and songs and dances appropriate to such an assemblage are scattered throughout the play of the mimic world.

On Wednesday evening the Bellevue Stratford is the scene of a concert given by the combined musical clubs of Cornell and Pennsylvania.

The annual Thanksgiving day battle between the two universities takes place the next day when both Pennsylvania and Cornell play their final football game of the season. After the overwhelming defeat of Michigan by Pennsylvania, there seems to be no doubt here as to the outcome of the game.

Thanksgiving evening a fraternity dance will be held in Houston Club and fraternities throughout the university give teas on Friday afternoon. In the evening of that day the Junior Ball will be held in the gymnasium. This, with the one exception of the Senior's day ball, is the most important social function of the year, attended by the best of Philadelphia society. As a final wind-up of the week the Army-Navy game, drawing crowds from all over the country, is played Saturday afternoon on Franklin Field.

THANKSGIVING MOTHER HONORED

People of Newport, N. H., Pay Tribute to Woman Whose Personal Appeal Won Recognition of Day.

NEWPORT, N. H., Nov. 25—In the Thanksgiving season the people of this town take pride in the fact that the woman whose influence brought the holiday to national recognition was born in Newport—Mrs. Sarah J. Hale. She was born here October 24, 1788.

Her father held a commission in the revolutionary army, and both her parents were of Puritan descent. She taught school from 1804 until 1813 when she was married to David Hale, also of Newport.

The death of her husband in 1822 left her with five young children and with scanty means for their support.

In 1828 she became editor of the newly established Ladies' Magazine, which in 1837 was united with Godey's Ladies' Book.

She wrote many books and gave much time and thought to benevolent, educational and patriotic undertakings.

She was one of the founders and first president of the Seamen's Aid Society.

She removed from Boston to Philadelphia in 1841 and in that city established in 1837 the Ladies' Medical Missionary Society.

After many years of effort she succeeded in having Thanksgiving day generally observed, President Lincoln, in 1864, responding to her direct personal appeal. In every succeeding year during her lifetime she was accustomed to repeat the appeal and always with the same result.

She passed away in Philadelphia, April 30, 1879.

THANKSGIVING REPORT COMING

Secretary Wilson Discloses Fact That Farm Crop Values Will Be About $8,000,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—The secretary of agriculture is preparing to spring a "Thanksgiving Annual Report." It is learned that while the industrial and monetary sections of the country were suffering from a panic, the farmer has been prospered more than ever in the history of the nation.

Mr. Wilson has disclosed the fact that the total value of the farm crops this year will be approximately $8,000,000,000 as compared with $7,500,000,000 a year ago.

AUTO FOR EVERY THOUSAND.

Careful calculation of the production of automobiles in America next year places the output of all the factories close to 75,000 cars. This total product, valued at approximately $120,000,000, will be built by 253 manufacturers: this means that a car will be marketed for about every 1,000 of population in the country and that the cars will average $1,500 in price.

This flux of automobiles into the American market will amount to half as many cars as have been acquired since the sale of automobiles began, the number already owned by private concerns being about 150,000 cars.

THANKSGIVING DAY MEANING IN OLD COLONY

Conditional Gratitude to Providence Voted at Town Meeting by Connecticut Settlers in 1705

HARVEST IS MENTAL

In the "Outlook" some years ago appeared the story of "A Delayed Thanksgiving." From the records of a Connecticut town, as quoted, it appears that a town meeting held "Oct. 29, 1705," voted to postpone Thanksgiving for a week from the first Thursday in November, concluding with the statement: "Our present circumstances being such that it cannot with convenience be attended on that day."

A descendant of the clerk who made the record remembered hearing an explanation of the conditions darkly hinted at when the town meeting voted to defer the observance of a day of gratitude.

Up from New York a sloop was making its way loaded with supplies. On board were some casks of molasses, quite necessary if the good housekeepers were to make pies. Was it contrary winds that delayed the vessel, then it was the work of Providence. The sloop being delayed, the delivery of the molasses was delayed, and the making of the pies consequently delayed. Evidently Thanksgiving to Providence could not "with convenience be attended." This at least was the view of the people of Colchester, "in His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, in New England," over 200 years ago.

Recalls Ancient Hebrew Custom.

Anciently, the Hebrew people observed "the feast of ingathering at the year's end," when the fruits of labor had been gathered in from the fields. And the custom of celebrating "Harvest Home" is a reminder of that ancient "Feast of Tabernacles." When the forefathers of our land appointed a day for recognition of God by thanksgiving, they probably could not foresee the changes we now know, the incredible increase of population crowding our cities, whose dwellers are generations away from the work of the fields and the gathering of the fruits of the earth. To the city dweller Thanksgiving day may mean only the cessation of business so that he may attend a football game. He does not know the thankful prayer in the heart of the man who has brought his harvest home to crown the long year's toil and waiting.

There are those who make their prayers with conditions, saying to their God, "If Thou wilt give me my heart's desire, then will I praise Thee and be thankful." Sometimes they say, "I have not had what I wanted this year, so I have no reason to be thankful." They are like the men in Colchester town; their Thanksgiving is conditional.

When We Are Really Grateful.

But when an understanding of real being dawns upon the consciousness of man, he finds gratitude spontaneous. This gratitude is just love overflowing to God because of what He is. Every day has some of the fruitage of being in it. Every day some harvested blessing from Divine Love is brought home to the life. This continual Thanksgiving brings peace to the mind and blesses the heart with contentment. It is well known to the Christian Scientist, who attends the services of the national Thanksgiving Day with peculiar happiness. To him it is not the one only day in the year for thanking God; for every testimonial meeting is a thanksgiving service; so he comes to it prepared by 52 rehearsals, and uses its opportunity to express to others his sense that "the earth is full of the goodness of the Lord."

A STUPID TRADITION.

It remained for the president of Bryn Mawr College to make the best condensed account of hazing which has been heard for many a day. She is Miss M. Cary Thomas, and in her address to the students she declared hazing to be "unlovely, ungenerous, childish and vulgar." She also said that while "this survival of savagery" ought to be stamped out of men's colleges, it "is really a social crime for women students without any such stupid traditions behind them."—Hartford Times.

Dorothy Vernon

The American Perfume

THIS exquisitely dainty perfume in a glass stopper two-ounce bottle, put up in a handsome embossed box, makes an ideal gift—one that will delight the heart of every woman of refined tastes.

Dorothy Vernon is an American perfume of rare and distinctive fragrance. Its odor is delightful, refined, subtle and satisfying. It is equal to the choicest foreign perfumes, while the absence of import duty lowers its cost to American women 65 per cent.

Dorothy Vernon Perfume is sold by most good dealers at $1.00 for the two-ounce package. Dorothy Vernon Toilet Water and Sachet Powder come in the same odor.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send the price—$1.00—with his name and address to us, and we will express you the two-ounce Xmas package prepaid.

The Jennings Co., Perfumers

Dept. S. C, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THANKSGIVING

From The Christian Science Sentinel

ETERNAL God of Life and Truth and Love,
I thank Thee who hast to my soul conveyed
A consciousness of spiritual birth.
To see Thy face, mine eye is turned above
That I may catch a clear, diviner sense
To use in aid of mortals on the earth.

Berl Poole.

PRAISE SERVICE IN CHURCHES ON THANKSGIVING

Christian Scientists Will Find Really Great Feast of the Day in Their Devotional Exercises.

RECALL BLESSINGS

Tomorrow, in Christian Science churches throughout the United States, as in churches of other denominations, will be found large companies of men and women giving part of this oldest American holiday to a definite manifestation of the true spirit in which the day originally was set apart.

Gladness and good cheer have characterized the anniversary ever since Governor Bradford, in 1621, appointed a day for public praise and prayer after the Pilgrims' first harvest. But to any thoughtful individual present at a large Christian Science Thanksgiving service it must be apparent that something has given these latter people a larger measure of joy and gratitude than ordinarily is observed. Eagerly as they enter into the pleasures of family reunions and the common festivities, it is often said that to those participating therein the services in the Christian Science churches are the really great feast of the day.

This service is always among the most inspiring and joyous of the year. After the reading of an appropriate lesson, which is the same for all the Christian Science churches, comprising selections from the Bible and correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, remarks suitable to the occasion are made by many of those present. Usually as many as can find opportunity in the half hour given to this part of the service arise and speak of some experience which has brightened or perhaps transformed their lives.

So definite and tangible are the blessings acknowledged, and so profoundly impressive are many of the testimonies of healing and of difficulties overcome that often strangers are convinced that the divine Love, Wisdom and Power taught and demonstrated by the Master today are saving men from sin, disease and even death, and that Christian Scientists have found how to avail themselves of such salvation.

WILL TAKE MARINES' PLACES.

Six hundred apprentices from the naval training station will be called upon about Dec. 10, some of them to go to the Pacific stations and some to go to the battleships and cruisers of the Atlantic fleet. They will take the places to some extent of the marines, who have been ordered removed from the war vessels by President Roosevelt.

SALVATION ARMY MAKES PLANS FOR MANY THANKSGIVING DAY FESTIVITIES

Permanent Influences for Good Often Acquired Over Persons to Whom Relief Is Extended.

HUMANITY HELPED

Many individuals disposed to help their fellow-men, upon seeing the Salvation Army workers collecting funds for their great holiday dinners, have asked the question: "Does this really help to uplift humanity? Does it lead to lasting benefit to those so fed?"

Officers of the Salvation Army assert that this conspicuous feature of their work is an imoprtant one in a practical way. Col. Adam Gifford, head of the Salvation Army in New England, when questioned along this line at his headquarters in the People's Palace, replied:

"Do we find a permanent work growing out of the Thanksgiving investigations? Most certainly. The Thanksgiving investigation is only an incident of the daily visiting of the poor. But permanent relief has resulted from this special inquiry. I can give you an example or two: An old woman was found by our officers, living alone with no one to help her. Sympathetic inquiry following temporary relief developed the fact that she had two sons in the regular army of the United States. We made inquiry by letter until we located these men. Our letters came back to us endorsed by the comments of all the United States army officers who had helped to locate these men, and with the statement from the district paymaster that by the consent of the men a percentageof their pay would be stopped out of their envelope each month and forwarded direct from the paymaster to the mother so long as she lives. Thus the old and enfeebled woman was taken off our relief roll, and was made to feel the independence of proper care from her own kin. The men themselves were given an opportunity to respect themselves in the proper execution of filial devotion. There was a triple permanent result.

"Another case was that of a man about 85, who lived with a son upward of 60. The son could do something for himself but could not earn enough to care for his father. By paying $150 to a home for aged men we were able to get the old man accepted for the remainder of his life and he lived for five years in this pleasant place a spiritual, happy old age. He was over 90 when he passed away, beloved by the entire household.

"There are lonely men in the great cities of the country who are in need even though it be because of their own sins and weakness. We help these men, too. The Salvation Army does not ask how they came to be in a helpless condition, how they came to be drunkards, how they came to be out of work, nor what church they attend. It asks only the question 'Are you in need?' Now there are men as weak as water, who will promise and break their promises, who will keep sober for a while and then drink again. When we help these our critics say we give indiscriminately to vagrants.

"But that also is not a just criticism, for we never give to any one without following up the gift with personal interest and personal effort to restore the recipient to his right relation with society. We do not always succeed at once, sometimes these cases get away from us, and wander to another city. But sooner or later the Army in one city or another gets them again and very likely will permanently redeem them.

"It is said that we are sentimental," continued Colonel Gifford. "Well, we do endeavor to put sentiment into this great work. There is a great deal of satisfaction in doing a great practical work, a satisfaction in seeing a need and relieving it, and relieving it permanently. But we feel that we have a right to the warm sentiment of love which always follows the helpful contact of one human heart with another, and we know that nothing but this sentiment of love will go down to the depths and take hold of a man and patiently, persistently, and wisely help him to his feet, support him there and finally enable him to stand alone.

DECISIONS OF TWO JUDGES.

A Western judge, sitting in chambers, seeing from the piles of papers in the lawyers' hands that the first case was likely to be hotly contested, asked: "What is the amount in question?" "Two dollars," said the plaintiff's counsel. "I'll pay it," said the judge, handing over the money. "Call the next case." He had not the patience of Sir William Grant, who, after listening for two days to the arguments of counsel as to the construction of a certain act, quietly observed when they had done, "That act has been repealed."

JORDAN MARSH CO

Remember: *Buying goods here is a safe investment, GUARANTEED BY THE REPUTATION OF THIS GREAT MERCANTILE INSTITUTION—the foremost retail house in New England.*

We give prompt and careful attention to the filling of all mail and telephone orders.

Rare Display of Fashionable Furs

Coats, Muffs and Scarfs of the Highest Grade Skins At Prices Made Possible Through Our Early Buying

At the close of each winter the trappers and traders of the Northwest bring the finest pelts to the various fur-trading centers of that section. Our buyer was on the ground this year at the most favorable time to get the very pick of the furs as they were brought in. Most of these we had made up in our own factories, which fact, combined with our early buying of tremendous quantities, enables us to offer

Second Floor

Qualities and Values Impossible to Equal Elsewhere

Women's Coats of Caracul, Pony and Other Stylish Furs

CARACUL COATS—Women's caracul coats, 44 inches long, shawl collar of same, fine glossy skins. Special value. Price.. 75.00

CARACUL COATS—Women's caracul coats, 40 inches long, Leipsic dye, lynx collar and cuffs. Price..... 125.00

CARACUL COATS—Women's 50-inch caracul coats, beautiful glossy skins. Leipsic dye, lynx collar and cuffs. Price... 150.00

RUSSIAN PONY COATS—Women's full length black Russian pony coats, shawl collar of same fine quality skins. Price.... 80.00

RUSSIAN PONY COATS—Women's brown Russian pony coats, shawl collar of blended Australian opossum, 48 in. long. Price.. 90.00

MUSKRAT COATS—Women's long natural muskrat coats, shawl collar of same, brocaded satin lined. Price..... 115.00

SQUIRREL COATS—Women's blended squirrel coats, fine quality skins, brocaded satin lined. Prices.. 115.00 to 145.00

RACCOON COATS—Women's raccoon coats, fine quality skins. Price..... 75.00

OPOSSUM COATS—Women's Australian opossum coats, full sweep. Price..... 50.00

225.00 Bengaline Silk Opera Coats at 150.00
Only three of these; shown in tan, wisteria and taupe; squirrel lined; shawl collar of pointed fox or of pointed lynx.

300.00 Bengaline Silk Opera Coat at 200.00
Lined with squirrel, made with shawl collar of chinchilla; an exceptionally beautiful model and a rare value.

Lynx Furs have advanced in price 80 per cent. and American Sable 30 per cent. since Spring. We bought freely of both when prices were lowest and have on hand a sufficient quantity to last some time. We therefore have not advanced our prices and offer to our patrons Lynx and American Sable muffs and scarfs at less than the present cost of these skins.

AMERICAN SABLE MUFFS—Good quality skins, 5 stripes. Price 25.00

AMERICAN SABLE MUFFS of dark American sable, made with 7 stripes. Price 50.00

AMERICAN SABLE MUFFS—Dark eastern muffs, 8 stripes. Prices ..... 100.00 to 150.00

LYNX MUFFS—Glossy skins, pillow or rug shape. Prices ..... 25.00 to 90.00

Scarfs and collars to match..... 20.00 to 90.00

AMERICAN SABLE SCARF—American sable throw scarf, 3 stripes, finished with tails and paws. Price..... 35.00

AMERICAN SABLE STOLES—Trimmed with heads and tails, various styles. Prices..... 85.00 to 200.00

BEAVER SETS—Consisting of pillow muff and throw scarf. Price 35.00

FOX SETS—Isabella and sable fox sets, consisting of a collar and pillow rug muff. Prices..... 17.50 to 40.00

MARTEN MUFFS—Pillow shape. Prices..... 12.00 to 50.00

Rug shape, tail trimmed, at..... 35.00

Scarfs to match, priced from..... 12.00 and 15.00

Shawl collars, specially priced at..... 22.50

SQUIRREL SETS—Natural squirrel, clear skins, pillow muff and throw scarf. Price..... 15.00

Pointed Lynx Set, Special at . . 140.00
Rug Muff trimmed with heads and tails, finished with shirred lining; collar to match, trimmed with head and white tipped tails.

Black Lynx Set, Special at . . . 160.00
Animal shape muff, collar rimmed with heads and tails, both muff and collar lined with Skinner satin. A beautiful set.

Reproduction of Pages Nine and Ten of the First Issue of The Christian Science Monitor. Pages One to Eight have appeared with earlier issues this week. The two remaining pages will be included with Saturday's Monitor, to complete a facsimile of the historic 12-page number.

Latest News of the Financial and Business World

STOCK MARKET QUITE ACTIVE AND IRREGULAR

Prices Soar Upward at the Opening and Then Slump Off on Heavy Profit-Taking.

CALL MONEY CHEAP

A rather active and irregular market was witnessed today in both New York and Boston. The New York list opened strong and higher, the advances ranging from ⅛ to 1½ above last night's closing prices for the more important stocks. Shorts covering and the ease of call money had much to do with the continued buoyancy of the market. The manner in which $12,000,000 New York bonds were taken by eager investors and the fact that call money has continued easy for a long period was taken to indicate that there was still much idle money waiting investment both in the East and West. And all old-time operators agree that nothing is more conducive to higher prices than cheap money.

Amalgamated Copper opened in New York at 85, an advance of ⅛ over last night's closing; Smelters sold at 96½, an advance of ⅝; Consolidated Gas made the biggest advance of the industrials, selling up to 158½, a gain of 1½; Northern Pacific was up ½ at 143⅝. Erie was ¼ higher at 34⅝; Brooklyn Rapid Transit rose ⅛ to 55. Great Norfthern preferred was ⅞ higher at 140⅛. Stocks continued to gain during the early trading, Consolidated Gas being conspicuously strong.

Boston kept pace with New York in the upward movement, the leading copper issues making particularly good gains. Royale opened ½ higher at 25½. Corbin sold at 24¾, a gain of ⅜; Copper Range was unchanged at 82; Lake Copper made an advance of ½ to 19. At the end of the first hour Allouez was selling at an advance of 1½ at 41½; Franklin was up ½ at 19; Tennessee Copper rose ⅜ to 44⅞. Other local stocks participated in the upward movement to the extent of good fractions.

The higher prices brought out a good deal of long stock and the realizing induced a substantial reaction before noon amounting to a point or more in the New York issues. The market showed appearances of being a two-sided affair and stock movements became quite irregular during the afternoon.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amalgamated Copper	85¼	85¾	84⅜	84¼
Amer Car & Foundry	46½	46¾	46	46
Amer Cotton Oil	41½	44¾	41¼	43½
American Ice Secur	26⅜	26⅜	29⅜	26⅜
American Locomotive	55¾	55¾	55½	55¾
Amer Smelt & Refining	96½	96¾	94¾	49¾
Amer Sugar Refining	134⅞	134⅞	134⅛	132⅛
American Tel & Tel	132¼	132½	131	131¼
Anaconda Mining Co	51¼	51¾	50⅜	50½
Atchison	97¾	98⅛	97⅜	97⅜
Atlantic Coast Line	110½	110½	110	110
Baltimore & Ohio	108½	109¾	108	108
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	55	55⅞	54⅞	55⅛
Canadian Pacific	177½	177½	176¼	176½
Central Leather	29	29	28½	28½
Chesapeake & Ohio	48¼	48¼	47⅞	47¾
Chicago Great Western	12⅛	12½	12	12⅜
Chicago & Northwestern	174	175½	174	175⅝
Chic Mil & St Paul	148½	149¾	148¼	148¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39½	39⅞	39	39
Consolidated Gas	158½	159⅞	157½	158¼
Delaware & Hudson	175	175½	175	175
Denver & Rio Grande	23⅛	23⅛	22¾	22¾
Erie com	34⅝	34⅝	33¾	33½
Illinois Central	147¼	147½	147	147½
Interboro-Met	14⅝	15½	14⅝	14½
Iowa Central	29¾	30¼	29	29½
Kansas City Southern	30⅝	30¾	30½	30¾
Louisville & Nashville	130¾	131	129¾	130
M St Paul & S S M	132⅝	132¾	132⅝	132½
Missouri Pacific	63⅝	63¾	62½	62⅝
Mo Kansas & Texas	35⅞	36⅜	35	36¼
National Lead	84⅛	84⅛	83⅝	83⅝
New York Central	118¼	118¼	117⅛	117¼
N Y Ont & Western	44	44	43¼	43¼
Norfolk & Western	84	84½	84	84½
Northern Pacific	143⅜	143¾	142½	142½
Pennsylvania	130	130¼	129½	129⅝
People's Gas	101⅜	101¾	100½	100½
Pressed Steel Car	39¼	39¼	39¼	40¼
Reading	139½	140¼	139	139¾
Rock Island	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½
Sloss-Sheffield S & I	80½	80½	80½	80
Southern Pacific	119⅞	120¾	118⅞	118⅞
Southern Railway	25	25	24½	24⅝
Tennessee Copper	44⅜	44¾	44⅛	44⅜
Texas & Pacific	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼
Union Pacific	184	184⅝	183	183⅛
U S Rubber	36	36	36	36
United States Steel	57⅞	57	56½	56⅛
do pref	112⅜	113	112⅞	112½
Utah Copper	49	49⅜	48¾	49
Wabash	15⅛	15⅛	15	15
Western Union	66¼	67½	66	66¾
Westinghouse Electric	93	93	91¾	91¾
Wisconsin Central	30½	30¾	30½	30¾

The Faneuil Hall National Bank of Boston.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus 500,000
Undivided profits 135,666

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G. W. FISKE ..... Vice-President
T. G. HILER ..... Cashier
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BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR 1909

PROSPECTS for business for 1909 are good. The crops of 1908 were excellent, confidence among commercial interests is rapidly being restored and everything points to a return of normal prosperity in commercial and industrial lines.

It has been pointed out frequently during the past months of commercial inactivity that business was being conducted largely on a "hand-to-mouth" basis. Manufacturers were not making any greater quantities of their products than orders called for and wholesalers and retailers were not buying any more goods than necessary to supply the immediate wants of their customers. The consequence is that stocks of merchandise and all manufactured products are very low, generally speaking.

The fear of future disaster which was responsible for this condition is now giving way to a feeling of confidence. Business is being resumed all over the country and, although the year 1909 may not see the great volume of business that was witnessed just before the panic of 1907, a great betterment in most industrial and commercial lines is the general prediction.

Upon the extent of this business improvement depends the restoration of many industrial companies' dividends that either were reduced or passed in 1908.

No change was made in the United States Steel Corporation dividend rates during the period of depression and it is fair to assume that with the earnings of this company constantly increasing larger dividend disbursements may follow. The corporation expects to show a fair surplus this year after charges and dividends but it is expected that appropriations for new construction will be small.

An increase of the dividend rate of the Corn Products Refining company is not expected as it is spending several million dollars for additions and recently borrowed $1,000,000. It is paying 4 per cent on the preferred stock at present.

A resumption of dividends on the preferred stock of the Republic Iron & Steel company is expected some time next year if the iron and steel industry continues to improve. The company could have paid 7 per cent on the preferred stock in 1908 but the directors were obliged to pass the dividend as the mortgage bond agreement provided that net current assets of not less than $6,500,000 be maintained.

The American Smelting & Refining company is said to have been earning more than its present dividends but an increase in the rate on the common stock is not expected soon.

The net profits of the Standard Oil company are reported to be nearly 100 per cent greater than the dividends. Owing to the litigation in which the company is involved an increase in the rate is not expected.

Although the statement of the Allis Chalmers company shows about 4 per cent profit on the preferred stock it is thought that it will be at least a year before dividends are paid.

The American Can company is said to have been doing an excellent business by reason of the large fruit crop but no increase in the dividend on the preferred stock is anticipated.

According to C. M. Schwab a resumption of dividends on the preferred stock of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is not expected for two years as it is desired to accumulate a good working capital before making any dividend disbursements.

A resumption of dividends on the stock of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing company may not be expected for at least two years as it is desired to place the company on a strong financial basis before paying dividends.

No change has been made in the dividend rate of the United States Rubber company and if earnings continue at the present rate no change may be expected.

More than enough has been earned by the American Sugar Refining company to pay the present dividends but an increase in the rate is improbable.

Before the dividends of either the Amalgamated or Anaconda Copper company are increased it is the purpose o fthose companies to increase the surplus.

If the business revival continues as much as hoped for, especially among mining companies, a resumption of dividends by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool company is likely.

There is no talk of dividends on the sotke of the American Steel Foundries Company. The earnings of the company have been rather small during the past year.

There is talk of an increase in the common dividend rate of the National Lead Company, owing to very much improved business conditions.

There is little prospect of a declaration of an initial dividend on the common stock of the Colorado Iron & Fuel Company.

No dividends have been paid by the Lackawanna Steel Company since its organization and until it has increased its working capital a disbursement to tsockholders is not probable.

PENNSYLVANIA SHOWS GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT

Big Railroad Is Recovering Its Business, Although Not So Rapidly as Had Been Hoped For.

SURPLUS IN SIGHT

That many investors consider Pennsylvania railroad stock almost as safe as an ordinary bond is indicated by the price at which the stock has been selling. For although the stock is said to have been earning 8 per cent this year, there is no talk of increasing the dividend beyond the 6 per cent rate. At 130 the stock yields the investor 4.61 per cent. As a money earner and safe investment Pennsylvania has been for many years regarded as a desirable investment. The company operated 3858 miles of track, of which 1705 are owned and the remaining 2153 are operated under lease or as agent.

Fixed charges will be increased this year to the extent of about $2,000,000 by reason of a year's interest on the $60,000,000 notes of March 15, 1907, eight months' interest on the $40,000,000 consolidated mortgage 4s issued last May, and several thousand more for last year's equipment trusts and the assumption of bonds of several subsidiary roads. However, not all of the rentals of the Pennsylvania are on a fixed basis, so that in dull times these charges are not as great as at other times when business is brisk. A large part of the rentals are contingent on the net earnings of the leased lines. In the year 1907 the rentals amounted to $4,877,000 and for the 12 months ended June 30 they were less than $3,500,000.

The 6 per cent dividend distribution this year will call for $18,875,000, as against $21,900,000 in 1907. It is estimated that the surplus after dividends will be about $7,000,000 to use for improvements, sinking funds and other expenses of the kind. The balance in 1907 was $11,675,000.

THE COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—Cotton business: Fair demand; prices easier. American middling uplands 5.05. Sales, 14,000, 500 for speculation and export. Receipts 40,000, 39,700 American. Futures opened steady. Tenders, new, 700.

MARKET NEWS

The report is current that the directors of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company have decided to restore the dividend on the common stock to a 5 per cent basis when they take action on the matter early next year. It also is reported that they may declare a dividend of ¾ of 1 per cent to reimburse the shareholders for the reduction of ¼ of 1 per cent that was made for three quarterly periods during the present year. Following the usual custom, the directors will declare the full dividend of 7 per cent on the preferred stock in qarterly instalments before any disbursement is ordered on the common stock. Recent advices from the Birmingham district state that a few days ago all previous records of the Sloss-Sheffield Company in the matter of production in a single day were broken by the Lady furnace in Sheffield, when 270 tons of iron were made.

The very low stage of water in several rivers that traverse the coal territories of the central West has brought about activity in coal mining at many places in Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia. At a number of places coal veins are exposed that are being worked day and night with all the resources that are at hand.

At several places along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers the low water stage has not only exposed rich coal veins, but has brought the water below the levels of a number of coal laden boats and barges that were sunk many years ago. Last week 700,000 bushels of prime Pittsburg coal was taken from the wreckage of barges sunk in an accident at Hickman, Ky., 16 years ago.

The three big battleships recently launched in Great Britain, Bellerophon, Temeraire and Superb, will consume 3,650,000 pounds of American lake and electrolytic copper, and 1,000,000 pounds will be required for each of the three big battleships whose keels are to be laid at once in England, according to the "Boston Financial News." For account of the men-of-war on the stocks of Continental Europe, 19,000,000 pounds of lake and electrolytic copper will be needed within a year. The mercantile marine contracts under way in European yards will consume 57,000,000 pounds of copper within a year.

Although work is slack at domestic shipyards, the tonnage under contract will call for the consumption of 6,000,000 pounds of lake, electrolytic and casting copper within a year. The navy yards, ordnance works and the mint are consuming annually about 12,000,000 pounds of copper. The ship repairing plants on both oceans and along the Great Lakes are working up about 10,000,000 pounds of copper a year in various forms of bronze and brass.

There has been considerable buying of precious and base metals during the past two weeks. Consumers for some time past have been delaying purchasing their stocks until they were assured that the business revival would be permanent and transactions in metals have been of the hand-to-mouth variety. Notwithstanding the heavy purchasing of the recent past it is said that most of the orders were for immediate delivery and that there is a good future for all metals.

Pig iron producers say they have enough orders on their books to keep things going at the present monthly output for several months. Some of the largest mills report that they are operating about 65 per cent of capacity. It is also reported that a good deal of important business is about to be signed up by the constructional engineering corporations. This will bring about heavy purchases of iron and steel.

It is reported by some of the big copper consumers that they are working about 65 per cent of capacity. Sheet and rod copper and brass are quite active. Trade is better in cast and spun copper and brass wares than was expected some time ago. Electrolytic works within the zone of this city are said to be shipping about 80,000,000 pounds of copper a month.

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BOSTON MARKET

MINING

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last sale.
Allouez	40½	41	40½	40½
Arizona Commercial	39	39	38¼	38¾
Atlantic	19½	19½	18½	18½
Butte Coalition	28⅛	28¾	28	28
Calumet & Arizona	121	121	121	121
Centennial	35½	36	35½	35½
Copper Range	82	82⅜	82	82½
Elm River	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Franklin	18⅜	19	18¼	18¾
Greene-Cananea	11¼	11⅝	11	11⅜
La Salle	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
Mass	7	7	6½	6½
Mex Con	5¾	5⅞	5½	5½
Michigan	14½	14½	14½	14⅞
Mohawk	70¾	70¾	70½	70½
Nevada	20	20	19¾	19⅝
North Butte	87¾	88	87½	87½
Old Dominion	59	59	58½	58⅝
Osceola	123	125	122	124
Parrott	29	29	28¾	28¾
Quincy	98	98½	98	98½
Rhode Island	6	6⅜	6	6⅛
Shannon	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼
Superior Copper	38	38¼	37⅜	37⅜
Tamarack	84	84½	84	84
Tennessee	44⅞	45	44⅞	44⅝
Trinity	18⅜	18⅝	17¾	18
Utah Consolidated	47	47½	47	47¼
United Copper	13¼	15¼	15	15
Utah Copper Co	47⅛	48½	46	49
Victoria	4⅝	4¾	4⅜	4⅝
Winona	7	7	7	7
Wolverine	132	132	132	131
Wyandotte	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

MISCELLANEOUS

American Pneumatic	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼
Boston Elevated	130⅜	130⅜	130½	131
Boston & Maine	132½	133	132½	133
Mass Electric	13¼	13¾	13	13
N Y N H & H	158½	158½	158½	158½
Pullman Co	174	174	174	174
United Fruit	132¼	132¼	131¾	131¾
United Shoe Machinery	60⅜	61	60⅜	60⅜
United States Steel	57	57	56⅞	56

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Amalgamated	85½	85⅞	84½	4⅜
Amer Agri Chemical	35	35	34½	34¾
American Zinc	27	27	26½	26½
Boston Con Copper	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	16¾
Boston & Corbin	24¾	25	24½	24¼
Isle Royale	25½	25¾	25¼	25¼
Lake Copper	19	19¼	18⅜	18⅜
Miami Copper	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜
Superior & Pittsburg	18½	18½	18½	18½
Swift & Co	104½	106½	104½	104½

THE LONDON MARKET—4 P. M.

		Inc.
Consols Money	84 1-8	*1-8
Consols Account	84 1-8	*1-8
Anaconda	5 3-4	3-8
Atchison	98	3-4
Canadian Pacific	177 1-4	5-8
St. Paul	140 3-4	1-2
Erie	34 5-8	1-4
Erie 1st pfd	48 3-8	1-8
Ill Central	147 1-2	1-4
Louisville & Nashville	120 1-2	1-2
New York Central	117 1-2	*1-8
Pennsylvania	130	1-4
Reading	139 3-4	5-8
Southern Pacific	120	3-4
Union Pacific	184 1-8	5-8
U S Steel	56 3-4	1-4

* Decrease.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Sales 1:30 p.m.

Bay State Gas	97
Cumberland Ely	8 1-4
Davis-Daly	3 3-8
First National Cop	7 7-8
Globe Consol	8
La Rose	7
Nat'l Explor	80
Niplssing	10 5-8
Ojibway	14 1-2
Superior & Boston	14 1-2
Helvetia	4
Eureka	5 1-2c
Consol. S. S.	3c
Cobalt Cent	58
Silver Leaf	15 1-2
North Lake	7 1-2
Arizpe	2
Rotary	15
Howell	75

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

Money between the banks is quoted unchanged at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 5 and 10 cents premium.

The exchange and balances for today, compare with the totals for the corresponding period of 1907 as follows:

	1908	1907
Exchanges	$28,214,166	$19,817,788
Balances	1,847,056	1,007,788

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Lake Superior corporation control has passed to new interests, represented jointly by New York and Philadelphia capitalists.

A plan is reported in progress for the consolidation of all Chicago street railroads, both surface and elevated.

The board of aldermen passed the New York city budget for 1909, amounting to approximately $156,000,000.

Speyer & Company got the largest award of New York city bonds, taking $4,302,000 at 102.296, the lowest bid accepted. The bids received amounted to $148,266,360. The average price at which the awards were made was 102.385, an income basis of about 3.89 per cent.

City Controller A. M. Heston of Atlantic City, awarded $160,000 4½ per cent semi-annual 31 2-3 year average school bonds to Kountze Brothers at 105.36.

There have been admitted to quotation in the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange $12,000,000 4 per cent corporate stock, due Nov. 1, 1958, and $500,000 4 per cent assessment bonds, due Nov. 1, 1918, of the city of New York.

The board of Education of Mansfield, O., awarded $17,500 4 1-2 per cent semi-annual 15-year average school improvement bonds to Otis & Hough for a premium of $1.128.

Germany's weekly bank report shows an increase of 49,597,000 marks in cash.

It is stated that 8,000,000 pounds of copper were sold to European metal merchants and copper and brass mills this morning and a specification to Germany is expected to be closed later today.

The Puget Sound Electric Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 per share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Mackay Companies have declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent each on the preferred and common stocks, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 12.

The Electric Light & Power Company of Abington and Rockland declared a semi-annual dividend of $4 per share, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Missouri Pacific—Third week November, $957,000, increase, $99,000. From July 1, $18,217,545; decrease, $1,434,453.

Central Branch—Third week November, $35,000; increase, $10,000. From July 1, $726,575; increase, $51,456.

Denver & Rio Grande—Third week November, $441,200; increase, $17,400. From July 1, $8,557,700; decrease $836,600.

Texas & Pacific—Third week November, $342,541; increase, $50,598. From January 1, $11,729,900; decrease, $2,828,665.

Canadian Pacific—Third wek November, $1,650,000; increase, $48,000. From July 1, $31,433,510; decrease, $800,393.

Atchison for October—Gross earnings, $8,255,622; decrease, $316,834; operating expenses, $5,259,017; decrease, $815,066; net earnings, $2,996,604; increase, $498,281.

From July 1—Gross earnings, $30,627,016; decrease, $1,951,003; operating expenses, $19,124,759; decrease, $3,304,064; net earnings, $11,502,257; increase, $1,443,060.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway—Third week of November, $228,223; increase, $26,880. From July 1, $4,204,515; decrease, $258,051.

THE LANCIA CAR WINS AUTO RACE

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 25—Hilliard

INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL NOTES

It is announced that within 10 days the Detroit Furnace Company will be reopened and operated at full capacity after being closed for nearly a year.

Increased activity is reported at the Pullman shops. The steel car plant started on a large order from the Harriman system.

It is considered unlikely that a complete report of the monetary commission will be ready for Congress for at least two years.

The Walkill Transit Company, which operates a trolley line at Middletown, N. Y., will advance wages of conductors and motormen beginning Thanksgiving day.

The New York Stock Exchange gave notice that the preferred stock of National Railroad Company of Mexico has been stricken from the list.

Haverhill (Mass.) 4 per cent 10-year bonds amounting to $58,000 were awarded Perry, Coffin & Burr at 103.55. They are dated April 1, 1908, payable April 1, 1918

The West Pittston (Pa.) school district has sold $47,000 4½ per cent semi-annual 5-30-year optional bonds to the Union Savings & Trust Company of Pittson for a premium of $357.20.

The Southern Pacific Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $74,866.400 additional common stock to be issued from time to time in exchange for preferred stock. According to representatives of the company the listing is in the nature of a formality to place the company in a position to exchange the common for preferred shares in case the holders of the latter should desire to exercise their conversion privilege.

The preferred stock is convertible into common at par at option of holders before July 1, 1910. The common stock was authorized long ago in sufficient amounts to cover the preferred, but the listing of it had been delayed until this time.

It is stated, however, that this action does not supersede any other plan which the management may have in view for the retirement of the preferred shares.

DIVIDENDS

The Jackson Company declared a dividend of $30 a share payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 23.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of 6 per cent payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 23.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company has declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent on its capital stock. The disbursement is the same as was declared last year on Nov. 27.

Massachusetts Electric has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 5.

Copper Range Consolidated has declared a quarterly dividend of $1 per share, payable Jan 1 to stock of record at close of business Dec, 5.

The Childs Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock and 1½ per cent on common stock, payable Dec. 10.

The Globe Soap Company of Cincinnati has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1-2 per cent on first preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock record of Nov. 30.

BULLDOG IS POPULAR.

The bulldog has the distinction of being popular as well as expensive, according to "Fry's Magazine," which says: "Not long ago £1000 each was paid for two champions who went to America; while £200 or £300 is not

Old Colony Trust Company

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Further information supplied by C. M. BURT, G.P.A., BOSTON, MASS.

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And that secures the real human expression

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Is the only player in the world in which every one of the 88 pneumatic fingers, covering the entire keyboard of a 7 1-3 octave piano, strikes the piano key on top in front of the key fulcrum. A direct stroke. This is the touch that secures a genuinely human expression. Each one of these 88 pneumatic fingers is hinged as the human hand is hinged at the wrist.

No 65 note player can achieve the musical results possible on this 88-note Apollo player of 7 1-3 octaves, because a 65-note or a 5 1-2 octave player cannot play the great musical compositions as they were written without being transposed or otherwise mutilated.

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

The Christian Science Monitor - McMillin, Inc.

Miniature Kitchens

Here are Three of the Miniature Kitchens Designed for A Century of Progress by Eleanor S. McMillen. Each is Built on a Scale of Two Inches to the Foot and is Historically Authentic.

The one at the left is dated 1888 and shows a period in which the gas range merely supplemented the coal stove, for gas was considered not dependable then. Plumbing by this time was closed behind wood, and the oilcloth floor marks a progressive step. The single gas jet from the ceiling is, however, still with us. In the center picture we have skipped to 1903. The white tile dado is a forerunner of modern kitchens. The table with flour bins in it announced the forward march of working comfort. At the right is a kitchen of 1920. Æsthetics have invaded it. French provincial furniture, ruffled curtains, decorated windows and door shades, blue and white floor tiles, and built-in cupboards produce a kitchen of much charm.

'Decorum' in the '80's

By ELOISE H. RICHARDS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE light was dim in the secondhand store. It all came from the two windows up front facing the street where bold black letters blocked out the words Secondhand Goods Bought and Sold.

Battered chairs, scarred tables, old bureaus and washstands, ice boxes and gocarts, in jumbled confusion seemed crowding over into the narrow aisle, the only space that remained in the long, narrow room.

In dusty and forgotten corners in places like these, treasures in the way of antiques were supposed to lie hidden. There was the friend who proudly displayed an old pewter pitcher. "It was so covered by grime, it was by the merest chance that I discovered the mark on the bottom. I found it in a barrel of odds and ends in a secondhand store," she related gayly.

I doubted my ability as a discoverer of rare old antiques. However, now that I was here I determined to do my best.

When the front door was opened a bell tinkled in the fastnesses at the rear of the store. A little man appeared at the end of the aisle of old furniture. He came down it slowly. His clothes were dust-colored, and he, too, seemed covered with a patina of dust like the room full of old furniture. "Are you looking for something?" he asked.

"I'm looking for antiques," I told him.

"And you have come to the right place to find them!" he exclaimed. "There's just about everything here, as you can see," he remarked with a gesture.

Where to Begin

I could indeed! I glanced about the cluttered room. Where to begin! "I'll just look around, if you don't mind," I said.

"Certainly. Here's a good buy if you can use a dining-room set." He ran a hard hand over the golden oak table with matching chairs turned upside down upon it. "Sideboard, too," he said and pointed to one which was hemmed in by a highly varnished mahogany floor lamp with a torn maroon silk shade and a set of sectional bookcases.

"I haven't room for anything like that," I replied.

"What have you room for?" asked the little man.

How to explain? A bit of colored glass, an old blue teapot, a piece of pewter or bronze.

"Perhaps I can find something in there," I said and motioned to the sectional bookcase. I wedged between the golden oak dining table and a bird's-eye maple bureau. Eagerly I pulled at one of the glass doors. It stuck. I tugged again and it opened with a dash.

Books were piled upon the shelves. Dust lay thick upon them. There were old schoolbooks and old magazines, but I could see no rare old editions there. Then a small blue book caught my eye. I drew it forth and blew off the dust.

Treatise on Etiquette

"Decorum," was printed in gilt letters on the cover and underneath was the picture of a lovely lady with a wreath of roses in her hair. Inside the cover was printed "A Practical Treatise On Etiquette and Dress" and below it was the date, 1878.

I turned to the first page and read. "Etiquette is an art more highly prized by our elders than in these modern days. This treatise is hereby dedicated to our young people to whom the traditions of grace, beauty and decorum are intrusted."

I opened the book at random. "Assisting a Lady To Alight From a Horse" caught my eye. I read, "After the ride the gentleman must assist his companion to alight. She must first free her knee from the pommel and be certain that her habit is entirely disengaged. He must then take her left hand in his right and offer his left hand as a step for her foot. He must lower his hand gently and allow her to reach the ground quietly and without springing. Then lifting the folds of her habit with one hand, she may place the other on her escort's arm."

But Mustn't Chat

I turned the pages. "Meeting a Lady on the Street," I read: "A young gentleman must not speak to a lady of his acquaintance whom he may chance to meet on the street, unless she pays him the honor of speaking to him first. Then he may remove his hat and make her a sweeping bow. Then taking a few steps to the side he must pass quickly by. On no account must he stop and speak to her. Chatting with a lady on the street is not 'comme il faut.'"

Below this I read, "On Going Into the Water. In such informal attire as a bathing suit a lady will strive to conduct herself with great decorum. Never recline upon the sand, but sit erectly. As much care should be expended on the proper bathing attire as any other costume. A corset is essential for a neat effect. A story is told of a young lady who tore the stockings of her bathing costume. Indiscreetly she removed them! To say the others present were shocked hardly expresses it! It was many years before she lived this episode down. A large shade hat tied under the chin should protect the face from the sun's rays. If a lady is invited by a gentleman to go into the water she may give him the tips of her fingers and trip gracefully toward the briny deep. After the dip a cape should be waiting and donned immediately."

The little man was speaking. "If you like books you can have the whole lot cheap."

And Very Rare

I looked up. The light was growing dim in the secondhand store. It threw a soft and mellow glow over the old furniture, softening the glaring varnish and battered paint.

"Books are mighty nice things to have," continued the man in his best salesmanship manner.

"I'll take this one," I said and held up the small blue volume.

"You found something you liked?" he cried.

I nodded. To me at least, the little book was as choice as a pewter pitcher. "It's all about etiquette," I said.

"It's an antique, is it?" he asked curiously.

"It is antique," I answered, "and very rare."

The Home Progresses

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"AUNT Dinah's Quilting Party" is being revived. Corn huskings, spelling bees, singing schools, square dances, along with quilting parties, are again in vogue. Some of us think that they are among the most hopeful signs of progress.

All of this is by the way of opining that people, individually and collectively, are again finding happiness in simple entertainment; are depending upon their own initiative, and from it are developing original and wholesome fun. The day when the professional entertainer was called into homes for the regalement of guests is giving way to charades, candy pulls, and good honest conversation.

This is the bridge between the Then and Now. Fifty years ago entertainment was all homemade, like pies and bread, cloth and clothes, soap and candles. There followed, in swift succession, factories and mills, bakeries and laundries, until entertainment seemed to be about the only remaining function of the home. Then commercialized diversions beckoned, and for a time it seemed to some as though the home was about to become simply a hatrack and a cafeteria.

Common Sense

But common sense, a fundamental appreciation of values, and an innate love of the real as distinguished from the artificial, stepped in and saved the day.

Listen carefully, mark your reading, watch what is going on around you, and you will hear and see much about weaving, quilting, knitting, crocheting, and tatting. You will hear rumors of community drama, music, and art.

The splendid thing about all this is that most of these activities are now leisure-time diversions instead of hurried and pressing duties; that is what gives them the mark of progress.

Changed Housekeeping

It would be trite, and almost unforgivably boring, to enumerate the mechanical developments in community life which have definitely touched the home in the past 50 years. If we were doing that, we would mention the fact that it is not so long ago that each family drew its water supply from wells or springs, that public highways are a comparatively modern development, that public gardens, parks and play areas are not so very old, and that the public school system and public libraries are, comparatively, very young indeed.

Inside our homes the transformation has been as rapid as in the community, and as complete. All of these changes are too familiar to enumerate. Almost without exception they spell progress, but, also, almost without exception, at each new development, some one has arisen to decry the "downfall of the home." A recent magazine article asks, "Can the Family Be Saved?" Dear me, no. It was never lost.

I can serve a cold dessert with a much saintlier smile from my mechanical refrigerator than I ever could after I had forgotten to empty the ice-chest pan. I can look just—or almost—like the pictures in the advertisements, as I sit in a comfortable chair and read while my mechanical washing machine does the family laundry for me.

Yes, the educational, economic and industrial functions of the home have changed tremendously in the past 50 years. Aren't you glad that they have? I am.

But the spiritual something that is almost too sacred to define; the sympathetic understanding that grows and grows as people live together and learn to know the meaning of the brisk or tardy footstep, the fleeting change of a facial expression, the voiceless words in a timid glance; these have not changed. They are as changeless and as secure as the eternal heavens or the everlasting hills.

Home Reading

If you wish to savor the atmosphere of home life some 50 years ago for the sake of bringing a little of its quiet charm into your modern home, include in your winter reading "The Memories of a Hostess" by Mrs. James T. Fields. This book is the diary which Mrs. Fields kept when her husband was editor of the Atlantic Monthly and their home was the gathering place for Longfellow and Lowell, Bronson Alcott and Ralph Waldo Emerson, and, occasionally, the more timid Hawthorne. Conversation was there, wit and wisdom. Dickens was entertained there when he came to the United States to lecture. The diary tells much of those days. A good book to read aloud.

Then you will want to read "Julia Ward Howe," the story of that remarkable woman's life written by her daughters. Then there is "All the Days of My Life," by Amelia Barr, which I read some time ago, but which I remember as a book of great charm.

After reading these books you may feel, as I often do, that, in our progress, we need to regain something ineffably precious, symbolized by the lace-capped grandmother who sat, sweet-faced and serene with her knitting, and let the world pass by. I am going to be that kind of grandmother some day, but I haven't time yet!

Holiday Sweets From England

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

II

London

Jelly Sweets

To this group belong all the sweets of the type of Turkish Delight that are made with gelatine. The secret is to get them neither too stiff nor too soft.

Marshmallows

These were originally, in days gone by, made of marshmallow roots, now they are made with vanilla essence, gelatine and a few other things. There is a marshmallow cream powder sold by which marshmallows can be made without boiling. It is sold in shilling packets, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. packets, and can be used for making whipped cream and a delicious cream filling for cakes.

Here is one recipe:

Soak overnight
2 ounces marshmallow cream powder in
½ gill of water.

Next morning stand over boiling water until dissolved, stir in
1 heaped teaspoon glucose and
1½ ounces icing sugar. Whip till light and spongy, adding color and flavor to taste. Pour into a tin brushed with almond oil and dusted with icing sugar, and leave till set. Cut in squares. Dust with equal parts of cornflour and icing sugar, and leave to dry for 24 hours before packing up.

Blackcurrant Jujubes

Dissolve
2 ounces powdered gelatine in
2 ounces water.

Dissolve in saucepan over fire
2 ounces loaf sugar in
2 ounces water. Add
½ pound homemade blackcurrant jam. Boil up and rub through a hair sieve. Return to saucepan, add dissolved gelatine and boil up. Turn into a well-oiled tin (use almond oil). Cut up when cold either with cutters or a sharp knife.

Turkish Delight

Dissolve
2 ounces gelatine in
1 pint warm water. Add
2 pounds castor sugar and
½ teaspoon tartaric acid. Boil for 6 minutes, stirring well. Divide into two wet basins, flavor one with
8 drops or more of lemon essence and leave white. Flavor other with
8 drops or more of rose essence and color pink. Stir in few almonds or pistachio nuts, blanched, skinned and cut up roughly, or glacé cherries cut in half. Pour into wet tin. Leave till next day. Cut into squares, dry well and roll in icing sugar mixed with
¼ teaspoon each of cream of tartar and tartaric acid. Leave to dry for 24 hours before packing.

FLORENCE WHITE

(Part I was published last Friday.)

TURKEY-TIME and time to get BELL'S SEASONING

10c A PACKAGE Protected by Cellophane

Genuine Chimayo Purses

$2.50 Postpaid in U. S. A. Size 6x9 inches

Hand-made from hand-woven Chimayo blankets, the handiwork of descendants of original Spanish settlers. Silk lined, with zipper, over which flap snaps with clasp covered by hand-hammered ornament. Arm band on back, of same woolen material. Easily cleaned. Will wear indefinitely. Wide range of colors and patterns; state color of background desired. Same in square shape, size 6x6 inches, for only $2.00.

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Southwest Arts & Crafts
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Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

"Don't forget the Cranberries"

WHETHER it's a steak, a roast, chops or poultry, do not forget that cranberries will make them taste better—The flavor and the bright red color of cranberry sauce is just right.

"10-Minute" Cranberry Sauce (Stewed Cranberries)

Boil 2 cups of water and 1½ to 2 cups of sugar together 5 minutes, then add 4 cups Eatmor Cranberries. Boil without stirring (5 minutes is usually sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from fire when the popping stops, and allow the sauce to remain in vessel undisturbed until cool.

Send today for Free Copy of "44 Ways to Serve the Tasty Fruit".

Send your name to Dept. N
AMERICAN CRANBERRY EXCHANGE
90 West Broadway . . . New York

Eatmor Cranberries

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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Bonicea, large bottle $1.00. No facial creams necessary.

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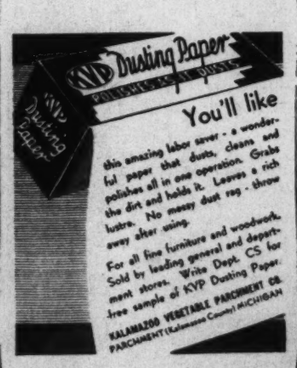
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CATERERS' & CHEFS' PROFESSIONAL RECIPES FREE

Excellent recipes for sauces, cake fillings and frostings, fruit salads, tea table delicacies, ice creams, icings, and secret of making simple desserts appear elaborate. All easily prepared with the use of HIP-O-LITE. The Original Marshmallow Creme. Try this—

CATERERS' ICING
2 Cups Powdered Sugar
2½ Tablespoons Water
1 Teaspoon Vanilla
3 Tablespoons HIP-O-LITE

Work sugar, water and vanilla into a smooth, stiff paste, add HIP-O-LITE Marshmallow Creme and cream in, stirring as little as possible to mix properly. Vary amount of water to obtain consistency required.

This is a very popular and widely used caterer's icing—dries nicely—is not sticky—remains moist and creamy on the cake—will not become hard.

This is a sample of the ease with which delicious flavorful icings can be made. The book contains many other recipes, including frozen desserts made in your automatic refrigerator, simple and easy to prepare. For a limited time we will also send you FREE, "Simplified Candy Making." All housewives want to know how the prominent chefs prepare their famous delicacies. Now the information is YOURS for the asking. Write the Hip-O-Lite Company 213 Market Street, St. Louis, today for your FREE copy.

HIP-O-LITE

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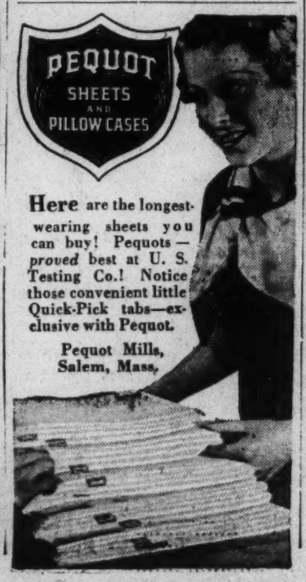

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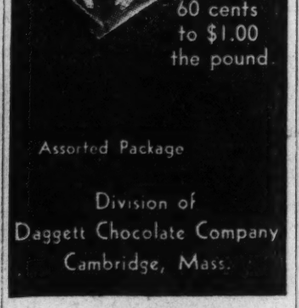

60 cents to $1.00 the pound

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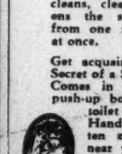
Division of Daggett Chocolate Company Cambridge, Mass.



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Get acquainted with Sem-Pray. "The Secret of a Skin That's Always Young." Comes in convenient container with push-up bottom. Only 60 cents at all toilet goods counters. Or try the Handy Purse Size, on sale at ten cent counters. If not sold near you, send coupon.

Mme. LaNore, Sem-Pray Salon, Suite 2651, Grand Rapids, Mich. Send generous sample of Sem-Pray. I enclose 10c for packing and mailing. Include Sem-Pray Rouge and Face Powder free.

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See the last page in tomorrow's Christian Science Monitor. It brings you good news about delicious candies you can make at home . . . lots of fun and little money. And it also tells about how the children may obtain a clever little gift-box pattern for their candy. But just to be sure you will get started in plenty of time, why not send the coupon *now* for the Knox Gelatine FREE candy folder containing complete directions for holding an old-fashioned candy-making party at home.

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TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE

To Sweeten Cranberries

Do you know that

RUMFORD ALL-PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER

takes the place of sugar in the preparation of certain foods? This is one of the most interesting and important new uses of Rumford. Not that it substitutes for sugar in all cases—far from it. But in sweetening very acid fruits, one level teaspoonful of Rumford with one cup of sugar will produce the same results as when two cups of sugar are used. 11-330

In other words, this pure, all-phosphate baking powder neutralizes the acid to a marked degree,—a discovery with a very helpful effect on the housewife's purse, for sugar is a significant item.

Rumford may also be helpful when the question of *too much* sugar is important, such as in the diet of children. Send for the interesting free booklet, "Giving Delicacy and Flavor to Daily Cooking," and buy a can of Rumford today.

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TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE

Financial: Market Quotations

Market Reflects More Confidence Among Investors

Currency Stabilization Possibilities Lend Encouragement

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—The stock market nibbled on a diet of currency stabilization possibilities today and found the taste not too unpalatable.

With the domestic gold price again unchanged, and sterling and French francs dropping around 10 cents and .13 of a cent, respectively, equities that would not be especially benefited by inflation turned substantially higher, and even the so-called inflationary groups held their ground. U. S. Government securities resumed their recovery, and prime investment loans firmed.

Grains and cotton were inclined to mark time, their price changes being narrow. There was a feeling in some quarters that the pegging of the dollar on a gold base was not far away.

Utilities rallied for their best move in some time, and industrials responded after initial hesitation. Metals were somewhat indifferent.

Late gains ranged from 1 to around 3 points, and embraced American Can, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, Union Pacific, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Eastman Kodak and General Motors.

Transfers approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Freight Loadings

An advance of 21,613 freight car loadings for the week ended Nov. 18 was about in line with forecasts. The total of 599,289 cars was 26,666 ahead of the 1932 week and 54,214 under the like period in 1931. Miscellaneous shipments were largely responsible for the week's increase.

Traders seemed to pay little attention to the fall of another French cabinet on the budgetary issue, to reports of expanding retail trade and a pickup in wholesale prices to the highest levels since the summer of 1931.

All eyes were turned on Washington and Warm Springs where tangible results of the currency controversy were expected to appear soon. While it was not believed the President would define his monetary plans in the speech he is to make tonight at a dedication ceremony, hopes were expressed that the Chief Executive might decide at the last moment to talk about the gold manipulation policy.

The defeat of the French Government on the same issue which retired Daladier was not taken too seriously by foreign observers, notwithstanding the unsettlement of franc rates. Although uneasiness over the fate of the franc has been noticeable in foreign exchange circles for some time, it was not believed the present political situation would result in the divorce of the gold standard. A new coalition cabinet was anticipated.

Bonds Continue Rise

U. S. Government bonds pushed to higher levels in the early trading today and thus widened their recovery since Wednesday to considerably more than a point in some of the Treasury issues. The upturn also contributed to a firmer tone in other groups, and in general the market for domestic bonds appeared to have the best support in some time.

Most of the federal securities started slightly higher and by noon had registered gains ranging from 6-32 to more than one-half point. Volume in the first two hours amounted to about $800,000, or slightly larger than yesterday during the same period.

Specialists in the governments expressed the opinion that overnight amplification of earlier statements of high Administration officials respecting the soundness of the Government's credit was responsible for a further drying up of investment selling. Maintenance of the RFC gold price at $33.76 an ounce and more active discussion on the possibility of dollar stabilization were also cited as market influences.

High grade corporation loans were in considerably better demand with some issues gaining a point or more. The best action in this group was contributed by such issues as Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Santa Fe 4s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s and Detroit Edison 4½s.

Gains outnumbered losses by a wide margin in the various secondary categories, with rails, utilities and industrials showing an even degree of participation in the improvement.

Strength in the dollar in the foreign exchange market was coincident with further reactionary tendencies in French, British and some other European loans. The rest of the foreign list was irregular.

General Upward Trend In Chicago Grain Prices

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP)—Corn took the leadership of the grain markets today, and jumped more than 2 cents a bushels, pulling wheat up late in almost equal degree.

Indications were that within the last three days more than 200,000 bushels of corn had been bought for export, both to Great Britain and to continental European countries. Prospective licensing of imports of black strap molasses and of tapioca starches was also a bullish factor as to corn.

Corn and wheat both closed unsettled at fractional setbacks from the day's top level, corn 1⅜c to 1⅞c above yesterday's finish, wheat 1c to 1⅜c up, oats ⅝c to 1c advanced, and provisions varying from 12c decline to a rise of 50c.

Hardware Price Changes

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Price changes in hardware, after a temporary slowing down, are again quite active. Announcements of price and policy for 1934, on seasonable lines, are more numerous, Hardware Age says in its market summary. Some manufacturers who have been awaiting a check-up of their costs, under today's new operating and wage rulings, are embodying their findings in new price schedules.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 24	Last Nov. 23
13¾	3		Adams Express	1600	8¼	8	8	8
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	400	19	18¾	19	18½
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	200	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
9⅜	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	6	6	6	6
11⅜	3¾	.80	Affiliated Prod	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
113	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	1900	103½	104½	104½	104
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	2	2	2	2
33	11¼	.80	Alaska-Juneau	7600	22⅜	21¾	22¼	22½
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1200	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
21	1⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	7	7	7	6⅝
36	5	..	Alleghany Steel	30	16	16	16	16
145½	20¾	.6	Allied Chem	2700	140⅞	140	140½	140
26⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1800	19½	18¾	19¼	18⅝
34	8¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	14½	14½	14½	15½
47	18½	2	Amerada	2300	45¾	45	45¾	45½
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	500	23	22	23	23
99¾	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	40	40	40	40
16⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	600	11	10½	11	10½
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	38½	38	38	38¼
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	91	90½	90½	..
100	49½	4	Am Can	3400	99⅜	97	98½	96½
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	34½	33¼	34	33¼
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	17	17	17	..
61¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
88⅝	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	3500	47½	46	46½	46
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	2⅝	2	2⅝	2
13	3⅞	..	Am European	100	5	5	5	..
112	105	6	Am Express	50	112	112	113	..
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	4100	10⅜	9¼	10	9⅜
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	2800	19¾	19	19¾	19½
10	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	100	7	7	7	..
15⅝	4¼	..	Am International	500	8½	8¼	8½	8½
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	400	1	⅝	1	⅞
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	800	27¼	26¼	27	26½
63	17⅜	..	Am Loco pf	100	42	42	42	..
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	4	4	4	..
23⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	2100	20½	19½	19½	20⅛
75⅞	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2300	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	6¼
41⅛	9⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	18½	16	16½	15¼
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	500	15¼	13¼	14⅜	13¼
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	14400	14	13⅜	13⅞	13⅝
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	4700	18¾	17½	18¼	17⅛
7⅞	⅞	..	Am Seating	400	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3
36⅝	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	32800	44⅞	43¾	44¼	44
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	1100	91¼	91¼	91¼	90½
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	17	17	17	65
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1200	19⅝	18¾	19⅜	18¾
85	37⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	10	54¾	54¼	54¼	..
74	13½	2	Am Sugar Ref	2200	55¾	54½	55¼	54½
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	4600	120½	118½	120	119
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
37⅞	7	..	Am Type F pf	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
43	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	600	18½	16⅞	18	16½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1800	12¼	11½	12¼	11¾
61⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	500	55¼	55½	56	53⅜
14⅜	3¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	70	6	5⅝	..	..
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	7	6¾	7	6½
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	22400	15⅝	14¾	15½	15⅜
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	800	26¾	26½	26⅝	27
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	76	76	76	74
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	500	3¾	3½	3½	3⅜
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	300	42	41	41¾	41
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	13½	13½	13½	12¼
61½	9	.50a	Asso Dry G 1pf	300	52	52	52	50
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	300	49½	47	49⅛	..
30¼	6¾	..	Asso Oil	20	31	30½	31	30½
80⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	2600	49¾	48	48⅛	47⅞
79¾	56	3	Atchison pf	500	56	55	56	55
56	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1800	33⅞	33	33¼	32¾
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	5100	31½	30½	30⅞	30⅞
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	800	34	33	33½	32⅝
31½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	300	31	30½	30⅝	30½
84½	31	2	Auburn Auto	3900	46	44	45	43¼
16⅝	8½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3100	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7½
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	2300	12½	11⅞	11¾	11⅜
32⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	9500	24¾	23⅝	24	23¾
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	25	23¾	25	24
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	4300	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	12½	12½	12⅝	13
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	56	55	56	..
15	8½	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	500	14½	13⅜	14½	14½
21¼	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	2900	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅜
13½	2	1	Best & Co	100	27½	27½	27½	27½
49¼	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	15900	35½	33¾	34	34
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	1600	53⅜	52	53¼	52
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	900	11¾	11½	11¼	10⅜
75	53	7	Bloomingdale pf	200	75	75	75	..
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	900	47½	47½	47½	47
37⅝	18	1.60	Borden	8400	21¼	20⅝	21	20⅜
14⅝	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	1200	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9
18¾	3¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1500	29¾	29	29	28½
88½	62	.6	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	65	64½	64½	62½
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	8¾	8¼	8¼	..
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	7	7	7	6¾
19⅜	2⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	1000	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	700	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	4¾
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	700	9½	9	9¼	8⅞
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	2100	16½	15⅝	16⅛	15¾
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
9⅛	1	..	Bush Term deb	100	3	3	3	..
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2¼	2	2⅛	2¼
27⅛	1	..	Butte & Superior	300	13¼	11½	13¾	..
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1200	26¾	25½	26½	25¼
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	500	22	20⅝	22	21½
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	..
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4¾
41½	11	1	Canada Dry	900	26½	26	26½	25¾
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	7400	12½	12¼	12⅜	12¼
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	4800	73	71¼	71⅜	70⅞
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	20	66	66	66	..
29⅜	5½	.12½	Caterpillar Trac	1500	23½	22⅜	23	22¾
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	19400	47⅞	45⅞	46½	46
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	300	31	30½	31	30¼
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	11700	35¾	34	34¼	35
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	400	4	4	4	4
52½	14⅞	2.52	Chesapeake Corp	300	34½	34	34½	34½
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2400	40⅜	39½	40¼	39¾
7⅞	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
1¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	5¼	5	5¼	5
18½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1600	9	8½	8⅝	8⅜
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	900	8½	8½	8⅝	7⅞
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	8
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	4	4	4	4½
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	5	5	5	5
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	19½	19½	19½	..
52⅞	7⅝	2	Chrysler	43700	49⅝	47⅝	48⅜	47½
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	17	17	17	16⅞
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	60	65¼	65	65	..
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	200	1¼	1	1¼	1
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	17000	3¾	3	3¾	3½
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	800	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
65	60	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	38	61	61	61	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	13½	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3400	21¾	21	21	21¼
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅞
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	80	29½	28¾	29	27
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	3900	12⅛	10⅝	11⅜	10¾
83	52½	6	Columbia G pf A	600	54⅛	53	53½	52½
27¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	2400	28	26¾	26¾	27½
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	1000	62	59½	61	59½
19	4	..	Comm Credit	400	14	13½	14	13⅝
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	34	33¼	34	34
87¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	17400	31½	29⅞	30½	30½
4½	1⅛	..	Conwith & So	9800	3	2¾	1⅞	2¾
60⅛	21	6	Conwith &S 6pf	600	25½	23	25¾	23
27⅝	7¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	1400	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	24⅝
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	500	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
64½	36½	3	Consol Gas	6300	39¾	38	39½	37½
99	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	83¾	83¼	83¾	82⅝
8½	2	..	Consol Laundries	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	9700	11¾	11¼	11¾	11½
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4½	¼	..	Container B	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	300	9	8¾	9	9
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60½
74¼	38¼	2½	Cont Can	4700	72	70½	71¾	71¼
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	25	24⅝	24⅝	24¼
4	1	..	Cont Motors	900	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
19¾	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	5100	18¾	17⅝	17¾	17¾
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	2800	71½	69½	69½	70⅛
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	136½	136½	136½	136½
7½	2⅝	..	Coty	500	4¼	4	4¼	4
22	3	..	Cream of Wheat	400	29½	28½	28¾	28¾
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅝	34
38½	24½	2.70	Crok Cork pf	100	36	36	36	35¾
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	4	4	4	4½
37½	9	..	Cuban Am Sugar	1500	20½	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	300	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
11¼	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	4¼	4	4	3¾
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	25	25	25	..
58½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	38¾	38	38	38
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	500	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16¾
66	30	..	Curtiss Pub pf	200	41¾	41⅜	41¾	..
4⅜	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	2300	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
82	60½	8	Cushman 8%	10	78	78	78	..
			—D—					
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	12	12	12	..
49	5⅜	..	Deere & Co	3900	33	31½	32½	31⅞
93⅜	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	800	54⅜	54	54½	52⅝
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2700	26	24½	25⅜	24
91½	48	..	Detroit Edison	800	58⅛	58	58	..
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	31	30½	31	30¼
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	28⅝	28	28	28
31	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	28½	28½	29½	27¾
38½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	5800	33	31½	32⅜	33
36⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	700	23	22⅜	22⅝	23¼
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	100	14½	14½	14⅝	14½
1⅜	⅜	..	Duluth So Sh pf	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
90½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	29100	89½	87¾	88	88½
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	300	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
			—E—					
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	5	4½	5	5¼
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	2300	80¾	76¼	80	76¾
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	200	11¼	10⅜	11¼	11
5¼	⅝	..	Ekingon Schild	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	100	23	23	23	23
27½	10	..	Elec Auto -Lite	3200	17½	16½	16⅞	16½
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3600	5¾	4½	5½	4½
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	700	11½	10½	11½	10
52¾	6½	..	El Pwr&L 6% pf	600	16⅞	15⅜	16	..
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	600	43	43	43	43
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	1	1	1	..
123	107	7	Endicott John pf	10	112	112	112	..
14⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub S	600	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4
47	14½	..	Engineers P S 6pf	300	18¾	15	15¾	14¾
55	17½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	300	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	..
46½	15	..	Engineers PS ww	700	16½	15½	15⅝	15
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	500	15⅞	15	15⅝	15
21¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	400	11⅜	11	11⅜	11
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
8¼	⅞	..	Evans Products	4700	8¼	7¼	8¼	7¼
11½	4	¼	Exchange Buffet	10	4	4	4	4
			—F—					
8¼	1	..	Fairbanks pf	300	8	7¾	8	..
6⅞	2¼	..	Fairbanks pf ct	110	5½	4⅞	5⅛	..
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	500	8	8½	8	..
42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	40½	40½	40½	40¾
11¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	500	6½	5¾	6½	..
8¾	1½	..	Fed Water Serv	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
30	7½	.80	Fe'd Dept Sto	100	22	22	22	..
38	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	34	34	34	34
30	9	.80	Filene's Sons Co	30	23	23	23	..
21½	9⅛	4	Firestone T & R	1700	22⅛	21½	22	22
55	24	2.70	First Nat Stores	400	36	36	36	35¾

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 24	Last Nov. 23
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	700	10¼	9¾	10⅛	9½
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1200	15⅝	15¼	15½	15
36¼	132	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	21	21	21	20
23⅝	2	..	Foundation	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
19	12	..	Fox Film A	800	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
49⅜	16⅛	2	Freport Texas	3700	48¼	47¾	48¼	47¾
			—G—					
20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	70	14	13¾	14	14
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	1200	7⅞	7½	7¾	7⅜
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	1400	30¼	29¾	30¼	29⅝
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	900	16	16	16	16
20⅜	11½	1	Gen Baking	1100	13½	13¼	13¼	12¾
108¼	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	40	104	104	104	..
10⅛	2½	..	Gen Bronze	500	6⅝	6	6	6
11½	2½	..	Gen Cable	100	4	4	4	4
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	28700	21	20½	20¾	20½
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec 8p	500	11½	11½	11½	11¼
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	3200	38⅝	34⅞	38⅝	38¼
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	1400	⅞	⅝	⅞	⅞
35⅝	10	1¼†	Gen Motors	57300	33¼	31⅞	32⅝	32½
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	700	88	87¾	87¾	87¾
10½	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	700	4½	4	4	..
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	500	3¼	3	3¼	3
4⅝	⅜	..	Gen Realty	400	2½	2	2½	2½
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2100	11½	11	11¼	11
75	47¼	5	Gillette S R pf	500	53	52½	52½	..
7⅝	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	200	5	5	5	4⅞
91½	48	7	Glidden ppf	20	83½	83¼	83¼	..
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	3100	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	2200	19	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝
21½	3	..	Goodrich	5400	14¾	14⅛	14½	14½
63	9	..	Goodrich pf	4000	37½	37	37½	39
47½	9½	..	Goodyear	4200	38⅝	37	37⅞	37½
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	300	57	57	57	57
18½	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	500	8	8	8	7¾
5¾	1	..	Graham Paige	400	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
15⅝	3½	..	Granby	100	9½	9¼	9½	9½
36⅜	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	700	31½	30⅜	31½	30¾
33¾	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	3400	19⅜	18½	18⅝	18
16⅜	8⅝	..	Great Nor Ore	500	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
41⅜	7	2.40	Great West Sug	3200	38	37	37	37½
4⅜	⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	8500	1⅝	⅞	⅞

Financial: News and Comment

Commerce Body Opposes Federal Policy on Money

New York Chamber Takes Issue With Committee for the Nation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has made public a letter in answer to one of the committee for the nation sent in, in which the committee set forth its view that during the past two years England "has set in her free gold market a progressively higher price of gold, from 84s. to as high as 134s." The chamber replies to this statement in effect that it is incorrect to say that Great Britain did this, "in view of the clear evidence that she was forced off the gold standard, and has been redoubling her efforts ever since to limit the fluctuations of the pound sterling in other currencies."

One paragraph of the chamber's letter to the committee says:

"Your letter states: 'If we continue to price gold as formerly and as recommended by your Chamber, everything will be worth only half as much as in 1926.' In view of the fact that prices in 1926 were based upon the gold standard which the Chamber of Commerce wishes to have restored, is there any basis for assuming that such restoration would make impossible the return of 1926 prices and price relationships? Does not a restoration of general confidence have something to do with all this?"

Continuing the Chamber's fight for the restoration of a gold standard and the adoption of a sound money policy by the Administration, Mr. James Brown, president of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, made public today excerpts of letters from "men prominent in commerce and industry and representative of a important cross section of the business life of the nation."

"The chamber is intensely gratified at the interest which its crusade aroused, for it shows that business men in nearly all sections of the country are greatly dissatisfied with the present monetary policy of the Administration and are ready to ally themselves with a movement to place the United States on a sound money basis again, to restore national credit and to hasten recovery, declared Mr. Brown.

Federal Reserve Is Not Opposing The Treasury Policies

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Authoritative sources close to the New York Federal Reserve Bank today expressed indignation at suggestions in Washington that the Reserve System had been opposing the Treasury in its support of the market for U. S. Government bonds

While the weekly statement of the Reserve System showed its holdings of U. S. Government bonds had declined $508,000, it was learned in a reliable quarter that this was due entirely to a repurchase agreement with one of the Government-sponsored farm credit organizations of the middle western reserve districts.

It was emphatically stated that the reserve banks had not sold any U. S. Government securities in the open market in many weeks. It was explained that through repurchase agreements, the Reserve System's portfolio almost always fluctuates a little from week to week. The Reserve Banks, for instance, make a practice of extending credit to meet temporary requirements to Federal Land Banks by purchasing U. S. Government securities from them, with an agreement that the land bank will buy them back at a certain time.

Mexico to Remove Tax On Certain Low-Priced Goods

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 24 (AP)—A movement looking toward the entrance of products of Mexican industries into United States and Latin-American export competition was started by the Government today by the removal of the manufacturing tax on certain low-priced merchandise.

It was officially announced that the Department of Finance plans shortly to remove the tax on the manufacture of cotton goods and matches, with similar action on other products in the future.

Alabama Cotton Crop Valued at $32,341,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Mr. F. W. Gist, statistician for the State Department of Agriculture, has fixed the value of Alabama's 1933 cotton crop at $32,341,000 for lint and $5,039,000 for seed in his Nov. 1 report.

Proven Income

DURING past years hundreds of Monitor readers have invested sums varying from $100 to $10,000 in SILVER STATE Income Certificates. They have had full protection of principal, and uninterrupted income.

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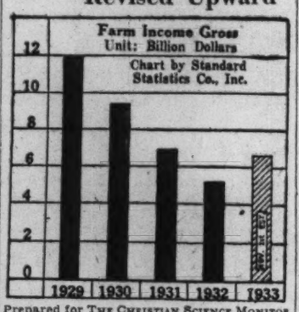
Farm Income Is Revised Upward



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ESTIMATED farm income for 1933 has been revised upward by Standard Statistics to $6,763,000,000.

As indicated in the accompanying chart, this figure represents an increase of about 30 per cent over gross income received in 1932, but is 43 per cent under the results of the recent peak year of 1929.

Accord Reached Between Spain And Argentina

Provisional Pact Makes for Partial Release of Frozen Credits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Partial release of frozen credits in Spain and in the Argentine has been effected under the terms of a provisional agreement between the two countries.

The step was necessitated by the slowing down of trade due to the holding up of credits. The Spanish textile industry and the oil export trade have suffered particularly.

The credits released are those representing payment for goods imported, and money deposited by immigrants for sending home.

It is estimated roughly that Spanish exports to the Argentine account for 39,000,000 pesetas at par, while Spanish imports from the Argentine figure at 59,000,000 pesetas at par. Immigrants' deposits, it is estimated, account for 50,000,000 pesetas at par held up in the Argentine for Spain, and 5,000,000 pesetas at par held in Spain for the Argentine. The release of the credits, it is said, means that Spain will benefit to the extent of 25,000,000 pesetas at par.

The decision to release is regarded as amounting to a truce, effected so as to leave the ground free for negotiations for a comprehensive commercial treaty, similar to the one recently concluded between England and the Argentine. Spain gave the lead, it is reported, by importing eggs from the Argentine in an attempt to revive interchange of trade.

A Spanish financial commission will leave shortly for the Argentine, it is expected, to negotiate the commercial treaty and to endeavor to come to an agreement with Buenos Aires on a system of mutual trade payments.

The C. H. A. D. E. Company credits, the interest and mortgage on the Argentine Loan, the Rio de la Plata dividends, and the "Cedulas Argentinas" still remain frozen.

The announcement of the release of the credits has been received with general satisfaction here. When at the present time everything is being done to foster Spanish-American friendship and coöperation, trade obstacles between the various countries should, it is felt, be the first to be removed.

Cotton Exports Up $36,696,000 in The Last Three Months

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Exports of cotton from the United States for the three months of the current cotton season, August to October, inclusive, amounted to 2,446,000 bales valued at $126,309,000 compared with 2,194,000 bales and $89,613,000 for the corresponding three months of 1932, an increase of 252,000 bales and $36,696,000, according to the Commerce Department's textile division.

Exports for October amounted to 1,047,000 bales valued at $53,232,000 compared with 869,000 bales and $45,131,000 for September and 1,008,000 bales valued at $39,692,000 for October, 1932.

For the three months of the current season as compared with the corresponding three months of 1932 larger shipments were shown mainly for Japan, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain and Canada. Detailed figures compare:

	Bales	
	1933	1932
Japan	575,000	365,000
United Kingdom	430,000	364,000
France	318,000	204,000
Italy	238,000	208,000
Spain	80,000	75,000
Canada	54,000	30,000
Germany	169,000	604,000
China	55,000	60,000
Belgium	42,000	54,000
Netherlands	33,000	36,000

Medford Savings Bank

29 High St. Branch, 442 Salem St.
Medford, Massachusetts
INTEREST BEGINS Dec. 1
Deposits Received by Mail
A Mutual Savings Bank having no stockholders, all profits go to the depositors.

More Production Credit Given To Nation's Farmers

Associations Chartered in Eight Districts Now Number 75

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 — Announcement has been made by William I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administrator, that 75 production credit associations are now chartered in eight of the districts covered by the regional organization of the Farm Credit Administration, for the purpose of making agricultural production credit available.

The farmers were aided in the organization of these associations by the production credit corporation of the district. This corporation also purchased stock in the local associations. The authorized capital of the associations to date amounts to $5,975,000.

Twelve production credit associations were chartered last week in Illinois and Missouri, bringing the total for that district to 57. In the eleventh district, with Berkeley, Calif., headquarters, five associations were chartered, bringing to 17 the total for that district, which includes California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona. One association was organized in Florida last week, the first to be chartered in the Columbia, S. C., district.

Production credit corporations now have been set up in the following cities as part of the regional Farm Credit Administration: St. Louis, Berkeley, Columbia, S. C., Houston, St. Paul, New Orleans, Baltimore and Spokane. They will be organized within the next month in Omaha, Wichita, Louisville and Springfield, Mass.

With the consent of the production credit corporation of the district, 10 or more farmers eligible to borrow may form a production credit association to serve a county or group of counties. The initial capital for the association is subscribed by the corporation and the farmers' share of capital is invested by them as they borrow, each farmer purchasing stock to the extent of 5 per cent of his loan.

The funds derived by the association from the purchase of its stock by the corporation must be invested in high-grade bonds and put up with the federal Intermediate Credit Bank of the district as additional security to the farmers' notes which the association tenders to the bank to obtain loans.

Sharp Gains Shown In Earnings of 453 Concerns Over 1932

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—A compilation of net earnings of 453 corporations for the first nine months shows a sharp gain over the corresponding period of 1932, a total of $373,802,000 being reported this year compared with only $87,603,000 last year, according to the monthly analysis issued today by Moody's Investor's Service.

Industrial corporations, numbering 285, made relatively the best showing, reporting earnings of $180,165,000 compared with a deficit of $8,812,000 in the first nine months of last year; 150 railroads reported a deficit after charges of $38,137,000 compared with one of $164,974,000; 16 light, power, and gas companies reported earnings of $126,365,000 compared with $151,359,000; while two telephone and telegraph companies made $105,409,000 compared with $110,030,000 in the nine months' period of 1932.

The improvement over last year is likewise evidenced by the greater number of industries placed in the highest, or "fair to good" group, as classified by Moody's. At the present time, 11 industries are placed in this group, 14 in the second, or "fair" group, and 16 in the third, or "poor to fair" group, compared with 4, 9 and 29 respectively, at this time last year.

Striking Rise in Orange Shipments From Sicily

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Striking increases in orange shipments from Sicily to all parts of the world occurred during the first half of 1933, according to a report from Vice Consul D. H. Buffum, Palermo, made public by the Commerce Department.

Shipments in the current six-month period reached a total of 95,054,000 kilos, compared with 37,146,000 kilos and 75,089,000 kilos, respectively, for the corresponding periods of 1932 and 1931. The value of the 1933 shipments was 112,150,000 lire, compared with 65,645,000 lire and 110,038,000 lire, respectively.

Notable increases occurred in the current year's shipments to Switzerland, Germany, France and Czechoslovakia. The most outstanding increase in Sicily's orange export trade was to Switzerland, which purchased 17,000,000 kilos in the first half of 1933, compared with 4,000,000 kilos in 1932 and 1931.

Sicily's orange harvest in 1932, the report shows, was of prodigious size, amounting to 281,800,000 kilos, or 91 per cent above the preceding year's figure.

Domestic Copper Stocks Rapidly Disappearing

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—The large domestic copper stocks which for two years have stood in the way of American Mining Companies making profits are disappearing under accelerated European buying and increased consumption at home.

Supplies in the United States, which were built up to a peak of 700,000 tons during the past three years, have dwindled to approximately 525,000 tons, a survey indicated today.

Several Factors Are Bar To Freer Trade in Future

(Continued from Page 1)

diffuseness. But, in order to grow both commodities elsewhere than in their original home soil, climatic conditions which had made them specialties had to be present. Nowadays, however, these conditions of specialization are being rapidly obliterated by the laboratory. The laboratory, indeed, is a caldron for all manner of substitutes. Unfavorable soil or climate is certainly no bar to production any longer.

3. Manufacturing skill is being diffused with the means of mechanical production.

The specialty of the western world used to be the products of machine power. It was the way that Britain tapped the stored up energy of millions of years that made Britain mighty. Machines and the products of the machine became its specialty. These it exchanged for the specialties of forests and plantations and prairies. But its secret is now shared with the world at large. Even the slow-moving nations of the Orient are making machines for the production of goods for themselves.

Spengler calls this type of diffusion the "treason of technics." Robbed of their monopoly, the industrial nations have seen their strongest economies — for example, the British—thrown into confusion, and forced to undergo a reorientation.

Isolation Not So Easy

Skill seems to have been diffused with the machine. For more than a century the skill of the Lancashire cotton spinner has helped to clothe the world even to the darkest reaches of the African jungle. But this genius no longer has a solitary habitat. It may be found transplanted in Osaka, the Manchester of Japan, where the Nipponese workman now shares the specialty of the Lancashire workman.

4. The will to self-sufficiency has been joined to the new possibility of being more or less self-sufficient.

The world is being rapidly relieved of the necessity of exchanging products in order to sustain the living standards to which it climbed as the result of its exchanges. Yet in itself that is not enough to promote isolation.

The diffuseness of nature, the miracle-working of the laboratory—these do not develop simultaneously. One region produces something new, another something newer, yet another something different. Skill is always various. And, finally, wants are always insatiable. Are not the conditions still present, therefore, for exchanges among nations? Decidedly, yes. The more varied the products available to the market, the more impetus to marketing.

But the new factor in international life is the will to be self-sufficient. There is not the same necessity as of old to exchange. To the lack of necessity has been added the lack of national desire. This waning desire began as state policy in working toward self-containment.

The industrial nations, having seen their skill in manufacturing absorbed in the nonmanufacturing regions, started to grow themselves the food for which they had relied upon these nonmanufacturing regions. It was a kind of riposte.

Joined to a Philosophy

One of the greatest struggles that Signor Mussolini has waged is his "Battle of Wheat." He aims at self-sufficiency. France and Germany already have reached the goal that so far escapes the Italian dictator. Britain, latterly joining the same race, shows, by a strange twist of irony, the greatest increase in wheat acreage this year of any country on earth.

To policy is joined a philosophy of economic nationalism. It is a kind of ex poste facto philosophy—a kind of rationalization of state policy. When Mr. Hearst backs a "Buy American" campaign, when the British decorate the lions on Trafalger Square with "Buy British" slogans, when the Turks illuminate their mosques during Ramadan with "Buy Turkish" signs, we might think of all these actions as excesses of nationalism, adopted for the duration of the depression. But when books pour off the presses equipping the movement with a rationale, that is different!

Hitherto, economic internationalism has reigned sovereign over world thought. As we have seen, even the high tariffists talked low tariffs at Geneva. They put up their tariffs almost by stealth, at least half-apologetically. They subscribed to the ideal of a tariffless world. A profound change, historic in its possibilities, is under way.

In the United States the dean of the Harvard business school, Prof. W. B. Donham, preaches the new doctrine. The Saturday Evening Post has opened its influential columns to its advocacy. One of the persons reputedly closest to President Roosevelt, Prof. Raymond Moley, extols "intra-nationalism," which is the same thing in a more hi-falutin' dressing as nationalism.

In Britain Mr. J. M. Keynes is one of its proponents. Many equally distinguished authorities in other countries think, for various reasons, that economic nationalism has merit as a creed.

None Quite Self-Contained

It is perfectly obvious, however, that, in spite of the largess and diffuseness of nature, in spite of the miracle properties of the laboratory, no one country can be absolutely self-contained. The nearest approach to self-containment is the United States. Yet Americans need rubber, coffee, tin, and a score of foreign products which go into the making of American steel.

In war debts and world prosperity, Moulton and Pasvolsky say:

"It is doubtful, indeed, whether our economic system could survive amid the difficulties that would be involved in effecting the wholesale shifts that would be required to make this country independent of foreign trade. . . . There never was a more complete economic fallacy than the one now prevalent—that this country can turn its back on Europe and prosper by so doing."

Bilateral agreements such as we have already discussed would afford a way out of this dilemma for the economic nationalists. Hence the stress placed on reciprocity or bilateral trade agreements by the Roosevelt Administration. Things that are still specialties and which are required by the American consumer would be bought in return for American specialties.

Safer to Withdraw

Such reciprocity would be merely a kind of extension of economic nationalism. Certainly it would be as much a negation of true internationalism as pure nationalism.

One of the leading arguments of the economic nationalists is that it is safer to withdraw into our shells. It was an argument that sounded quite plausible when I first heard it. That was a time when, while retaining vestiges of the world links, we were engaged in what the statesmen and the experts all called economic warfare.

Why not withdraw from the storm and allow men and women to recover their confidence in foreigners? Well, we are now more or less shielded in our nationalistic dugouts. Is the scene any calmer in these pockets of isolation? Not a bit of it. Suspicion of other nations is far more rife with the economic connections broken off. For instance, the dollar is now thoroughly nationalist. In other words, the great bulk of American prices have nothing to do with their former international sovereign, gold. They are quoted in American, not gold, currency. Yet American minds were bemused this summer with the notion that the way that foreigners are "rigging" the price of gold is harming the American price of American commodities!

Will Rogers' Philosophy

It must also give food for thought that, simultaneously with the decision to cast the nation adrift, there is a widespread revival of the demand for a big navy. Will Rogers has been quoted as the man-in-the-street economist. Now he may be quoted as the man-in-the-street politician. Stay at home, he says. Let the foreigner alone, and build the biggest navy in the world!

May it not be that isolation is so unnatural that it must engender fear of conflict? It would seem so. When you cease to coöperate, or cease to try to coöperate, when you cease, in other words, to obey the natural instinct which down the ages has brought men together in wider and wider community endeavor, it is logical that you must be prepared to fight. Hence, lovers of peace can have no traffic with isolation.

Our three links of a world system are in series. One cannot be repaired without something being done to the other two. That was the fundamental mistake of the '20s. It was resolved to restore the international gold standard without any attempt being made to consider the conditions of making it work in freer exchanges of goods and services.

Still the money link remains first and foremost among the connections of the world system, and, as in 1920, most attention is being paid to it.

Depends on Roosevelt

The restoration of the international gold standard has now been made peculiarly dependent upon the evolution of President Roosevelt's monetary policy. President Roosevelt has caused a great deal of consternation among the economic internationalists. In his inaugural he declared that domestic questions came first. Little attention was paid at the time to his statement. Just part of the rhetoric of official utterances, some said. He also said that he intended to put up prices. Well, every statesman had said that for two years past—but we stayed on the price toboggan just the same.

Now, after setting prices on their way up, he has defined his declaration of principle by implying that the value of the dollar in terms of American commodities must take precedence over the value of the dollar in terms of foreign money.

"The United States," he told the London conference, "seeks the kind of dollar which a generation hence will have the same purchasing power and debt paying power as the dollar value we hope to attain in the near future."

He repeated this aim in his last radio report to the American people.

"A policy, not an expedient," was his warning against those who had taken his London "bombshell" lightly.

Deranges Currency System

This is revolutionary doctrine, and would seemingly keep Link No. 1 forever down. The gold standard, any international standard, implies a fixed ratio between currencies Under the new system a domestic policy would be empowered to change the weight of the metallic standard, if any, so as to keep domestic prices steady. Clearly, so it seems to me, this would completely derange a world currency system. It would be the supreme justification for abandoning all pretense of subserving economic internationalism.

But complete nationalism or regionalism in monetary policy is not yet crystallized. As opposed to the American nationalists, there are the internationalists, advocates of a world system. Whether they can carry the Administration back into such a system depends upon whether the nations as a whole are prepared to abandon their selfishness and to realize in policy that any world system can function only if it is allowed to serve everybody without discrimination.

As long as we all get our quota out of the city water supply, we do not grumble. If we try to make it serve us alone, it will not only break down as the result of our tampering, but might drown us for our pains. The world system as we knew it till recently was always being pulled this way and that by nations which wanted to deflect it for their own individual purposes.

The wreck has been as impartial in its consequences as its misdirection in the old days was partial.

H. B. E.

The World's Business

What of the Franc?

One of the suspicions generated by currency nationalism debits President Roosevelt with the *intention* of forcing France off the gold standard preparatory to leading the world to universal revaluation. Even reputable newspapers are making use of the charge. If the charge is untrue, as I believe it is, it is time it was checked. Otherwise, if France should drop off the gold standard, 20,000,000 Frenchmen will certainly attach the blame to President Roosevelt, and Franco-American relations will suffer correspondingly.

* * *

French Gold

The result of the President's policy in taking gold out of France has been as exaggerated as the President's aims. RFC purchases in France must be infinitesimal. The policy is not gold buying *per se;* it is gold-price fixing. The RFC, in offering a higher price for gold abroad, is not necessarily obligated to buy much metal. It posts a new price, buys a little metal, and influences the world price of it. Clearly, if the American Government is prepared to pay a higher price for gold, the world price for gold must be affected. France still holds plenty of metal in its vaults. The drain in the last 10 weeks has totaled only $120,000,000, or less than 4 per cent of the country's gold reserves. These are still immense, being enough to cover the currency outstanding franc for franc, and amounting to no less than 70 per cent of all the liabilities chargeable against gold.

* * *

Balance of Payments

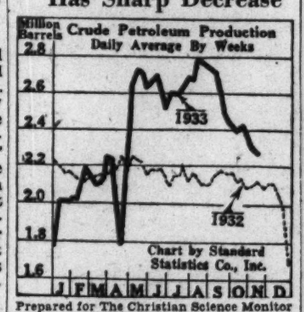
France is affected adversely by the President's policy in its earnings abroad. Dollar depreciation, produced by the sale of dollars for gold, persuades foreigners and even Frenchmen to buy American goods and American services in preference to French goods and French services. It keeps American tourists away from France. It makes more difficult the problem of living in France to the American resident who is dependent upon a dollar income. Both the tourists and the residents find that the dollars yield them only 15 francs, as compared with around 25 francs a year ago. All these have a damaging effect upon the income of the French Government.

* * *

Internal Difficulties

Experience in the present exigency has shown that the question whether or not a country can stay on the gold standard is not necessarily related to the condition of its gold reserves. How far will the public accept deflation? That is as good a criterion. Last fall, for instance, large sections of the American people began to resist foreclosures and tax collecting. This was ultimately the cause of America's lapse off gold. The same trouble is to be observed in France. What chiefly disturbs the French fisc is the growing dislike of the French taxpayer for shouldering the obligations of the French Government. A budget deficit has long oppressed French governments. Government credit is shaky. Obligations are maturing. How can the Government pay its bills? The alternative is written plainly for all to see. New taxation or a cut in expenses must be authorized. Or, as in war and post-war France, the Government will have to obtain from the Bank of France freshly printed money in exchange for its promissory notes. This latter process is a form of currency inflation, which is incompatible with the maintenance of the gold standard, with its rule for convertibility of currency into gold.

Petroleum Output Has Sharp Decrease



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PRODUCTION of crude petroleum has registered a sharp decrease since August, and lately has been somewhat less than the current maximum daily allowable of 2,338,500 barrels, prescribed by the Federal Administrator.

Indications are that output will continue to show irregular declines and that the quota of 2,130,000 barrels, set for Dec. 1, will be attained soon.

Commodity Price Index Continues To Rise Higher

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Irregularity and, in some instances, violent fluctuations, were witnessed in most speculative commodity markets during the last week, with net changes for the week on the up side, as revealed by the regular weekly compilation of wholesale commodity prices, prepared by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Many important commodities failed to maintain the sharp upward rally noted in the preceding week, due mainly to uncertainty as to the scope and ultimate effects on demand and prices of the Administration's price-raising program, resulting in very limited demand, especially for foods, meats and grains. Some imported commodities, however, such as tin, rubber and cocoa, and several chemicals, rose in sympathy with sharp advances in foreign exchange rates.

The trend in wholesale food prices was downward during the last week and the weekly food index lost 4 cents of the 12-cent gain registered over the preceding four weeks. The latest figure, however, with the exception of the previous week, was the highest since the week of Aug. 1, and is still 31 per cent above the low point recorded in the final week of February.

The list of items showing declines for the week included flour, wheat, corn, oats, barley, bellies, lard, butter, sugar, cottonseed oil, beans, peas, eggs, steers and hogs. Advances were recorded by rye, hams and sheep.

Percentage Factor Enters in Mexican Debt Discussions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The United States is insisting on elimination of the percentage factor in settlement of the claims against Mexico, it has been reliably learned. In conversations which are being held now between Ambassador Josephus Daniels and Fernando Gonzalez Roa, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Daniels is insisting that the global settlement merely specify a lump sum without mentioning percentage. The percentage system was used in the cases of Great Britain and other countries.

By leaving out the percentage factor, the total amount paid by Mexico can then be disposed of by a special claims board, appointed by the United States Government, to adjudicate claims of its own citizens. In other words, instead of summarily awarding all claimants, say, 3 per cent of what they ask, the claims board would pass on each claim, not granting anything to some of the claimants, giving others 1 or 2 or 10 per cent, and others perhaps the entire amount, according to the board's opinion of validity. Such a system, it is believed, would avert possible future international complications.

Informed observers are of the opinion that the settlement will be reached by the end of this year. United States claims total approximately $700,000,000 while Mexico's counter claims reach nearly $250,000,000, including those dating back to July, 1868.

Chile Making Bulk Of Own Paper Now

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 — Production of paper and paper products has made notabl progress in Chile during the past two years, according to a report from Consul F. B. Atwood, Santiago, made public by the Commerce Department. Outstanding factors in this development, it is pointed out, have been depreciated Chilean currency and Government control of exchange.

Prior to the establishment of rigid exchange control by the Government in July, 1931, Chile imported more than 70 per cent of its paper requirements. Today the Chilean paper industry represents invested capital of 24,000,000 pesos.

Production of printing and writing paper in Chile rose from 2500 metric tons in 1927 to 2840 metric tons in 1932, while the output of wrapping paper increased from 2867 tons to 8037 tons. Imports of paper and print products into Chile have fallen from a peak of 29,000 metric tons in 1929 to less than 5000 tons in the first eight months of the current year.

Owing to the absence of raw materials in the conutry, Chile's paper industry has to import large quantities of foreign wood pulp. Such imports amounted to 11,000 tons in 1932. Imports for the first eight months of 1933 totaling 7336 tons indicate that the 1932 imports will be exceeded in the current year.

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Federal Securities Advance on News Of Investigation

To Probe Alleged Short Selling of U. S. Issues—Rise Best in Weeks

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Following the disclosure yesterday morning that the Federal Reserve Bank was purruing an investigation into an alleged short-selling of bonds by banks, and although the Reserve System's statement published today for the week ended Wednesday shows that the system, previously the largest buyer of government securities, sold $508,000 of its holdings, the market for United States government bonds staged one of the best rallies yesterday since the decline began three weeks ago. It was believed that the Treasury had bought considerable government securities thus helping the rise in these bonds from 3-32 to 4-32 points.

The charge had been made public by the Committee for the Nation a week ago that it had been informed that banks in New York had lent Government bonds to speculators, thereby contributing to the sinking prices of these high-grade bonds. It is understood from authoritative circles that the Federal Reserve Bank's inquiry has indicated that these accusations are unwarranted. The bank plans to require its member banks to continue making daily reports on their holdings on government bond loans and repurchase agreements, as well as keeping in daily touch with independent dealers in federal bonds for a while longer.

In justification of the banks here, attention was called to the fact that although the bank's weekly statement of reporting member banks in New York City shows that their government bond portfolio was decreased by $1,000,000 their holdings of these bonds has risen $36,000,000 from October 25. This brings the total of their protfolio of government securities up to $2,230,000,000. Holdings of the same securities for the entire Reserve System aggregate $2,431,094,000 for the week, against $2,431,602,000 a week ago.

The report shows a further rise of $42,000,000 in member bank reserve balances, bringing the excess reserves to about $850,000,000, the largest amount that the system has ever had.

Revenue Freight Loadings Show A Gain of 21,613 Cars

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Nov. 18 were 599,289 cars, an increase of 21,613 over the preceding week and 26,666 above 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded for the week on Nov. 18 was 207,487 cars, and increase of 3270 over the preceding week and 17,594 over the corresponding week in 1932; less than car lot merchandise 165,174, decrease 462 and 5078; grain and grain products 32,452, increase 4422 and 2856; forest products 24,007, increase 346 and 7931; ore 4611 decrease 2840 below the preceding week but 1620 above 1932; coal 135,803 an increase of 14,732 over the preceding week but 2105 below 1932; coke, 7372, increase 1639 and 2403 and livestock 22,382, increase 506 and 1445.

To Cash 1,000,000 Civil Works Checks at Par

ATLANTA, Nov. 23 (AP)—Oscar Newton, chairman of the board of the Sixth Federal Reserve Bank district, today made public an executive order from President Roosevelt, issued at Warm Springs, calling on the nation's banks to cash checks at par for the more than 1,000,000 civil works employees who receive their first week's pay Saturday.

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Canadiens And Chicago Vault To First Place

Bruins Beat Detroit 6-0 —All League Games End in Shutouts

National Hockey League

United States Division

				Goals For	Agst	Pts
	Won	Tied	Lost			
Chicago	4	1	2	10	9	9
Detroit	4	0	3	18	17	8
Boston	3	0	3	15	14	6
Rangers	1	1	3	7	11	3
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	4	0	2	12	8	8
Toronto	3	1	0	15	6	7
Ottawa	2	0	5	11	14	4
Montreal	1	2	2	9	15	4
Americans	0	3	2	8	13	3

Results Nov. 23

Boston 6, Detroit 0.
Canadiens 1, Ottawa 0.
Chicago 2, Americans 0.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Chicago Black Hawks scored an easy victory, 2 to 0, over New York Americans in a loosely-played game last night, with the locals lacking any of the vigor and fighting qualities they showed last week. They made frequent misses and their team play was for the most part lacking. Chicago was also below form. Hardly had the second session started when Gottselig and Thompson launched an attack and when Klein failed to clear a pass of the former, Thompson had an easy shot close in. Then Coulter dashed all the way down alone and made the other.

Chicago	Americans
Thompson, Trudell, Sheppard, McFadyen, lw	rw, Martin, Patterson, Pickett
Gottselig, Leswick, Romnes, McFadyen, c	c, Himes, Conn, McVeigh, Martin
Couture, Kendall, March, rw	lw, Gross, Klein, Jackson, Patterson
Abel, Conacher, ld	rd, Dutton, Dutkowski, McVeigh
Coulter, Jenkins, rd	ld, Brydge, Speyer, Jackson
Gardiner, g	g, Roberts

Score—Chicago 2, Americans 0. Goals—Thompson, Coulter for Chicago. Assist—Gottselig for Chicago. Referees—M. J. Rodden and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 24—As a result of their 1-to-0 victory over the Ottawa Senators here last night, their second consecutive shutout, the Montreal Canadiens moved into first place in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League, one point ahead of Toronto. The only goal was scored by Carson 11 minutes after the second period got under way and followed a passing attack with Morenz and Joliat which carried the scorer close in on Beveridge. Both goalies played brilliantly, each having 24 saves. Canadiens had a margin on the play and their defense was much stronger, most of the shots at Chabot being from well out. The summary:

Canadiens	Ottawa
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, Riley, lw	rw, Finnigan, Saunders, D. Roche
Morenz, Lepine, Raymond, c	c, Weiland, Cook, Howe, Cox
Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin, rw	lw, Touhey, Shannon, E. Roche
Carson, Burke, ld	rd, Leduc, Shields
S. Mantha, Bourgault, rd	ld, Bowman, McInenly
Chabot, g	g, Beveridge

Score—Canadiens 1, Ottawa 0. Goal—Carson for Canadiens. Assists—Morenz and Joliat for Canadiens. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn, Montreal, and G. N. Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 24 — Boston Bruins were in a scoring mood here last night and they took full advantage of opportunities to administer a thorough drubbing to Detroit Red Wings. Paying their first visit here this winter the Bruins displayed both offensive and defensive power in front of Cecil Thompson's brilliant net minding to defeat the Red Wings, 6 to 0. Martin Barry, Boston captain, and Joe Lamb, rugged right wing, scored three goals apiece. The Bruins were slow getting under stride and were outplayed through the first period and early stages of the second. Barry and Lamb scored within two minutes of each other late in the second period to send the Boston club into a safe lead. In the third period Barry and Lamb scored two more goals apiece. A crowd of 8000 fans saw the Red Wings unable to cope with the superior defensive play of Shore, Hitchman and Smith, the brilliant goalkeeping of Thompson, and the well-balanced power of three Boston lines. It was the most effective Boston club seen here in two seasons. The summary:

Boston	Detroit
Gracie, Beattie, Ripley, lw	rw, Carson, Aurie, Wiseman
Barry, Stewart, Champan, c	c, Goodfellow, Pettinger, Voss
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, Filmore, rw	lw, Emms, Sorrell, Lewis
Hitchman, Smith, ld	rd, Evans, Buswell
Shore, rd	ld, Young, Robertson
Thompson, g	g, Roach

Score—Boston 6, Detroit 0. Goals—Barry 3, Lamb 3, for Boston. Assists—Gracie 2, Stewart 2, Beattie, Clapper, for Boston. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault and William Bell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Football Captains And Stars Propose New Rule Changes

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP) — The main proposal that college football captains and stars have to offer to the national rules-makers is that the present regulation which checks the ball-carrier, if and when any part of his body except his hands or feet touches the ground, be abolished for 1934.

Polled by the Associated Press, the players say this feature of the modern rules, designed to protect the ball-carrier from injury, has been tried and found wanting. Forty out of some 70 individuals who expressed their opinions desire its elimination. They insist, not only that it has failed to accomplish its purpose, but robbed the game of spectacular thrills for the spectator and handicapped the offense unnecessarily.

Three of the leading captains who express disappointment over the effect of this rule are Peter Zimmer '34 of Chicago, Capt. J. E. Buonanno '34 of Brown and Capt. P. J. Glazer '34 of Dartmouth.

Thirteen players also advocate the repeal of the "dead ball" provision as it now prevents the defense from running with a recovered fumble; nine others think the offense should be permitted to pass from any point behind the scrimmage line, instead of being restricted to passing from five yards behind the line; and four favor bringing the goal posts to their original position on the goal line.

Only 16 players expressed themselves as completely satisfied with the present rules and among these were a number who urged that the officials be more consistent in their enforcement of the gridiron code.

The proposals covered a wide range. These are some of the most conspicuous:

"Resume play in the third quarter where it was left off at end of half"—By Newell G. Wilder '34, Columbia center, and Carl 'Jorgensen, St. Mary's tackle.

"Allow offensive team five downs inside the 20-yard line"—W. P. Pendergast '34, Manhattan quarterback, and Fred Canrinus, St. Mary's end.

"Eliminate the penalty for two incompleted passes in same series of downs"—William Corbus '34, Stanford guard.

"Devise a way to credit team for first downs"—Frank Tisdale '34, Syracuse captain.

"Limit the men the defensive team can put on the scrimmage line"—Larry Siemering, San Francisco center, and A. C. Dowd, Santa Clara center.

"Give the passer as much protection as the kicker"—Samuel Davis '34, Florida captain.

"Revise new side-line rule to bring ball out 15 yards instead of 10"—Art Buss '34, Michigan State tackle and Clair R. Bishop '34, Nebraska guard.

"Instruct official timekeeper to inform each captain of remaining time at specific intervals, including every minute of last five in each quarter"—William P. Fehring '34, Purdue captain and tackle.

Progress of Sports in 25 Years

A series of articles by or interviews with persons prominent in various sports, which shows the advance athletics have made during the 25-year period, 1908-1933.

Pony Polo

By **Louis E. Stoddard**
Chairman, United States Polo Association
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Since 1908 the growth of polo in the United States has compared favorably with that of other sports. Polo is an expensive game, particularly so in the East, and it is remarkable that the present economic situation has affected it so little. This does not mean that rigid economies have not been practiced and that in certain localities the growth of polo has not been definitely retarded, but taking the country as a whole there is more polo played today than in any other time in its history. There are 2864 players actually handicapped by the United States Polo Association and a very large number playing who have not yet come under the handicap system.

In the 25-year period the growth of Army polo has consistently increased. It is the natural game for the officers to play and generally conceded to be the best possible sport for them to indulge in. Under the conditions which exist at Army posts, this can be done in the most economical way.

This question of economy also applies to the sport in the western country—more particularly in the Southwest—and the recent matches in Chicago, which were a special contest between the best players in the two sections of the country, with the Mississippi River as the dividing line, showed the advance which has been made in the skill of the western players.

Largely through the efforts of the R. O. T. C. college polo has increased by leaps and bounds since the war and has proved a great training ground for the sport.

The upward development of the American pony, as far as blood lines are concerned, has been constant. This is largely due to the efforts of the Remount Association which has placed many thoroughbred stallions in breeding establishments throughout the country for the purpose, primarily, of developing a proper charger for military work. As it happens this is exactly the type of horse which adapts itself best to the sport.

Unquestoinably the advance in the sport has been a steady one and it is my belief it will continue along reasonable lines and in direct ratio to the prosperity of the country and the general tendency to regard exercise and clean sport as an asset in the life of the country.

Squash Racquets

By **Ralph A. Powers**
Former President United States Squash Racquets Association
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—The past 25 years have seen an expansion in squash racquets that equals or surpasses any sport in this era of sports expansion. With the first national championship held in 1907, with Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia players entered, and the first team championship the following year. About the same time the Philadelphia Racquet Club built the first doubles court, and local championships followed.

Today practically every city in the United States and many in Canada have squash-racquets courts and players, while in the larger cities there are numerous clubs with courts. Colleges are also taking a prominent position, following the lead of Harvard, and now nearly all of the eastern universities have large blocks of courts.

Lately, ladies have also started team and individual championships with many clubs developing fine players.

International Hockey League

				Goals For	Agst	Pts
	Won	Tied	Lost			
Detroit	5	0	2	20	16	9
Buffalo	4	0	2	17	10	8
Windsor	2	0	4	13	12	4
London	2	0	4	8	14	4
Syracuse	2	0	2	6	6	4
Cleveland	2	0	3	11	17	4

Results Nov. 23

Detroit 2, London 1, overtime.

Olympics Win in Overtime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 24—Detroit Olympics gained a dramatic victory over London Tecumsehs in an International Hockey League game here last night, 2 to 1. Ronald Moffatt, clever Detroit left winger, scored the decided goal in overtime and just 10 seconds before the final gong sounded. Gillie accounted for the only London goal. The victory put Detroit alone in first place again, two points ahead of Buffalo.

Talbot Wesleyan Captain

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 24 (AP)—Robert L. Talbot '35 of Staten Island, N. Y., was elected captain of the Wesleyan soccer team last night at a meeting of the lettermen. Talbot also plays on the tennis team, and has been a regular at outside right on the soccer team for two years.

Amateur Athletic Union

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—In 25 years the structure of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has undergone an almost complete evolution, it was stated here by Avery Brundage, president, in an interview. Its registration of athletes has grown from 19,817 to more than 50,000, though the total receded by about 5000 in the last two years.

"Private athletic clubs, supported by prosperous citizens, composed the operating structure of amateur athletics in the United States before 1908," said Mr. Brundage. "They provided the gymnasiums and equipment and playing fields, supervised training and promoted the big championship contests as well as the smaller ones. The schools and colleges were just beginning to enter the field."

Now the colleges, fed by the high schools, play a most important rôle in amateur athletics, he said. The clubs have changed into little more than social institutions, with very little enthusiasm remaining for athletic rivalry. The clubs have been largely supplanted not only by educational institutions, but by the playground, the grammar school, the public parks programs and community centers.

Industrial athletics have come to the fore in a big way. They were fast assuming a dominant position in A. A. U. circles, when the economic recession checked their advance.

"I believe this halt was only temporary," said Mr. Brundage, "and I expect to see industrial athletics boom again. It seems logical, with shorter working days and weeks, with increased leisure for the laborer."

In 1908 the A. A. U. had 10 sectional associations. It now has 29 associations. Then it had 10 allied bodies; now it has 35. Then there were 277 clubs claiming membership in the A. A. U. Now there are 1243. The nature of the clubs, however, in many, cases has changed from that of the private institution with its building and equipment to an association of individuals, with some common bond such as a fraternity, a nationality, an industry or a community.

The A. A. U. registers athletes and claims jurisdiction over a limited list of sports; but its influence extends into many other sports through its allied bodies. A. A. U. jurisdiction, however, has grown considerably, though it has dropped some sports.

In 1908, the chief sports sponsored by the A. A. U. were track and field, swimming and waterpolo, basketball, wrestling, boxing, gymnastics, handball, tug of war, and skating. In the early days it also ruled amateur baseball.

Baseball was dropped because of the difficulty of keeping it within amateur bounds. Skating was surrendered to an allied body. The A. A. U. has added volleyball, indoor baseball, weight lifting, squashball, codeball, field handball, bobsleighing and coasting, and ice hockey. Playground ball and ping-pong are seeking affiliation.

One of the great assets of the A. A. U. has been its recognition by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. This federation, refusing to allow international competition, unless sanctioned by the A. A. U., and ruling the Olympic Games, has kept it in a very strong position during all the years of change.

Eastern Football Scores

Harvard		**Princeton**	
33-Bates	0	40-Amherst	0
34-N. Hampshire	0	45-Williams	0
7-Holy Cross	10	20-Columbia	0
7-Dartmouth	7	6-Wash. & Lee	0
27-Lehigh	0	33-Brown	0
0-West Point	27	7-Dartmouth	0
12-Brown	6	13-Annapolis	0
120	50	164	0
Yale		**Pennsylvania**	
14-Maine	7	9-F. & M.	0
14-Wash. & Lee	0	7-Dartmouth	14
14-Brown	6	0-Annapolis	13
0-West Point	21	16-Lafayette	7
14-Dartmouth	13	7-Ohio State	20
0-Georgia	7	6-Penn. State	6
56	54	45	60
Columbia		**Brown**	
39-Lehigh	0	26-R. I. State	0
15-Virginia	6	13-Springfield	6
0-Princeton	20	6-Yale	14
33-Penn. State	0	7-Holy Cross	19
9-Cornell	6	0-Princeton	33
14-Annapolis	7	10-Syracuse	7
46-Lafayette	6	6-Harvard	12
156	45	68	91
Dartmouth		**West Point**	
41-Norwich	0	19-Mercer	6
39-Vermont	6	32-Virginia M. I.	0
14-Bates	0	52-Delaware	0
14-Pennsylvania	7	6-Illinois	0
7-Harvard	7	21-Yale	0
13-Yale	14	34-Coe	0
0-Princeton	7	27-Harvard	0
0-Cornell	7	13-Penn. M. C.	0
128	48	203	6
Carnegie Tech.		**Annapolis**	
25-Temple	0	12-William & M.	0
3-Xavier	0	25-Mercer	6
7-Notre Dame	0	6-Pittsburgh	34
0-Wash. & Jeff.	0	13-Virginia	6
7-Purdue	17	13-Pennsylvania	0
0-Mich. State	0	7-Notre Dame	0
19-Georgetown	0	7-Columbia	14
		0-Princeton	13
61	17	83	73
Cornell		**New York**	
48-St. Lawrence	7	0-W. V. Wesleyan	3
28-Richmond	7	13-Lafayette	12
0-Michigan	40	0-Colgate	7
7-Syracuse	14	0-Georgia	25
6-Columbia	9	12-Fordham	20
7-Dartmouth	0	6-Rutgers	6
96	77	31	73
Colgate		**Syracuse**	
47-St. Lawrence	0	52-Clarkson	0
25-Rutgers	2	40-Ohio Wesleyan	0
7-New York	0	14-Cornell	7
0-Lafayette	0	3-Mich. State	27
0-Tulane	7	12-Penn. State	6
72-Ohio North'n	0	7-Brown	10
13-Syracuse	3	3-Colgate	13
164	12	131	63
Pittsburgh		**Rutgers**	
9-Wash. & Jeff	0	10-F. & M.	0
21-West Virginia	0	21-Providence	0
34-Navy	6	2-Colgate	25
3-Minnesota	7	10-Penna M. C.	0
14-Notre Dame	0	27-Lehigh	0
37-Center	0	31-Springfield	6
7-Duquesne	0	20-Lafayette	13
6-Nebraska	0	6-New York	6
131	13	127	80

Ski Body Elects Palmedo

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Roland Palmedo has been elected president of the Amateur Ski Club of New York, John W. Ross, Ashton Hawkins and Earl D. Osborn have been named vice-presidents. The secretary-treasurer is Dyson Duncan.

Yale Elects Minor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24—Allen H. Minor '35 of New Canaan, Conn., has been elected captain of the Yale cross-country team for next year.

Harvard-Yale Football Game Has Tradition

Famous Rivals Meet in Fifty-Second Contest of Their Series

Harvard-Yale Winners

Year	Winner	Score
1875	Harvard 4 goals, Yale 0.	
1876	Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0.	
1878	Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0.	
1879	Tie	0—0
1880	Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0.	
1881	Yale 0, Harvard 4 safeties.	
1882	Yale 1 goal, Harvard 2 safeties.	
1883	Yale	23—2
1884	Yale	48—0
1886	Yale	29—4
1887	Yale	17—8
1889	Yale	6—0
1890	Harvard	12—6
1891	Yale	10—0
1892	Yale	6—0
1893	Yale	6—0
1894	Yale	12—4
1897	Tie	0—0
1898	Harvard	17—0
1899	Tie	0—0
1900	Yale	28—0
1901	Harvard	22—0
1902	Yale	23—0
1903	Yale	16—0
1904	Yale	12—0
1905	Yale	6—0
1906	Yale	6—0
1907	Yale	12—0
1908	Harvard	4—0
1909	Yale	8—0
1910	Tie	0—0
1911	Tie	0—0
1912	Harvard	20—0
1913	Harvard	15—5
1914	Harvard	36—0
1915	Harvard	41—0
1916	Yale	6—3
1919	Harvard	10—3
1920	Harvard	9—0
1921	Harvard	10—3
1922	Harvard	10—3
1923	Yale	13—0
1924	Yale	19—6
1925	Tie	0—0
1926	Yale	12—7
1927	Yale	14—0
1928	Harvard	17—0
1929	Harvard	10—6
1930	Harvard	13—0
1931	Yale	3—0
1932	Yale	19—0

Yale 29, Harvard 16. Ties 6.

Harvard and Yale football teams oppose each other in the Harvard Stadium tomorrow afternoon in the fifty-second varsity gridiron game between these two great universities. Football rivalry between these institutions is old; but not the oldest among the ancients, even though it dates back to the year 1875. Traditionally, however, this series has no peer, and towers to such heights that few other gridiron "objective games" are within hailing distance.

What makes the Harvard-Yale football game so important? Sometimes, back before 1920, the two universities were represented by truly great football teams, which, of course, did help that importance. Tomorrow the two face each other with only mediocre outfits. Yet, nearly 57,000, a capacity number, will wend their way into that ivy-clad edifice regardless of the records of the Eli and Crimson.

No answer, except tradition, warrants the widespread interest in present-day Harvard-Yale football games. A football technician or a football student having no connection with either Harvard or Yale, and seeking only a game nearest to guaranteeing football as football should be played, would select one of half a dozen or more other games scheduled throughout the country for tomorrow in preference.

Uncertainty Attracts

One hidden factor does give this particular struggle more attractiveness—the uncertainty of the outcome. Two more evenly balanced teams have seldom locked horns in football combat. Throughout the season they have shown coördination only during fleeting moments and their records are plentifully alike in disappointments. This will be the final gesture for each toward redeeming a drab season.

Offensively Yale might be conceded the merest advantage which is almost immediately wiped out by Harvard having a slightly better reputation defensively. The two are quite equal in man power, punting and forward passing, leaving the gate wide open to speculation. This Harvard team is far from the standard of the Percy Haughton era and the Eli eleven fails to qualify up to the reputation of Walter Camp days.

Regardless of the drab seasons and equal ratings given the two, something more than a scoreless tie may result. The week's work in practice has been intense and if the two elevens trot out on the gridiron fired with a determination to win, anything may happen. If one side really gets off on the right foot, a rout may follow and there is cause to expect surprise.

Yale Leads in Series

Of the 51 games played, Yale has won 29 as against only 16 for Harvard, with six ending in tie scores. The majority of Eli victories materialized before the Crimson football destinies came into the hands of the late Percy D. Haughton. Beginning with Haughton's first season, 1908, the Harvard fortunes against Yale turned decidedly for the better and following that time the Crimson has won 12 games of the 23 played with three resulting in ties.

Not very many large scores have been run up in games between these two rivals. Yale delighted in its most decisive victory back in 1884 by a score of 48 to 0. Harvard did not retaliate until 30 years later and then again the next fall by scores of 36 to 0 and 41 to 0, respectively. It is interesting to note that all tie games have been scoreless.

Somehow it would seem as if the student and alumni bodies at the game tomorrow are likely to enthuse more than those at recent games. Both Harvard and Yale students have shown restless signs of wanting the old days of mass meetings and pre-game demonstrations. This is certain to reflect among the graduates and where there has been enthusiasm of a sort in recent years it just might be that it will magnify to overflow proportions tomorrow.

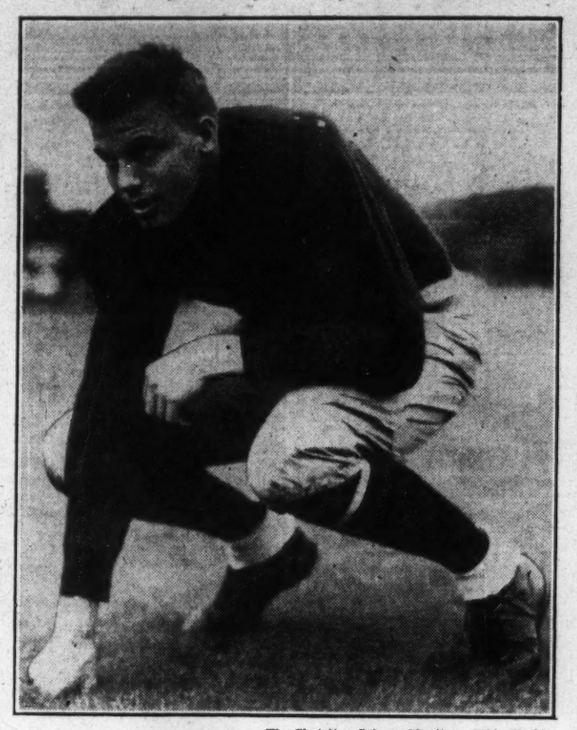
Springfield Picks Guard

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24 (AP)—The Springfield College varsity football squad last night elected Lancelot B. Cooper '35 of Augusta, Maine, to captain the 1934 team. Cooper has been a regulaur guard for two seasons. He captained his freshman team here.

Reds Purchase Slade

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24 (AP)—Gordon Slade, who served as the St. Louis Cardinals' reserve shortstop for the greater part of the 1933 season, has been sold to the Reds, Sam Breadon, Cardinal president, has announced. The price was not disclosed.

'Bow, Wow, Wow, Eli Yale'



The Christian Science Monitor - Wide World

Capt. Robert Lassiter Jr., '34
Yale University Football Team.

Harvard Club Drops An Individual Match Against Montclair

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class A Team Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Harvard Club I	4	0	19	1	1.000
Princeton Club I	3	0	10	5	1.000
Yale Club	2	1	10	5	.667
Montclair A. C.	2	1	9	6	.667
Harvard Club II	2	2	12	8	.500
University Club	2	2	12	8	.500
Downtown A. C.	1	3	6	14	.250
Princeton Club II	0	3	0	15	.000
Union League Club	0	4	2	18	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Harvard Club, last year's champion, maintained its victorious sweep in the Metropolitan Class A squash racquets team championship yesterday when the fourth round was played, but for the first time this season, dropped an individual match, when W. W. Cole, of Montclair Athletic Club, its opponent, defeated A. G. Thacher Jr., coming from behind after trailing at two games to one.

The second team of Harvard Club, new this season, scored an unexpected victory over University Club, on the courts of the latter, 3 to 2, though Donald J. Nightingale, the home club leader, was unable to play, which might have altered the result.

The first team of Princeton Club, on its home courts, maintained its unbeaten status, by defeating Union League Club, 4 to 1; and the fourth victor was Yale Club, victor at home over Downtown Athletic Club, also at 4 to 1.

There will be no play next week on account of Thanksgiving Day. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class A Team Championship—Fourth Round

Harvard Club I 4, Montclair A. C. 1

Beekman Pool, Harvard Club, defeated W. E. Coyle Jr., 15—8, 15—7, 15—5.

R. A. Powers, Harvard Club, defeated J. F. Callanan, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12.

G. J. Leness, Harvard Club, defeated Conway Hoffman, 11—15, 15—5, 15—8, 7—15, 15—5.

W. W. Cole, Montclair, defeated A. G. Thacher Jr., 15—9, 6—15, 12—15, 15—8, 15—9.

B. W. Morris, Harvard Club, defeated C. S. Moora, 15—7, 15—0, 15—5.

Harvard Club II 3, University Club 2

D. P. Kingsley, University Club, defeated W. C. Peet Jr., 9—15, 15—10, 15—10, 15—11.

I. D. Hall, Harvard Club, defeated W. D. Banks, 18—16, 15—7, 15—13.

R. F. De Voe, University Club, defeated W. K. Rice, 13—15, 15—11, 17—16, 7—15, 15—7.

L. H. Rouillion, Harvard Club, defeated S. H. Philbin, 15—11, 18—17, 15—11.

B. N. Everett, Harvard Club, defeated F. B. Alexander Jr., 15—11, 15—11, 17—18, 15—12.

Princeton Club I 4, Union L. C. 1

Howell Van Gerbig, Union League Club, defeated Harold Corcoran, 15—12, 15—10, 7—15, 15—12.

F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, defeated C. H. Jewett 2d, 15—12, 15—8, 15—10.

M. M. MacLeod, Princeton Club, defeated G. V. Coe, 15—8, 15—9, 15—9.

H. F. Baker, Princeton Club, defeated D. K. Keep, 15—6, 15—3, 15—8.

D. A. Lowry, Princeton Club, defeated Rushmore Patterson, 12—15, 15—10, 15—11, 15—12.

Yale Club 4, Downtown A. C. 1

R. A. Goodwin, Yale Club, defeated E. P. Goldthorp, 17—18, 10—15, 18—17, 15—10, 15—12.

A. E. Barker, Yale Club, defeated Murray Vernon, 10—15, 15—12, 15—5, 11—15, default.

G. H. Cox Jr., Yale Club, defeated W. E. Chisholm, 6—15, 15—10, 15—11, 15—12.

H. W. Putnam, Downtown, defeated P. G. Melville, 10—15, 15—13, 15—10, 15—6.

W. C. Hammond Jr., Yale Club, defeated J. R. McNeille, 11—15, 15—11, 9—15, 15—9, 15—12.

Pick-Ups

AFTER eight years of hard work with the second-division Cincinnati Reds, Charles "Red" Lucas is given a chance to pitch for a pennant contender. The deal which moved Lucas from the Reds to the Pittsburgh Pirates was not only the outstanding deal announced during the minor-league meeting in Galveston, but was also an important change in the career of the veteran right-hander. For several years Lucas has been considered one of the best pitchers in the National League, winning games consistently with weak hitting and a leaky defense behind him. Next season, however, will be different. The Pirates should be right in the thick of the flag race from the opening day and hard-working Lucas may be the man George Gibson needs to put the Bucs on top.

Incidentally, the Reds, when they lost Lucas, secured a hard-hitting young infielder known as Tony Piet, whose real name is Anthony Francis Pietruszka. Piet wore a Pittsburgh uniform for three years and in that time developed into one of the most promising youngsters the National League has. There isn't any doubt about his ability to hit, but his fielding must improve.

Pittsburgh fandom appears to be evenly divided in its opinion of this trade, which also included Adam Comorosky and Wally Roettger, two reserve outfielders. Some think that Lucas, who is past 30, has his best baseball behind him, and will not be as much help to the Pirates as a younger man, possibly Silas Johnson. Also that Piet has many years of good baseball stored away in his system.

The two local teams, the Braves and Red Sox, haven't made any startling trades of late, at least if they have they are holding them until after football has left the center of the spotlight. Rumors have had nearly all the Athletics coming to make their home at Fenway Park. Any chance Eddie Collins had of getting one or more of Connie Mack's stars was probably dimmed by the recent arrival of Sunday sports in Philadelphia.

Providence Reds Now Heading Can-Am Race

Canadian-American Hockey League

				Goals For	Agst	Pts
	W	T	L			
Providence	2	1	0	4	1	5
Quebec	2	0	4	18	22	4
Philadelphia	2	0	0	9	3	4
New Haven	1	1	2	7	9	3
Boston	1	0	2	11	14	2

Result Nov. 23

Providence 2, Quebec 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24—Providence Reds took the lead of the Canadian-American Hockey League by defeating Quebec Beavers, 2 to 0, in a "spotty" game here last night. Leo Murray put the Reds ahead halfway through the first session on passes from Harrington and Giroux and the latter tallied in the third on a pass from Alexandre.

Providence	Quebec
Hart, Harrington, lw	rw, McIntyre, Campbell, Toupin
Gaudreault, Murray, Alexandre, c	c, Lowrey, Dube, McCabe
Rivers, Taylor, Giroux, rw	lw, McCabe, Quenneville
Nichols, Lesieur, ld	rd, Molyneaux, Doran
McVicar, Trapp, rd	ld, Frew, Blake
Byrne, g	g, Smith

Score—Providence 2, Quebec 0. Goals—Murray, Giroux for Providence. Assists—Harrington, Giroux and Alexandre for Providence. Officials—W. J. Stewart and W. T. Holleran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Over the Net

THE United States junior and boys' indoor tennis championships will be held at the Seventh Regiment Armory on Dec. 26 to Jan. 1, according to an announcement by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Entries for the singles in both divisions will close Dec. 19, and for the doubles Dec. 26. New York next year gets the United States women's indoor championships, usually held at the Longwood Covered Courts, Newton, Mass., in March.

It has been reported that Australia is producing more two-handed players who are evidently trying to outdo Vivian B. McGrath (pronounced McGraw). Walter Jackson, a 13-year-old Queensland schoolboy, has been winning secondary championships by using both hands for backhand, forehand and driving strokes. Stanley Pont, a 14-year-old boy in the Illawarra district, uses both hands for every stroke, backhand, forehand and overhead. Pont's service is unique. He places one ball in his pocket, throws up the other with his left hand, and immediately brings the left hand alongside the right on the racquet handle before striking the ball.

Henri Cochet, French tennis star, who recently turned professional, plans to sail Nov. 30 for Rio de Janeiro. His tour also calls for visits to the Argentine and Chile before proceeding to the United States the end of December or early in January. It is understood that Martin Plas, another French professional, will also journey to South America. A series of Franco-American team matches is scheduled to get under way in New York in February.

Matsuyama Wins Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Kinrey Matsuyama, the Japanese star, won the Greater New York three-cushion billiard championship yesterday evening, when he concluded his string with a victory over E. Ralph Greenleaf, the only player who could tie him, 40 to 27, in52 innings. He now has a score of 8 victories and 2 defeats, with Arthur Woods second with 6 and 4. There remains one match to be played, between Alfredo De Oro and Greenleaf, which will give the winner a tie for second place with Woods. This will be staged this evening. The high runs yesterday were 7 for Greenleaf and 5 for Woods.

Williams Elects Noehren

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 24—Walter A. Noehren '35, whose home is in Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday was elected captain of the 1934 football team at Williams College. Noehren played a backfield position during his freshman year and also with the varsity a year ago, but was shifted to center this past season. He is a member of the Delta Phi fraternity. At the same time it was announced that Frederick S. McVeigh '35 of Springfield, Mass., will be captain of the 1934 cross-country team.

Non-Scouting Pact to End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 24—The non-scouting agreement which has been in force between Princeton and Yale will terminate at the conclusion of the 1933 season. This was announced here yesterday in a statement jointly signed by Malcolm Farmer, chairman and director of the Yale University Athletic Association, and Thurston J. Davies, acting chairman of the board of control of the Princeton University Athletic Association.

Dartmouth Elects Harvey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 24—Edwin J. Harvey '35 was elected captain of the Dartmouth College soccer football team at a meeting of the lettermen yesterday. Harvey, who won his letter last year as a fullback, was also captain of the freshman soccer team two years ago. He lives in Ridgewood, N. J., and has been considered for the All-American selections due to his outstanding work this fall.

Wilson Wins Carolina Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 24—Dick Wilson of Raleigh won the Carolina golf tournament yesterday at the Pinehurst Country Club, but he went over par for the first time this week. Playing against Halbert J. Blue of Pittsburgh in the final round Wilson managed to win only on the last green when he holed out in 5 while Blue took a 6.

More Changes for Bruins

Boston Bruins released Johnny Sheppard, left wing, and sent Bob Davie, recruit right wing and defenseman, back to the Cubs. To fill the vacancy left by Davie, Manager Ross took up Tommy Filmore, a right winger. Sheppard is being given a trial with the Black Hawks.

U.S.G.A. Committee Adopts Long Series Of Changes in Rules

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—With the approval of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, the executive committee of the United States Golf Association today announced adoption of a long series of changes in the rules, effective Jan. 1, 1934.

Generally speaking the alterations are aimed at simplifying the language of the rules, clarifying ambiguities and bringing the code up to date and in conformity with modern conditions and modern golfing architecture.

The changes, approved by the Royal and Ancient, ruling body of the game in Great Britain at its fall meeting Sept. 26, and by the U. S. G. A.'s executive committee at its meeting yesterday, represent the fruit of a year's discussions between the two associations.

Change Definitions

All told, some alteration has been made in close to 60 of the definitions, general rules and stroke rules of the game. In a vast majority of these, however, the authorities have substituted simpler language or added or deleted a phrase to make the sense clearer. Many of them likewise have become part and parcel of the game through interpretations made from time to time by the U. S. G. A. or Royal and Ancient in ruling on ambiguities in the code. They have not previously, however, been written directly into the code.

Among the changes were:

A change in the definition of a hazard so that a path or bush no longer are considered hazards and scrapes and casual water and all tracks are excluded from the definition of hazards.

An amendment to rule 12 providing that unless the ball lies in or touches a hazard, the removal of loose impediments is not permitted, even though they are more than a club's length from the ball and even if the loose impediment lies in a hazard.

Amend Rule 15

An amendment to rule 15, adding a provision that before striking at a ball in play, "a player shall not improve the position of his ball" by moving, bending or breaking anything fixed or growing.

An amendment to subdivision 1, rule 27, so that now where a ball is played from the teeing ground into a water hazard it may be teed. Formerly it had to be dropped.

A change in subdivision 2, rule 29, now omits the right given to either side to refuse to allow a

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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TELEPHONES KENmore 1022, 1023
LINCOLN LIMOUSINES
Charles W. Cosman
CARS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
including points of interest to readers of this paper.
Rate by Hour or Trip on Application
95 GAINSBORO STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

INFORMATION WANTED

RELATIVES OF THE LATE EDWIN BOOTH.

If any one of the FOUR SISTERS (Christian names given hereunder) of the late Edwin Booth, Masseur, of George Street, DUNEDIN, New Zealand, will write the undersigned Executors of the Estate they will hear to their advantage.

MARY — AMELIA — DELIA — KATHERINA.

The parents' names were RICHARD THEODORE BOOTH (Temperance Lecturer) and MARY JANE BOOTH (nee Durling). The home town, we understand, was Malden, Mass., and if this advertisement comes to the notice of friends in that district will they please inform any or all of the sisters, or write:

The District Manager,
THE PERPETUAL TRUSTEES ESTATE & AGENCY CO. OF N. Z., LTD.
P. O. Box 97, DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND.

GIFTS

BOYS, make your own Christmas Model 15" Speedboat that runs. It's fun and easy with our plans. Plans and Spring Motor $1.25. Send 5c for Catalog. SEATTLE MODEL BOAT CO., Dept. S. P. O., Box 333, Seattle, Washington.

STAMPS FOR SALE

PENNY APPROVALS—AND HIGHER!
Map stamps, 6 for 10c.
New Map Stamp Album, $2.25 postpaid.
MRS. E. A. BROWN
1 Marble Hill Ave., New York City

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSES TO LET

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Upper suite, 8 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace, hot-water heat, garage; rent $50; 5 minutes to trains. Tel. Wellesley 1419-W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive home surroundings for elderly lady, with meals; reasonable; Christian Scientist preferred. Phone Flushing 9-1504-W.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—2 single rooms; excellent table; transient guests welcome; near D. L. & W. station. 21 North Walnut Street. E. HOWELL.

COMFORTABLE rooms, bath; refined private home; excellent food; ideal for rest, study; reasonable. MRS. FREDERICK SEPPER, 422 Wyoming Ave., Wyoming, N. J.

Detroit Is Facing Heavy Relief Load From Auto Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Detroit is facing the severest task of winter relief since public welfare became a major problem. Social workers estimate that the all-time peak load of 52,000 indigent families will have been passed within a few weeks. Cases are being added to the welfare rolls at the rate of more than 1000 families a week, according to Mr. John F. Ballenger, head of the Detroit welfare department.

Expense runs more than $1,000,000 a month, but this no longer falls as a direct burden on property owners. Whatever drawbacks may be charged against the retail sales tax, inaugurated in Michigan this year, it is serving well in caring for needy families. Nearly half of the welfare funds come from this source, and these sums are duplicated by the Federal Relief Emergency Administrator, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins.

In the United States there are approximately 4,000,000 receiving relief from public funds, according to Mr. Hopkins. During the first seven months of 1933, he said, states and municipalities had spent about $190,000,000 and the Federal Government about $290,000,000 for relief. About $300,000,000 remains in the fund.

Every effort is now being bent in Detroit to obtain sanction from Secretary Harold L. Ickes and apportionment of $88,000,000 of public works funds to build the rapid transit subway approved by Detroit voters. But even with public works under way at the earliest possible moment and with prospects of some relief in December, when auto manufacturers start to produce 1934 models, welfare officials are preparing to handle the heaviest load since 1929. It is estimated that there will be 10,000 more families on the rolls than there were last year.

According to welfare officials, industrialists feel that the automobile industry will not be able again to absorb all former employees. It is estimated that from 30,000 to 50,000 men who were on the pay rolls during the decade up to 1930 are permanently out, because of the speedup of production lines and improvement of technique and management in the industry.

Standard Oil of Kansas

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of Kansas have authorized retirement of 120,000 shares of capital stock held in the treasury and acquired at an average cost of less than $17.85 a share. This operation will leave the company with 200,000 shares of stock outstanding.

Local Classified Advertising

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OXFORD COURTS
3-5-7 Arlington St.
A distinctive building, conveniently located in the Washington Hill district of Old Cambridge. Suites are modern in design, attractively decorated and equipped with the latest housekeeping facilities. One room and bath to 8 rooms and two baths. Open fireplaces, automatic elevators, maid service, connecting garage, $40 to $175. These moderate rentals include gas, electricity and refrigeration. Apply at office on premises, or phone UNiversity 6659.
HARRY A. GILBERT
Management
Five Arlington Street
CAMBRIDGE

WHITEFIELD HALL
19 GARDEN STREET, CAMBRIDGE
Convenient to Harvard Square, Colleges and Christian Science church. Fireproof constructions, automatic elevators. Refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, etc. Cafe.
Desk service. Maid service if desired.
1 to 6 rooms—1 and 2 baths.
Furnished or Unfurnished
Also Adjoining—Facing Cambridge Common
Mather Court, Concord, and Lexington Halls
Tel. UNiversity 2263 or 3984

N. Y. C., East Fifties, Sutton Place Section—Unusually attractive unfurnished and furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms; some with river view and fireplace. Wickersham 2-3883.

THE BARRINGTON
10-12 Prescott Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Near college. Harvard Square and Christian Science church. 6-room suites, furnished or unfurnished, fireplace, refrigeration, incineration; references required. Tel. Porter 1380 or 1397.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Beautifully new furnished apartment, sublet 5 months; excellent references required. MRS. LIPMAN, 395 Riverside Drive. Tel. Cathedral 8-6270.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up. Apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished.
611 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. Univ. 4-4717

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large front bedroom, private home, for lady; kitchen privileges; near Christian Science church. S. MILLS, 266 East 21st St.

FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y., 322 Archer Street—Attractive sunny room, very reasonable; meals optional; garage. Phone Fpt. 159 J.

N. Y. C., 83 St. (Broadway)—Sunny large outside, twin beds, private shower, etc.; immaculate, quiet surroundings; $10 weekly. Trafalgar 7-7363.

N. Y. C., 822 West End Ave.—Comfortably furnished small room, private bath, private entrance, private family; reasonable. Trafalgar 7-3069.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive single room, kitchen privileges, elevator; near church and subway, $5. MRS. A. LETTAUX, 171 E. 81st St. Tel. Butterfield 8-3861.

N. Y. C.—Are you seeking a quiet, well established home, refined and convenient? Beautiful double front available; also single; board optional. 606 West 116th, Apt. 93.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1713 North 16th St.—Attractively furnished, well heated rooms, private bath optional; quiet, adult family. Phone Betvenson 3465.

ROXBURY, MASS.—Pleasant nicely furnished room in sunny apartment; quiet, homelike; near transportation; good heat, telephone. Highlands 8782.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Attractive rooms with water view, southern exposure; breakfast if desired; reasonable rates. Tel. Ocean 3027.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush), Newkirk B. M. T. Express Station—Two adjoining rooms, bath; suitable business couple; private family. Mansfield 6-4273.

YOUNG man wishes to share comfortable Brooklyn, N. Y., home with another (Christian Scientist preferred); board optional. Phone GEORGE LUDERS, Columbus 5-6838, or evenings, Beachview 2-2776.

N. Y. C. (90th-Broadway—Large, sunny outside double, well heated, immaculate, bath, radio, $8; quiet, refined environment. Schuyler 4-9305.

N. Y. C., 307 W. 79th—Large room in newly decorated apartment; river view; $10, single $8, $6; excellent location. ROUZEE (10-A).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Aspinwall 6419.

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SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

BURDWOOD MANOR
20 OCEAN STREET, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Phone 977
Beautiful estate now open for accommodation to limited number of guests for winter. Rooms with or without private bath. Excellent food. Near ocean.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHEERFUL young woman to stay nights, free during day, small remuneration; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box F-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG girl, about 20, as companion; N. Y. C. resident; good home, small salary; free through day; reference; give telephone. Write Box M-39, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN—Earn liberal commissions selling men's shirts for reliable firm; excellent for Christmas gifts. Write to KITTANSETT CO., New Bedford, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING organization will try out 3 salesmen in New England territory and 3 in other territories; must travel and work on commission basis. If in New England, write or phone between 7 and 8 p. m. for appointment giving qualifications and experience. PAUL W. RYDER, 19 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass., University 3984. Otherwise write REED & BROWN, 84 Lexington Ave., New York. Do not call without appointment.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN earn Christmas money selling guaranteed hosiery, lingerie at lowest prices; part or whole time; excellent commissions. ROYAL CROWN, 78 Summer St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DENTAL technician would like to meet busy dentist where experience and service are essential; 10 years laboratory. Write Box X-47, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City.

LANDSCAPE gardener, U. S. and European references, all around handy man; go anywhere, single, age 32, Slovakian; Christian Scientists preferred. MICHAEL J. KMENT, 423 East 73rd St., New York City.

MAN with advertising and selling experience desires connection with concern where such service can be made mutually beneficial. Box V-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man—HOTEL, RESTAURANT and CLUB MANAGER-STEWARD WITH 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, thorough knowledge of food control, seeks connection. Write Box K-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

JOB WANTED—Willing to do anything; retail jewelry, men's furnishings, dry goods, hotel clerk, host (Mason, Shriner, B. A. A.); go anywhere; age 45. A. H. SARGENT, Georges Mills, N. H.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED attendant-housekeeper for one needing care; splendid references; $30 monthly. Write Box G-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COOK or houseworker wishes position, private, French, very willing, clean and honest. Write Box C-36, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman with extensive knowledge of and experience in furniture of all kinds, fabrics, interior decorating, antiques, wishes to make connection with reputable firm—anywhere. W-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MARY DIEHL — MARIAN KRAMER
105 W. 40th St. Interviews 9-12:30.
Male and Female Office Personnel.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester Street—Painting, Decorating, Paperhanging, Kalsomining and Crafter. Floors scraped and refinished. Home, Longwood 9034; office and store, 1962 Beacon St., Longwood 0495.

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INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street Boston Mass Hancock 2718.

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ESTABLISHED 1892 — R. W. WHITEACRE, carpenter and builder; plans and estimates furnished; jobbing. Shop and mill 63 Walnut St. Brookline, Mass. Tel. ASPinwall 1660.

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Home studio in Jamaica Plain, Mass. Boston studio, Thursdays at 6 Newbury St.
MISS PRISCILLA RIDDLE Tel. JAMaica 3973

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A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
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WE BUY old gold, silver, highest prices; estimates on all quantities. JENSEN JEWELRY CO., 323 Moody Street, corner Spruce Street, Waltham, Mass.

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CHARLES W. ANTON
16 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 691 Dudley St., Uphams Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring, wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades; Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

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PACKARD CARS—Beautiful limousines, liveried chauffeurs; fully insured; $3.00 hourly. STEWART, Riverside 9-1870, N. Y. C.

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Free Delivery to All Parts of City
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Established 1894
Wet Wash, Thrifty and Rough Dry
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Reduced one cent per pound
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A NEW PROCESS
Restoring the Body and Sizing of Cleaned Fabrics
Re-texturing
makes your dress water repellent and does not soil so quickly. Holds its press longer and is like new again.
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It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay
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Fuel perfection for your selection
Phone Met. One-One-One
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QUALITY SERVICE
475-477 Central Ave. at MAITLAND
COMPLETE TABLE SUPPLIES
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ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

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if the service is efficient, and
if smiling courtesy goes hand-in-hand with a genuine interest in the customer—
business will be good—
just as it is with

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Supertest Petroleum Corporation
Limited
Head Office, LONDON, CANADA
"Canada's All-Canadian Company"

What made possible this Great Business?

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This QUALITY has shown itself in results that are so outstanding that the people of LONDON and WESTERN ONTARIO are demanding

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Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Dusting Powders, Kodak Supplies, Soaps and Confectionery, together with a complete stock of Artistic Merchandise.

Cairncross' the Chemists
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OPTICAL DEPARTMENT is situated at 426 Clarence Street
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GOODYEAR
Tires and Tubes
VULCANIZING
BATTERIES—ANTI-FREEZE
WINTER OILS
Prompt Service
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Cold Weather Comfort and Protection
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Body and Fender Repairs
MIDDLESEX MOTORS, Limited
NOTED FOR SERVICE
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Manufacturers of
Fine Bread, Buns and Rolls
W. HEMPHILL, *Manager*
233 GRAND AVENUE
Phone Met. 795-W or Met. 2795-J

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Extensive and Complete
HOUSE FURNISHER
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All Western Ontario likes our store.
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Plumbing, Steamfitting and Hart Oil Burners
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Special Creations for Special Occasions
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Have purchased the
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We represent 30 largest companies for every form of insurance.
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Good Books, Fine Stationery
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FOUR STORES
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Some Christmas Books
ARCHES OF THE YEARS
(Another San Michele)
IN SCOTLAND AGAIN (Morton)
WAR MEMOIRS OF LLOYD GEORGE
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KIPLING'S INCLUSIVE POEMS
BARRIE'S COMPLETE PLAYS
Children's Book Gallery
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A. H. JARVIS
"The Bookstore"
Your phone orders appreciated if my store is out of your way

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

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on its splendid progress as an
International Daily Newspaper

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QUALITY FURS
Importers of the Finer Apparel for Ladies and Gentlemen
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Established 1897
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Delicious Food
—Courteously and Promptly Served at Moderate Prices—is what you are always assured of when you breakfast, lunch or dine here.
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Since 1870
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McINTOSH & WATTS
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20% Discount Sale
A real opportunity to buy your Christmas gifts at reduced prices. 20% discount off our entire stock of China, Dinner and Tea Ware; Crystal, Silverware, Pyrex, Kitchen Ware, Electric Lamps, Pottery and other fancy goods. We carry a very large assortment of stock patterns.
This Sale Expires Nov. 30th

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CLEERCOAL *(range size, 2-ton delivery)* 13.25 per ton
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ELECTRICAL SHOP
Christmas Gifts That Last
$1.00 and up
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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
The Store with the Thanksgiving Spirit
MENOTOMY HARDWARE Co
HIRAM W. COLTON, Pres.

THE ARLINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
invites you to do your Christmas Shopping in Arlington
AMPLE PARKING SPACE

Attractive Christmas Wreaths
of Fragrant, Woodsy materials, Well Berried and Coned.
And by the way, prices will please you.
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Standard for Thirty Years
Sold in Arlington by
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Luncheon 12-2 P. M. Dinner 6-8 P. M.
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Reasonably priced, Old Fashioned Thanksgiving Dinner
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Make reservations early.

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Visit Our New Location
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Opposite the B. & M. R. R. Station
At the Elevated Winchester and Lexington Car Stop—Arlington Center
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EXPERT REPAIRING
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NOVEMBER SHARES
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Fancy Northern Turkey
Choice Chickens and Fowl
Our own Home-Made Mince Meat. Our own Home-Made Sausage Meat.
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MAYFAIR OF BELMONT
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E. F. NEEDHAM
Practical Christmas Gifts
Handkerchiefs, Men's Neckties, Women's Hosiery, Silk Lingerie, Bath Salts, Gifts Jewelry, etc., at very reasonable prices.
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Open Evenings Until Christmas

All varieties of Fresh Vegetables with Reliable Turkeys
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Shares Always on Sale
Last Dividend 4%
30 CHURCH STREET Belmont 800

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Realistic Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving, Shampoo, Manicuring, Hair Cutting, Finger and Water Waving, Scalp and Face Treatments, Dyeing and Bleaching.
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S. H. COOK L. O. MENTZER
201 BELMONT STREET Bel. 0837

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

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Commonwealth 4330. Advertising Records

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The William Place Jr., Music Co.
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"THE HARP MECCA OF AMERICA"

INSURANCE
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200 Franklin Street, Boston
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MASTER ELECTRICIAN
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HELEN J. KEYES
Commercial and Social Stationery
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Distinctive Christmas Cards
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Start the Season right
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Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
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Serves a Delicious Home Table Daily Dinner 75c. Sunday $1.00
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19.75 Dresses 16.75
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Now Ready
Different from Ordinary
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Also let us bake your Thanksgiving Turkey for you.

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Quality Meats and Groceries
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Featuring new arrivals in dresses, smart new necklines, and long sleeves.
Prices $16.75 to $25.00

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Our Christmas Line of Books Now Ready
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Fall River's Largest Department Store
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We have just what you need to make the color scheme complete.
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A Singing Canary in a bright colored cage; Novelty Containers filled with odd little plants; large variety of Cut Flowers; and, of course, the Plants that just radiate.
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A happy surprise to a dear one far away is a Plant or Flowers. We can fill your order by telegraph.
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Jeweler Since 1897
A diamond for Christmas—as fine a gift as you can possibly give her.
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We service and repair all makes of Batteries
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The entire family will enjoy it.
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OVERCOATS
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$30 to $75

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It will be to your advantage to make your selections for gifts early, while each section is at its best.
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$10.75 to $16.50
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OPTICAL SUPPLIES
Of All Kinds

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Small Accounts as Well as the Larger Ones Are Cordially Solicited.

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BLUE ENAMEL COVERED ROASTER
18" Long
Only $1.00 Each
Henry L. Sawyer
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Hosiery—First Quality Chiffon—74c
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The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments Located on Five Floors

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Pale Ginger Ale
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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
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Keep Warm in
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Exclusive at
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Complete Line of
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We have something for every Member of the Family.
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(Continued)

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Artistic Hairdressing
Marcel and Finger Waving
Permanent Waving
EUGENE—REALISTIC
For appointment Phone 5641

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"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR and DREWETT
5 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
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Cost little to buy and nothing to operate. So cozy and warm while driving.

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$1.25 to $2.98 a set
Nice for Christmas Gifts
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Priced at $15 and up
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$34.75 Values to $45
$44.75 Values to $59.50
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64.75 Values to $79.50
Every coat is of dependable Steiger Quality, tailored of fine woolens, warmly lined and trimmed with fashionable furs.
DRESS COATS $24.75
values to $35
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values to $22.50
COAT SHOP—THIRD FLOOR
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We REBUILD *Your Shoes Instead of Merely Repairing Them.*
For your shoe repairing come to
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180 HIGH STREET

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
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OVERCOATS
$16.50 to $45.00
Overcoats of every description. Dressy Coats, Swagger Styles in Blues, Oxfords, Brown, Tans, Checks and Plaids.

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A Complete Line of Kyanize Enamels and Varnishes

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Novelties and Specialties Made to Order for Your Table or Party
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Carefully Given
My hand-drying process satisfies
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LAWRENCE
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Genuine WILTON RUGS
55th Birthday Sale
$55.00
9x12 size
Made by a world-known New England mill. An excellent value, surely.

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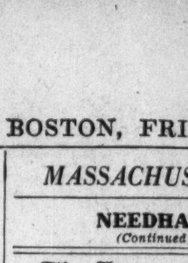

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Have Your Hair Shampooed and Waved Regularly in

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Res. Connection—Telephone at Any Hour

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GROCERIES ✓ PROVISIONS

FRESH FRUITS ✓ MEATS

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Hand-blocked Linen Tea Cloths and Napkins

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Select your Christmas Cards now.

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Fresh Vegetables—Fruits

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Crepe de Chine Dansettes, $1.25, $1.50, $1.98

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OLD FASHIONED TAFFY

60c a Pound—Mail Orders Filled

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Practically every lovely head today is permanently waved.

Let us advise you—Our permanent waves are so skillfully done that even an expert cannot but admire them. Our prices are within the means of everyone.

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Trico Rayon made with a cuff or bloomer button as you prefer

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RINSO, large package..... 21c

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37 STODDARD AVENUE

Dial 8396 *Prompt Service*

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Have Arrived

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOUR PATRONAGE

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Equitable Life Income Plan

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PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

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PITTSFIELD, MASS.

WALLACE'S are pleased to extend sincere congratulations and good wishes on the opening of the new Christian Science Publishing House . . . and, on the 25th Anniversary of The Christian Science Monitor, and also add

Special Thanks

for the mutual benefit realized through advertising almost continuously in the Monitor for 11 years (since 1922).

The Wallace Company
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New
LACE DINNER CLOTHS
Unusual Assortment of Styles and Qualities
$5.00 to $15.00 Each
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Our Customary Annual Sale *of*
Every Trimmed Hat in Our Establishment
Giving our patrons the pleasure of a
NEW HAT
for Thanksgiving
Mrs. Andrew P. Clark
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RAINEY & MERRY
Jewelers
Now Located Upstairs
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TURKEYS TURKEYS
From Brandon, Vermont; Cheshire, Conn., and near-by farms; also Geese, Ducks, Roasting Chickens, Fowl, Squab, Broilers, Small Roasting Pigs, Guinea Chicks. A complete assortment of good things for Thanksgiving.
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Everything Good to Eat
Dial 2-6976. Free deliveries, Pittsfield, Dalton, Lenox.

Girls' Skirts
Bodice Top or Tucked-in Styles
$1.49 and $2.49
VALUES TO $3.00
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MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

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Quality and Value
THROUGH IT ALL EXTEND TO
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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OUR CONGRATULATIONS
on this
Twenty-fifth Anniversary
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street
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You Christmas Shoppers—
Bring the Question to Experts!
Dawn-mist or Moon-glow for Aunt Emma? Oh, well we wouldn't know. But, if its something for Him, we are regular experts.
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A Woman's Store for Men's Gifts

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Flowers that last just a little longer with service just a little better.

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Announcing the opening soon of
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Same Efficient Service
Some Quality Merchandise
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Congratulations to
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Pittsfield's Successful Clothiers

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Special Attention to Women's and Children's Hair Cutting

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

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IT'S RELIABLE
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings at Prices Consistent With Quality.
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MASSACHUSETTS

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November is the time to have your PIANO TUNED
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All Garments Cleansed and Pressed 75c
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Comfy Slippers
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Pure Hand Made Chocolates, $1 lb.
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1159 State St. Tel. 4-5651
Be sure to see and price our TURKEYS Next Week
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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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INTERIOR EXTERIOR DECORATORS
Done Right by Davis

Thanksgiving Specialties
This store is admirably prepared to supply you with everything needed for the Thanksgiving Feast
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R. Heap, *Proprietor*
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VESTS OR PANTS
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"KALISTENIKS," a treat for feet. Walking becomes a pleasure in these durable, low-heeled shoes. "QUEEN QUALITY" shoes for afternoon or dress wear give you maximum in comfort and the "last word" in style.
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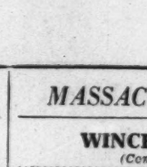

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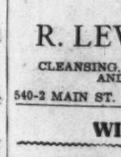
For the COMING HOLIDAY



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"Your Satisfaction Is Our Compensation"
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Ormon's Market
49 BEALE STREET, WOLLASTON
We have placed our order for our Thanksgiving Turkeys, Capons, Ducks and Chickens. We will have a fine lot of Native Massachusetts Birds to choose from.
Get your order in early.
Also a large supply of table delicacies—Figs—Dates—Raisins—Nuts of all kinds. We have secured a shipment of Canton Ginger in 1 lb. Pots—also fancy Table Raisins—Candied Fruits.

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Daily Features

Courage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

THE Hong Kong newspapers recently published glowing tributes to the heroism displayed aboard the American oil tanker California, which arrived here from San Pedro with a consignment of 6,000,000 gallons of benzine and kerosene.

Some sampans which were tied up to the stern of the steamer caught fire, and the flames licked up the newly painted side of the ship and fired the canvas covering of a lifeboat. When the alarm was given, only a handful of officers and engineers remained aboard. Second Engineer Ardyns ran down into the engine room and started the ship's pumps. On deck Chief Officer Parkenson coolly took charge of the operations.

Within 10 minutes of the outbreak the flames were under control. At one stage, however, it appeared that nothing could save either the ship or the whole of the Texas Oil Company's installation ashore. Stored in the oil tanks were hundreds of millions of gallons of benzine, kerosene and other highly inflammable liquids, a fact which was not unknown to these gallant officers and men.

"The bravest man aboard ship was Ardyns," said a brother officer. "He stood by the pumps in the engine room till all danger was over. If the ship had blown up he would not have had a chance."

The people of Hong Kong are grateful to these brave men for their gallant and courageous action, which averted what might have been a major catastrophe for the colony. Thus is added another record of bravery and courage to the long annals of the sea.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Peanut

The peanut originated in Brazil. America got it from Africa. Slave ships brought it over with their human cargoes.

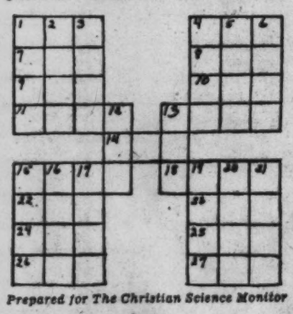
Big Endowments

There are 135 universities in the United States with endowments of more than $1,000,000.

Tom Thumb

Charles S. Stratton, whose professional name was Tom Thumb, was only 28 inches tall.

Junior Cross-Word No. 38



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Small serpent.
4—State of equality.
7—Meadow.
8—Biblical high priest.
9—Practical skill.
10—Conducted.
11—To search for.
13—Joy.
14—Epoch.
15—Banner.
18—Attitude or position.
22—Lubricant.
23—And not.
24—Addition to a house.
25—To be able.
26—Pigpen.
27—Sooner than.

Down

1—Interjection expressing grief.
2—Withered.
3—Top of the head.
4—Roll of parchment.
5—On the lee side of a vessel.
6—To be borne on horseback, in a vehicle, etc.
12—Small cask or barrel.
13—Breach.
15—Enemies.
16—A song.
17—Associate.
19—Formerly.
20—To mount upon the wing.
21—Sea eagle.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

181

The runner was one of those runners who runs swifty, easily, and obviously without getting himself tired out; being in the race to win of course the spectators felt like he had the best chance of the two men in the finals

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

(The seventeenth of a series of journalism brevities compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Harry E. Stone.)

When the Stamp Act was passed in 1764, "it was a New York newspaper which was among the earliest voices to raise the battle cry of the Revolution," declared George William Curtis in an address before the New York Press Association in 1881.

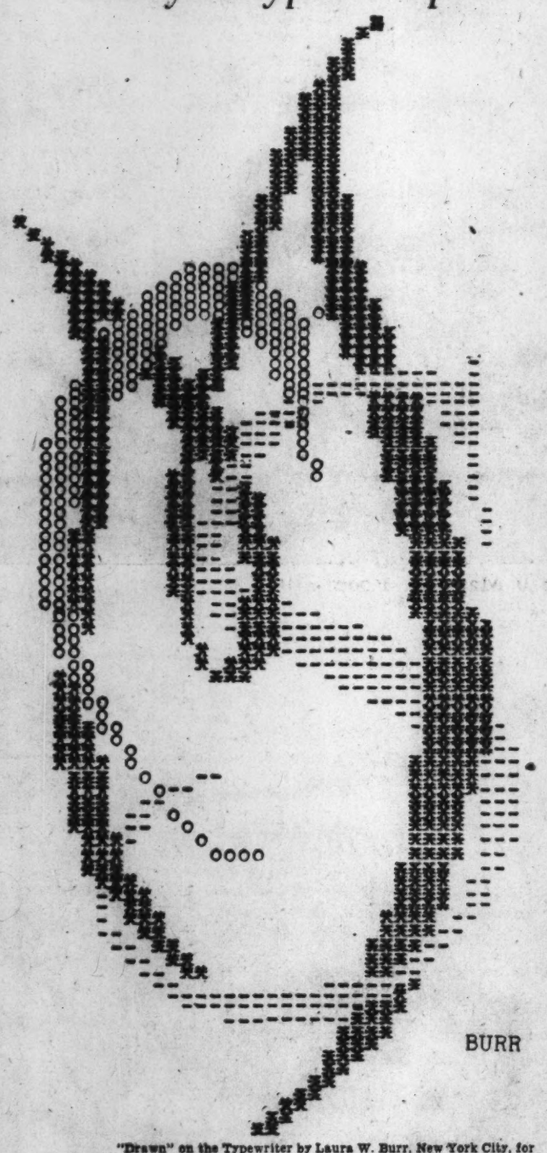
Curtis calls a free press "the greatest of all powers of civilization," and declares that "with a free press popular government began."

When the Revolutionary War began, there were in New York State only three or four small weekly newspapers.

When Napoleon held Europe in subjection to his will, his most powerful ally was the continental press, which he controlled.

The trial of John Peter Zenger in New York established the freedom of the press in America. By it the fundamental that the truth is not a libel was affirmed. Zenger was defended by Alexander Hamilton.

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Laura W. Burr, New York City, for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps you have not considered all the possibilities of your typewriter. Our artist today proves that the typewriter is just the thing for stylish monograms, and she assists in our Anniversary Week by submitting one for The Christian Science Monitor.

The Adventures of Waddles

MY RUGS I'VE TAKEN FROM THE FLOOR; THE MOVING VAN IS AT THE DOOR.
1.
MY WARDROBE TRUNK AND LITTLE GRIP ARE PACKED, AND READY FOR THE TRIP.
2.
MOVING
I'VE TOLD THE MAIL MAN WHERE I'LL BE; THE LANDLORD HAS BEEN SENT THE KEY.
3.
AND AM I THRILLED! JUST TAKE A PEEK AT MY NEW HOME- IT'S PROGRESS WEEK.
4.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Blessed (Miss E. C.)—The correspondent writes: "Please give me the construction of 'blessed' in Deut. 28: 3, 5, and 6. Is it an adjective or a past participle? The answer to the last question will determine the pronunciation of the word, whether as bles'-ed or blest, respectively."

A point worth remembering is this: A verb tells what is done by or to the substantive; an adjective describes the substantive. It would seem that in "Blessed shalt thou be in the city, and blessed shalt thou be in the field" (Deut. 28:3), the word "blessed" is employed in a describing capacity (compare the construction in the Beatitudes). Inasmuch as the other uses of "blessed" in the passages cited correspond to that in verse 3, we should say that the word in each instance is a participial adjective, and should be pronounced preferably as two syllables.

"Same identical" (H. H. S.)—The correspondent spots this sentence: "Lake invented the submarine and found these same identical conditions." He asks: "Is the redundancy justifiable on the ground of emphasis?"

We believe that careful writers would be satisfied with either "same" or "identical."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Worth Knowing

A SINGLE PASSENGER UNICYCLE HAS BEEN DESIGNED IN ENGLAND. IT IS CREDITED WITH A 100-MILE SPEED AND AN ECONOMY RECORD OF 280 MILES TO A GALLON OF GASOLINE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

Sayings of the Great

A coward calls himself cautious and a miser thrifty.—*Seneca.*

Nothing is more easy than to deceive ourselves, as our affections are subtle persuaders.—*Demosthenes.*

How much more safe the good than evil deed.—*Homer.*

What reason could not avoid has often been cured by delay.—*Seneca.*

Deliberate before you begin, then execute with vigor.—*Sallust.*

Lack of desire is the greatest of riches.—*Seneca.*

The discourse of men always conforms to the times.—*Tacitus.*

Better to do nothing than to do ill.—*Pliny.*

The empty vessel makes the greatest sound.—*Shakespeare.*

Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow.—*Pope.*

Words without thoughts never to heaven go.—*Shakespeare.*

Words are like leaves, and where they most abound
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.—*Pope.*

Even wit's a burden when it takes too long.—*Dryden.*

No man was ever wise by chance.—*Seneca.*

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Moving Repair Shop

AN UNEMPLOYED carpenter obtained a small wagon and built a tool box to fit it. Then, going from house to house, he solicited repair jobs of all kinds, and was able to keep fairly busy mending toys, furniture, floors, roofs, and windows. The wagon made it possible for him to carry all the necessary tools, and by going out after it he found there was work to do and money to be earned. J. E. A.

Mince Meat Makers

A COUPLE solved the problem of providing an income by making and selling mince meat. Using an old recipe they started with just a few acquaintances as customers; but now they deliver their product to many parts of the city, having certain days for each district. As new customers learn of the schedule they in turn tell others, and the mince meat venture is proving a success.

Mrs. E. D. T.

What They Say

Expansion of Secularism

"There is all over the world today a spread of secularism; that is, of a view of human life which leaves God out. It is the great modern challenge to the Christian faith, and its only dangerous rival. It is the enemy of man."—*Bishop of Wakefield.*

Cease Firing

"The fundamental trouble is that, while the order 'Cease firing' was obeyed fifteen years ago on the field of battle, it has not been obeyed in the hearts and minds of men or in the policies of their governments."—*Dr. Nicholas M. Butler.*

Mind

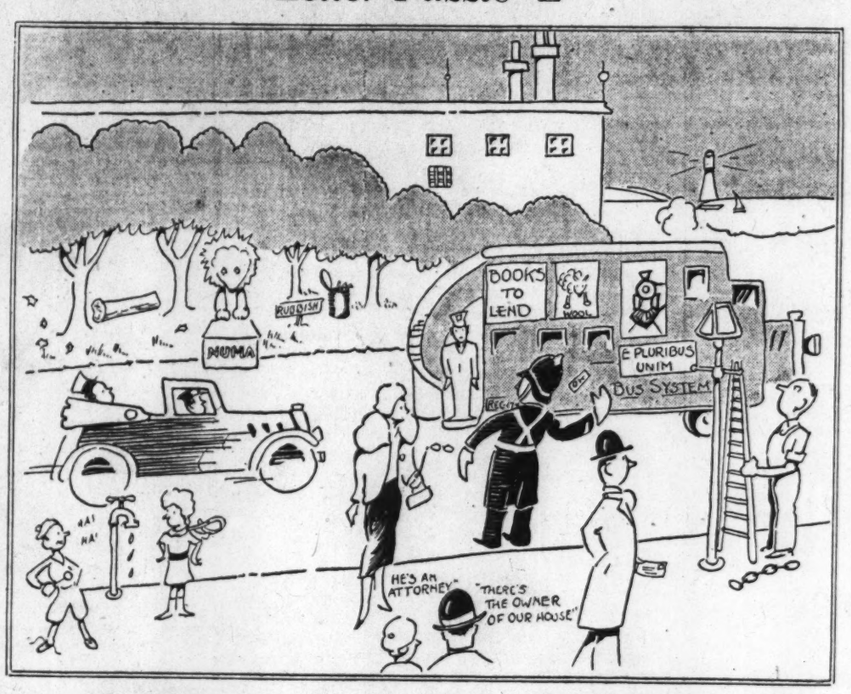
"There is hope in the fact that science is slowly but surely working its way back to recognition of the inexorable law, and that law is *the divine Mind.*"—*Dr. E. A. Strath-Gordon.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF ONE admires the patience, gentleness, sweetness and unfailing energy in another—why does he not himself so live that he may bring the same renewal and inspiration to others?—WHITING.

Letter Puzzle 'L'



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

It Is Suggested That Readers Use This Type of Puzzle as a Family Game, the Winner Being the One Who Identifies the Largest Number of Things Beginning With the Letter "L." The Puzzler Who Finds More Than 30 Is Undoubtedly Alert. The Names of Winners Are No Longer Being Published, So Readers Need Not Send Them In.

In Lighter Vein

Hm—m!

A teacher had told her class of youngsters that Milton, the poet, was blind. The next day she asked if any of them could remember what Milton's great affliction was.

"Yes," replied one little fellow; "he was a poet."—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

Familiar Order

Captain (sharply): "Button up that coat!"

Married Recruit (absently): "Yes, my dear."—*Travelers Beacon.*

Rather Thin

The boarder handed some sausages to his landlady, and asked her to cook them for his breakfast.

"How shall I cook them?" she asked.

"Oh, just fry them like fish," was his reply.

The next morning, when they were served, the landlady remarked: "I hope you like them, sir, but there's not much in these things when they're cleaned out."

Unfamiliar

"Do you like Handel's 'Largo'?"

"I'm afraid not, dear. As a matter of fact, I'm a stanch teetotaler."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Professor's Joke

Professor (in the middle of a joke): "Have I ever told this one before?"

Class (in chorus): "Yes."

Professor: "Good! You will probably understand it this time."—*Travelers' Beacon.*

Similar Characteristics

Villager (showing stranger over famous cottage): "Three 'undred years old this be, sir; very 'istorical, and never a stick nor a stone altered in all them years."

Stranger: "Must be the same landlord I've got."—*Pearson's.*

Advertising Note

The man who has the goods to sell,
And goes and whispers down a well,
Is not so likely to collar the dollars
As he who climbs a tree and hollers.

—*Dragonettes.*

Brevities

Humorist: A politician admits that it is useless for him to try his speeches on his family, as no one takes the slightest notice. We should have thought that was just the right atmosphere.

Salt Lake City Deseret News: One of the most futile things in the world is a keep-off-the-grass sign protruding from the middle of a snowdrift.

Arkansas Gazette: A match that can be lighted 200 times has been invented, curiously enough, in Vienna instead of in Scotland.

Hymnal Notes

Hymnal Notes in Book Form

It is a pleasure to announce that, in response to numerous requests, the Hymnal Notes are being compiled as a companion volume to the Christian Science Hymnal and the Hymnal Concordance. It will be issued early in December, and the price is to be $1. Orders placed immediately with The Christian Science Publishing Society will be filled upon publication.—FEATURE EDITOR.

No. 200

THIS is an old hymn, believed to be of American origin, which was especially loved by Mary Baker Eddy. It appeared anonymously in the old Fitzgerald collection in 1830, and in Mason and Greene's Church Psalmody, in 1831 (Boston).

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy devotes the whole of chapter V to the Christian Science Hall, in Concord, N. H. The story of the preparation of this hall for the use of Christian Scientists is told in the Christian Science Journal, Vol. XV, p. 589. It stood on the site of the present church edifice, at State and School Streets. A two-story dwelling was there, the upper story of which was thrown into a single room or hall that seated 200 people. The reading room was on the lower floor.

In the windows of the hall were designs in glass, one a cross and crown, another the open Bible, others the star and the anchor. On the wall were two stanzas of Hymn No. 200:

Daughter of Zion! awake from thy sadness,
Awake! for thy foes shall oppress thee no more,
Bright o'er the hills dawns the day-star of gladness,
Arise! for the night of thy sorrow is o'er.

Daughter of Zion! the power that hath saved thee
Extolled with the harp and the timbrel should be;
Shout! for the foe is destroyed that enslaved thee,
The oppressor is vanquished, and Zion is free.

The hymn was sent for use in the revised Christian Science Hymnal by a member of Mrs. Eddy's former household, who said that she had requested the use of these words on the walls of the hall. In the reading room of the Concord Church hangs an illuminated quotation of the first two lines of this hymn, which was formerly in Mrs. Eddy's room in the church.

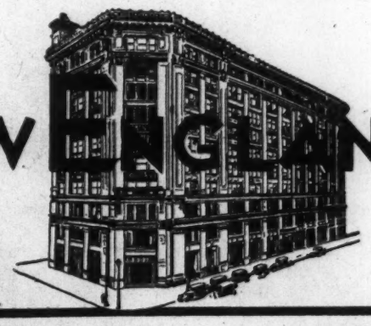
In the address read from Mrs. Eddy at the second Sunday service in the hall (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 147) she said:

"Over a half century ago, between the morning and afternoon services of the First Congregational Church, the grand old elm on North State Street flung its foliage in kindly shelter over my childhood's Sunday noons. And now, at this distant day, I have provided for you a modest hall, in which to assemble as a sort of Christian Science kindergarten for teaching the 'new tongue' of the gospel with 'signs following,' of which St. Mark prophesies."

On page 126 of "Miscellaneous Writings," she writes: "God hath indeed smiled on my church,—this daughter of Zion."

The music was especially written for the hymn by a present-day English composer.

ALL NEW ENGLAND HOMES TURN TO PAINE'S



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—a staff of specialists in every phase of home furnishing

—variety without counterpart

—distributed payments if you want them

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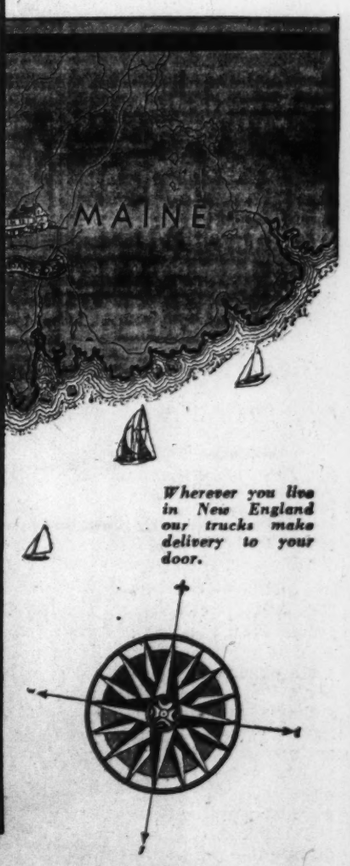
What organization is so competent as Paine's to help you realize the home you dream of? Where will you find such specialized experience, such complete facilities, such a background to attain the comfort and good taste you seek?

Paine's is Paine's. There is none other. And where the home is concerned you just naturally think first of this outstanding institution. You want to enlist its aid, to profit by its advantages, to know what it is showing and doing. So we invite you to come in.



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81 Arlington St., Boston

Established 1835—still managed and controlled by descendants of the founder

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Rewards of Business Leadership

A CHANGE as significant as any in American economic thinking is now in its first stages. It implies the relegation of money to a secondary place among the rewards of unusual achievement or service.

The keynote of this change was picked up by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in his address at Muncie, Indiana:

> We need a new type of business man who is willing to . . . devote all his talents to bringing about a fair, workable relation between the income of labor, the income of agriculture and at the same time receive only a small return on capital and a modest salary.

Such a hope seems to run counter to experience. The "salary incentive" has been one of the most cherished idols of the American business creed. How ardently it was worshiped has been shown in recent investigations of a Senate committee on currency and banking. Among the offerings made to it have been million-dollar bonuses in the steel and tobacco industries. Among its devotees have been railroad presidents who were still receiving salaries well above the $100,000 mark when their railroads made application for financial aid from the Government.

The salary incentive in the case of some bankers has proved itself no incentive to responsible leadership. In industry it often has been most honored in behalf of executives where it has been least honored in behalf of workers. And, of course, "incentive" salaries to heads of railroads running deeply into "the red" are just a little incongruous.

The American public is just completing a four-year course in depression economics, with corollary reading in philosophy and religion. As a result, it is ready to believe that men may work for some things besides money. It even suspects that men may work better for some things than for money. Stuart Chase has listed ten reasons other than financial gain why men will exert themselves. One is that they find work congenial. Another is a desire for approval or recognition; still another, love for someone who will be benefited. Loyalty to a group also "furnishes a tremendous incentive."

So when Mr. Wallace calls for a leadership that will be content with modest monetary reward he is not calling for the impossible. But he is calling for a finer type of business leadership than the United States has yet known in any considerable measure. He is recognizing that the kind of leadership produced by the hope of financial profit is the kind of leadership which will measure its accomplishment too largely in terms of profit—and almost inevitably in terms of its own profit.

Many thoughtful Americans already are of this opinion. They are thinking along sound lines. It has been asked whether any of the executives who have received a million or more dollars a year can be worth that much. From the changing standpoint of American thinking, some might answer that no man who was worth that much would accept it. Among those who have been worth most to humanity was one who had "not where to lay his head." And among Mr. Chase's reasons for work will be found the reason for the first Christian's leadership—love.

The kind of leadership that would fill Mr. Wallace's demand will have to know this incentive. When it does, no sum of money, no portion of the world's wealth will be great enough for its reward.

Masefield and Young Nomads

TO SAVE boys from becoming tramps, a "Home for Young Wayfarers" has been established in Gloucestershire, Eng., and Mr. John Masefield, Britain's Poet Laureate, is doing his bit toward raising funds to equip the institution by giving readings from his poems and autographing books.

This genial gesture of England's foremost poet calls attention anew to the problem of wandering youth in many lands—the homeless juveniles in the United States, for instance, so sympathetically described by a prominent railroad official as "not hoboes—just boys who don't know where they are going nor why." Unhappily, as has been pointed out already in these columns, unless place and opportunity are provided to train them in self-reliance and sturdy independence, these adolescents may drift until they choose the line of least resistance and prefer the easy "hand-out," or even the supposedly easy robbery, to the harder discipline of work.

The purpose of the Gloucestershire home is to rescue lads from taking definitely to the road and to give them training which shall fit them for useful service. The plan might well be imitated in every state in America. Fully recognizing the many relief problems that confront municipal and state officials everywhere, it does seem feasible that coöperative self-help centers could be established, without too burdensome expense, where moral guidance as well as food and shelter could be given these young nomads so as to bring out the best in them.

Out of his own early years of wandering up and down the United States as hobo, camp cook and farm hand, Mr. Masefield doubtless knows first hand the dangers of spiritual and physical weakening to which the homeless youth is subjected. Recent statistics show that despite some recruiting into the ranks of the CCC the number of young wanderers is increasing. It cannot be denied that the responsibility of giving them a decent start in life devolves upon their elders.

Whisky à la Code

DISTILLERS of intoxicants in the United States, it is announced, will operate under a code which has been drawn up for them by a special presidential committee, this regulation to apply after repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment until action is taken by Congress.

So far as their purposes extend, the regulations as reported appear for the most part well drawn. It can no longer be said that the Roosevelt Administration has made no effort to provide, within the now limited scope of federal authority, some control over the questionable trade that is about to be revived. Significantly the administration of the code is vested not in a committee of distillers, as was proposed, but in a federal board representing governmental departments and the President.

Some hopeful safeguards are set up in the section on trade practices. Chief of these are the requirements that a member of the industry shall not sell to unauthorized vendors nor make shipments in violation of state laws. But here, as during and before prohibition, the problem is one of enforcement against a thousand evasions, with revocation of license now the principal weapon. The prohibition against manufacturers holding interests in retail sales outlets is of some value, and even the provisions for economic control of production may mitigate some of the most flagrant abuses in the industry.

But primarily the code is an agreement among liquor producers for the smoother ordering of affairs among themselves. It is for their protection, rather than society's. Nothing in it alters the damaging characteristics of their product. Drinkers may chirp about the prospect of getting "pure" rather than "poison" whisky, but the grain alcohol which by analysis is the principal poison in nearly all illicit liquor will still be there as strongly as ever.

It may be of some consequence to forbid falsehood in the advertising of intoxicants, but the fact remains that any advertising of them whatever caters to and seeks to cultivate a false and antisocial appetite. There may be a point to laying rules in the race for competitive profits, but still the money will come from a commodity which in the consumer's interest would better never have been made.

It remains to be proved whether any kind of a code can make private liquor profits compatible with public welfare.

The Meaning of Spain's Vote

THE proverbial swing of the pendulum has operated to give the alliance of the Right parties a large and decisive increase of seats in the Spanish Cortes. Whether it will have an actual majority appears still to depend on the possibility of a complete coalition of the Left parties including the Radicals of Alejandro Lerroux who are in considerable sympathy with the Conservatives despite their respective cognomens.

Owing to the electoral rule which demands that the winning candidate shall have 40 per cent of the votes, there will have to be another ballot which may change the situation in a large number of constituencies. Therefore precision is still lacking, but whatever may be the final figures the sentiment of the country is now clear.

It is clear that the Parliament which was dissolved no longer represented the Spanish people. It was primarily elected to frame a Constitution. Afterward it governed on what were denounced as dictatorial lines. It probably went too far and too fast in imposing reforms and in repressing opposition. Its best friends warned it against some of its drastic measures and above all, against remaining too long in office after its principal task was completed and evidences of reaction were multiplied in the country.

Yet Republicanism does not necessarily appear to be in danger. There is a demand for restoration of order. There is fear of Socialist action. There is resentment against the extreme character of the expropriation laws and agrarian changes. The divorce law and segregation of schools have offended the traditional thinking of many Spaniards. The army was dealt with severely and undoubtedly a certain opposition aroused among disbanded officers. The strongest appeal was made to women voters on religious grounds. Considering that this was the first time women had voted, this appeal appears to have been less successful than had been expected.

In addition, Spain like other countries, suffers from the general unrest. The cost of living has risen; there is unemployment with strikes and perpetual disturbances. In these circumstances it was anticipated that there would be a considerable changeover in public opinion. On one side are the Conservatives, on the other side the Socialists. The extremists alone are openly Monarchist or openly Communist.

The Left Republicans under Manuel Azaña endeavored to be a Center Party on which the whole parliamentary system would turn, but they were committed to work with the Socialists. The Radicals endeavored to occupy a similar position but sought to work with the Conservatives. So that, though Gil Robles leads the Conservatives and Besteiro the Socialists, Spanish politics have really turned on the antagonism of the Center groups of Lerroux and Azaña. Thus it is obvious that were the régime itself to be menaced, there would be a great rally to its defense of all parties except the clear-cut Monarchist forces.

Therefore, it is inside the framework of the Republic that the struggle has taken place. The issue has been whether the Republic shall be Socialist or anti-Socialist. Hitherto the Socialists have prevailed. Now the anti-Socialists are unquestionably in superior strength. It is claimed that at least a section of Spanish Socialists are in the fullest sense revolutionary, and it is regarded as possible that they would, in certain circumstances, be prepared to act outside the Constitution. Nor can it be denied that the reactionaries would also be willing, were conditions favorable, to ignore the Constitution. But these circumstances and conditions are not now existent.

These elections may be considered to have normal political origins and consequences. In 1931 all Republicans formed a solid block. In 1933 they have split up into opposed groups which are not really divided on the dynastic question but on the Socialist question. In the nature of things, this swing was inevitable and is probably healthy. Most important is that there should be tolerance for different political opinions within the new Spanish Republic. With tolerance the Republic is safe. With intolerance it may be endangered.

What Are Prisons For?

MOST disputes on methods of prison administration seem to originate in basic confusion as to the purpose of imprisonment. What are prisons for? Some persons, like the Alabama justice who declared recently that modern penal institutions are too comfortable, might answer that prison is to punish criminals and make examples of them.

Those accepting this premise may conclude that all humane improvements should be discarded in favor of the old-time dark cell, bread-and-water diet, and torture chamber. Another group might hold that the main object of prisons is the segregation of offenders from the society upon which they prey. Still a third class would insist that the purpose of prison is to reform the criminal and then return him to the world, a reconstructed and useful individual.

Until civilization makes up its mind which one of these ends we put people in prison for, confusion will exist as to the means to be employed. In the past too little thought has been given to the subject, but it has been taken for granted by many that prison was primarily for punishment and secondarily for segregation. Brutality was employed to down brutality; hard methods used against hard men made them harder still. As always, Beelzebub failed to cast out Beelzebub.

Today, as never before, an entirely different attitude is developing toward society's offenders. Instead of aiming to inflict profitless suffering upon the unfortunates who have erred, modern wardens try to help them by giving them another, clearer point of view. Prisons are becoming more and more educational institutions where crime—mental mistakes that is—is corrected by mental means. Ages of prison history written in human suffering have failed to exterminate wrongdoing. Perhaps one reason for the failure lay in not recognizing that crime is mental and cannot be corrected by physical chastisement, but by appeal to the heart and mind. This does not mean pampering; in fact, it includes discipline. But it involves a treatment which the prisoner, if he is honest with himself, will acknowledge is just.

Revenge has not abolished crime. Signs indicate that society is working toward a day when an opposite system may be used. That system will stand or fall, not on such details as whether prisoners have libraries, radios, and clubs, not on what they eat or wear; but on whether their point of view is changed when they emerge from supervision. Physical privation has had its chance. One more method yet remains to be tried—that method which Paul said "never faileth."

Below the Border

THOSE who have been predicting that Tijuana and Ensenada would, with repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, take on the status of "ghost towns," seem to have been reckoning without the more substantial element in the population of these two Mexican resorts. For, while the same ballots which effected the return of legal liquor to the United States have automatically "dried up" these oases below the border by depriving them of their principal source of income—the thirsty tourist from the north side of the international boundary—plans already are afoot for substantial enterprises to supplant the closing saloons.

In their efforts toward economic readjustment after fourteen years of false prosperity, Tijuana and Ensenada have the support of the Mexican Government. President Abelardo Rodriguez has established a free port around the two towns. It will, assurance has been given, be the only spot in Mexico so favored. Raw materials will be received into the area, made up into the finished product and shipped out again to Mexican markets, free of all duties or customs. Foreign trade experts have attested to the soundness of the plan and have assured the interested investor that he will soon see canning factories, flour mills, garment plants and other manufacturing enterprises in operation, powered from the nearly completed 36,000,000,000-gallon Rodriguez Dam near Tijuana.

Tijuana and Ensenada, without the United States, seem slated to receive some of the oft-promised rewards of repeal within it.

Editorial Notes

Inasmuch as the crew has been sworn to secrecy, it seems probable that most of the big fish stories gathered as the British research ship Discovery II sails the southern seas in an effort to learn more about the habits of whales will remain untold.

The gold pans which a Los Angeles merchant keeps in stock are intended for amateur prospectors and not, as might be assumed from perusal of their salary statistics, for the kitchens of the picture stars.

At any rate, the Payne Fund of New York City, which seeks to study the effects of modern motion pictures on juveniles, should not lack for Saturday afternoon volunteer "subjects."

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Is Russian Diplomacy Bent on Peace?

MR. LITVINOFF has said, and President Roosevelt has emphasized the saying, that the Soviet Republic and the United States should "coöperate for their mutual benefit and for the preservation of the peace of the world."

At the present moment no two nations are closer to a menace to world peace than these because of their intimate associations with the Far Eastern problem. The danger point has shifted from eastern Europe to far-off Asia. The Polish Corridor yields place to Manchoukuo as a point of irritation. The Chinese Eastern Railway has more explosive qualities than Chancellor Hitler himself. But if Russia and the United States set themselves sincerely for the maintenance of peace in the Far East, that peace will be maintained.

But it cannot be a coerced peace, attained by saying to Japan "thus far and no farther." In the present temper of Nippon there could be no better way of assuring a war. If Litvinoff could convince the United States Government that the long-time dread of "red" propaganda within its borders no longer possessed validity, he should be able to persuade Japan to relinquish her apprehension of a Russian attack upon her possessions on the mainland of Asia. That Japan will not wholly abandon her designs upon China is probable. At present diplomacy rather than armed aggression is the Japanese method of advancing her interests; so much so that the Nanking faction in China bitterly accuses Chiang-kai-shek of having "sold out" to Nippon. The fact that the charge is so glibly made, and so generally accepted, is only one more evidence of the inability of China to maintain a national government.

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If, however, the parties to the Russo-American compact now being perfected at Washington are as earnestly enlisted in the cause of peace as they profess, they should discourage the Washington news writers who are now doing their best to irritate and even infuriate Japan. The world of newspaper readers is gravely assured that the underlying motive of Russian recognition is unfriendliness to Nippon. It is asked to believe that after three-quarters of a century of intimate and cordial relations with Japan the United States is about to relinquish that friendship and throw itself into the arms of the Bolsheviks whom for sixteen years America has refused even to recognize. The appointment of a Russian who once served at Tokyo, as first Ambassador to Washington, is hailed as a manifestation of the purpose of the United States to join Russia in blocking the plans of the Japanese. Only persons eager to conjure sensations out of a perfectly proper and normal diplomatic appointment could draw so unwarrantable an inference.

Washington is getting to be a real diplomatic center. There could be no more striking evidence of this than the zeal with which its correspondents are embarking upon the historic sport of European journalists—the incitement, exaggeration and encouragement of diplomatic quarrels between nations. The fashion in which during the last week every move by Litvinoff and Roosevelt has been construed as a new stroke against Japan is typical. It is the sort of "interpretative journalism" against which there is already a revolt in Europe where its dangers are best understood. Only last week the International Press Congress at Madrid, largely at the incentive of an American, Mr. Robert T. Pell, deprecated this provocative method of interpreting news, and appointed a committee to inquire into the forces that stimulated it. That it should spread to the United States may be an evidence of growing internationalism, but is not without its elements of danger.

Behind the World's News

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM
Foreign News Editor

THE foreign correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor covers four continents and touches a fifth. It spreads to the distant ends of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and into Canada. It is organized so that the bulk of the news from three of these continents first goes through its European Bureau in London, where it is assembled before it reaches headquarters in Boston for final editing and handling. But the news from China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand comes direct. Likewise the news from Canada. A full-time correspondent is maintained at Ottawa, and part-time correspondents in the capitals of the provinces.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the specialized process through which the news passes once it reaches Boston, nor the directions which pass from there to men and women in far-off fields by wireless, cable and mail. Suffice it to say that the "copy" passes through the hands of experienced editors, and that a system has been elaborated by which almost immediate contact can be established with the principal correspondents, should such contact be necessary.

Every endeavor is made so that the child at school or the student at college, reading the Monitor for newspaper style or for source material in connection with his studies—in an effort, for example, to learn the composition of the Little Entente, the system of government in Danzig or the reason why the Polish Corridor is regarded as a "danger spot"—will find the paper instructive and valuable. Likewise, to make it equally valuable to the busy man or woman, or to the statesman, whose time for news assimilation is so brief that he is obliged to look for a journal which will give him a compact yet relatively complete idea of what is going on in the world outside his own sphere of activity. No bias, no political prejudices, no subtle attempt to persuade the masses of the need for arms or the things which thinking people believe it in the best interests of humanity to abolish.

* * *

To what extent does an event affect the welfare of mankind? That is a determining issue. It determines, in general, the space a story receives, the emphasis it gets, and frequently the method by which it is transmitted. One of the most important facts which experience has established is that many stories lose none of their luster or value by being sent by mail. It is generally felt in newspaper offices that a story is old if it does not appear the day it breaks. No assumption was ever more fallacious. The story of Andrée and his attempt to reach the north pole in a balloon was thirty-three years old before it came to light. The story of Scott, sealed up in the icy wastes of the antarctic, had long to wait for a place in print.

Great events often shape themselves slowly. A certain process goes on before the potential becomes real. Many steps in the process do not demand immediate attention, and are reported by mail. Sudden changes, however, changes which it is necessary to record for the reader who would keep abreast of the times, are cabled. Thus, full use is made of both systems of communication on questions such as disarmament. Disarmament—a subject of debate for years, negotiation, prolonged discussion. The end is still distant. And if great events are sometimes slow, small events are not always rapid in development. It takes time for the frog's egg to develop into a tadpole, the tadpole into a frog. Hence there is opportunity to use the mail, as well as cable, telegraph, wireless and telephone in getting dispatches to the Monitor from every part of the globe.

* * *

But above and beyond the mail and wire, there come times when it is felt to be advantageous in the interests of the reader to prepare an article or a so-called "box" epitomizing the steps leading to a climax in an international situation, or showing the reader the relation between an event which appears to be remote and his own particular welfare. Such an article is prepared at the head office. It is prepared by research workers, whose specialized knowledge of foreign questions and general training lead them quickly through the maze of intricate details to the source of essential material.

At the same time, no effort is spared to see that propaganda on behalf of one nation or another is kept out of the pages of the paper. Propaganda comes from many quarters—from countries which desire to exploit the weakness of a neighbor, from minorities which seek to present their side of the case alone, from organizations or groups which have a particular movement or object to promote. It comes in sullied mimeographed pages or adorned in the silken cords of an elaborate pamphlet or brochure. But however it comes, whenever detected, it finds its mission futile, winning only the unerring strokes of the editorial blue pencil.

Still further to assist the reader, maps are produced from time to time. These maps, the embodiment of simplicity, call for much more detailed work on the part of artist and editor than can well be imagined. For it is not always possible to find a place, a river, a mountain in the most complete atlas. Investigation is necessary.

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The preparation of a story is frequently no less interesting than the story itself—the news behind the news. But such is the pressure on space, and to such an extent is the correspondent obliged to subordinate himself or herself in the narration of an event, that the public is seldom enlightened on what goes on in the gathering of news. Few people are aware, for instance, that it took the Ottawa correspondent the better part of a week to get the comparatively simple story about Grey Owl, the Indian who once destroyed the beaver for its fur but is now engaged in the preservation of that animal on behalf of a beneficent government; that it necessitated his traveling into the wilderness through snowdrifts, sleeping with the Indian in his log cabin, and remaining long enough in the silence of woods to make friends with Grey Owl's pet, Jelly Roll, and other members of the beaver family. But the story merited the time and effort.

To get the story of the fighting in China, the Shanghai correspondent had to make his way to the front, interviewing commanders and men while hostilities were actually in progress. Nor was his work less strenuous during the Japanese occupation of Shanghai and when the Chapei district was reduced to ruins by the guns of invading forces. In northern China, no less was the Peiping correspondent's position difficult, when the Japanese advanced to the Great Wall, with the reek of battle following in their footsteps.

"It's all in the game." An expression common among newspaper correspondents. But an expression full of meaning.

Was the story of the Never, Never Land just a pleasing tale? To obtain that story, so reminiscent of Peter Pan, a play which has delighted children for many years, a Monitor correspondent on a roving commission had to penetrate the sparsely settled regions of Australia and there learn the fascinating details of a settlement, of which the people became so fond that they called it the Never, Never, because, they said, those who lived in it had come to love it, and would never, never voluntarily leave it.

* * *

But whether the story is one of adventure, in ascertaining the state of affairs on the Northwest Frontier of India, in searching for facts about bird and animal life in Greenland, or is one of political, economic or social significance arising at an assembly of states or a conference of delegates, it has behind it another story no less interesting but too often left untold. Behind the brief dispatch from the deserts of Iraq or Persia there may repose a tale of hardship, endurance and patience.

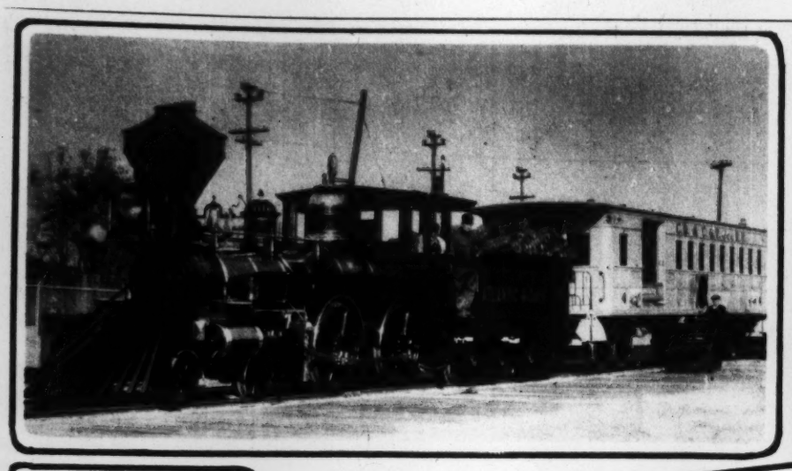
How does the Monitor find its foreign correspondents? Some, equipped with the necessary training and qualifications, are found in the city, town, or region where representation is desired. Some are trained at headquarters. After being grounded in various branches of editorial work they are assigned to a post, thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of the paper; first, accuracy; second, discrimination and good judgment so that trivial details will be reduced to a minimum; third, perspective, so that an item of news or an article will not be written far out of proportion to its importance. With these qualifications goes another. That is best illustrated by a story. It is told of a successful writer that his first thirty articles were rejected. Was he discouraged? No. He dined on bread and cheese, then wrote his thirty-first. That was accepted by a country weekly. It was his first adventure into print. The rest was easy.

A correspondent once was amply equipped for his work when fully conversant with events in the country he represented. No longer is that so. For there has come a closer relationship between city and city, state and state. Seas no longer divide; they unite continents. And the new approach calls for a wider knowledge of affairs on the part of a correspondent, whether he be under the tropical sun of Africa or the frigid sky of northern Siberia, for the reader of today demands the international, not the provincial point of view in his news.

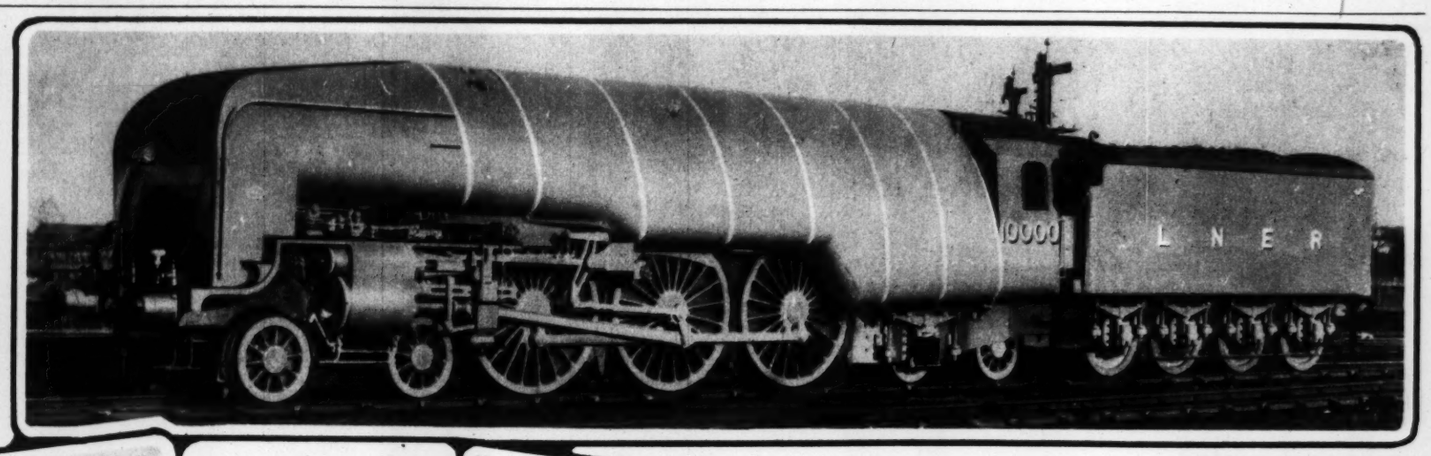
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1933

Anniversary Progress Section—Part 5



Historic American Engine "Sam Hill" Built in 1860 for the Michigan Central and Named for Engineer. On This Train Edison Sold Candy When a Boy.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



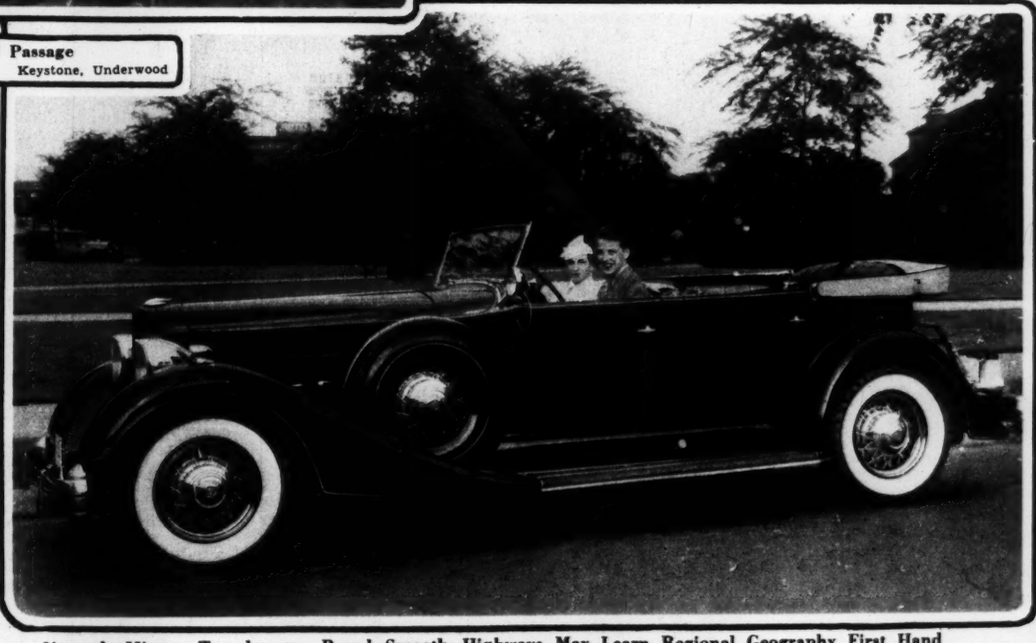
Like Some Great Speed Monster in the Shape of Things to Come Is This British Engine Built in 1929 for the London & North Eastern Railway.
Photopress

One of the Few Surviving Square-Riggers of Yesteryear. Star of Alaska Sailing Out of Golden Gate. Photo by Ewing Galloway

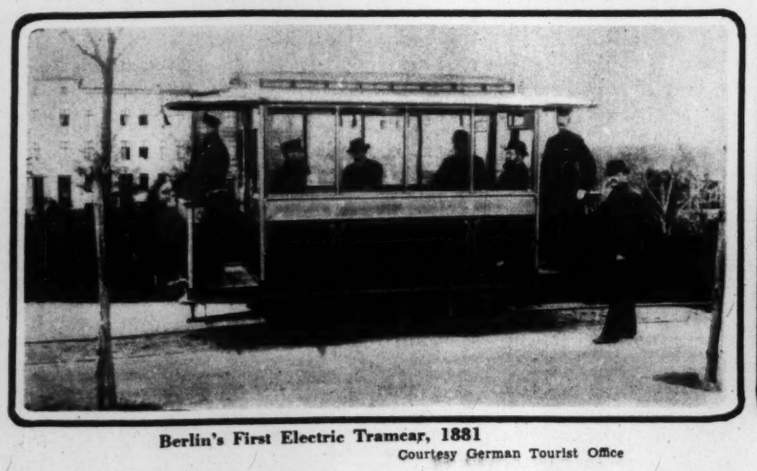
Man-Made Birds of Passage
Keystone, Underwood

The Modern Way. Ocean Travel as Done on Italy's Great Liner Rex.
G. Agosto, Genoa

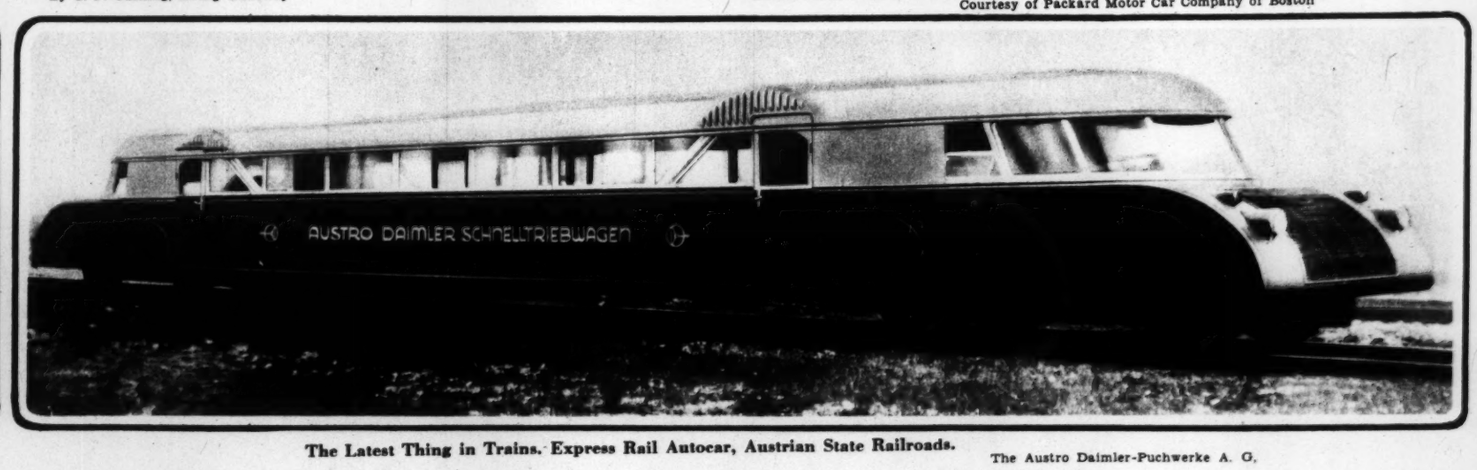
"Arkansas Travelers" of Twenty Years Ago Jogging Along in a Two-Horse Buggy Over Roads That Were Nothing to Brag About. By C. P. Cushing, Ewing Galloway



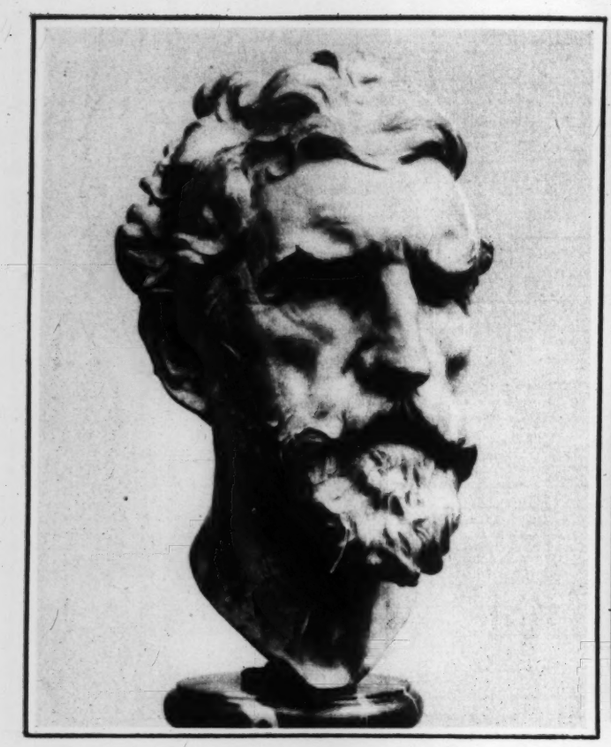
Up-to-the-Minute Travelers on Broad Smooth Highways May Learn Regional Geography First Hand Between Lunch and Dinner.
Courtesy of Packard Motor Car Company of Boston



Berlin's First Electric Tramcar, 1881
Courtesy German Tourist Office



The Latest Thing in Trains. Express Rail Autocar, Austrian State Railroads.
The Austro Daimler-Puchwerke A. G.



Masters in Eloquent Line

Art More and More Essential to American Public

By E. C. Sherburne

FIFTY years ago American art began in a marked way its emergence from provincialism. Not since the end of the eighteenth century, when Stuart, West and other Colonial painters went to London and enriched their art by working with the great English portrait painters —Gainsborough, Lawrence, Raeburn and the rest—had there been such an exodus of American student artists to Europe as that which began in the eighties and that has continued ever since.

When Inness and William Morris Hunt went to France the Barbizon school had reached the peak of its achievement in Daubigny's landscapes and Millet's figure paintings. Inness and others brought back a new impetus which was to introduce a warmer, poetic note into paintings from nature, echoing the note that Rousseau had brought into French literature nearly a century earlier. Hunt performed a great service as a teacher of art in New England, inspiring student youth with fresh vision and indirectly increasing appreciation of French painting to the degree that Corot, Daumier and the Barbizon artists were bought in quantities while they were still known only to the connoisseurs in the United States.

The influence of the Barbizon school thus was most strongly felt in America just when its decline had begun in France before the rise of impressionism. It was in the early eighties that Monet had worked out the beginnings of the new broken color as a painting method as a result of studies of the vibrating brushwork of Delacroix and Constable. It was to be years later before impressionism made itself marked on American painting following the enthusiastic introduction of it into the New York studios by Theodore Robinson, who studied with Monet. Impressionism in modified forms continues a strong influence, of course, noticeable in such poetic painters as J. Francis Murphy, Ernest Lawson, Bruce Crane, Childe Hassam, J. Alden Weir, Richard E. Miller, Daniel Garber.

Munich School Influence

Parallel with the Barbizon school as an influence had been the Munich school, a tradition that avoided the story-telling quality that had so long been an element in American painting. Frank Duveneck returned from Europe and set up his studio in Cincinnati and there became a marked influence upon American painting. In all his work was the quality of painting for painting's sake, however interesting the subject might be. William C. Chase also brought back the Munich tradition and began a long career of teaching and portrait painting in New York.

It was not until the Armory show of Post-Impressionists was held in New York in 1911 that indications of the modernist movement began to creep into American painting. A great many American painters had come into contact with the modern movement in Europe, but few accepted it. Among these few were Dodge McKnight and Maurice Prendergast, who may be said to have led American painters in the new style. John Twachtman, also, was one of the greatest influences in bringing light and air into paintings that had become heavy with studio atmosphere.

There also continued the objective, realistic, truly American school of Winslow Homer, a style which he evolved as an illustrator during the Civil War and later worked out as a direct vision of color and form in his great paintings of the sea.

The Dutch artist also influenced a a whole series of American printers with Vermeer's interiors and the modern Dutch "kitchen" painters added their qualities to American art in the paintings of Edmund C. Tarbell, Gari Melchers and others.

American Impressionists Rise

Continuing the non-literary style as it was Americanized by Duveneck were Robert Henri, George Luks, George Bellows, Edward Hopper and William Glackens. These men became as American as Homer, completely absorbing into their own natures all the European influences with which they had come into contact.

Another noticeable influence in the work of portrait painters is the Velasquez tradition which strongly affected Whistler, who is to be mentioned as an American painter although, like John Singer Sargent, another Velásquez follower, he spent many of his working years in England. Mary Cassatt and Cecelia Beaux were other American painters who worked mostly in Europe. Blakelock and Ryder evolved poetic styles personal to themselves and Thomas Eakins brought back a store of European art knowledge as a means of building the American art of the nineties as one of the greatest teachers that America has produced.

Soon after the Armory show, 20 years after the Post-Impressionists had made their mark in France, their influence became noticeable in American painting. The representation which had until then dominated had now become less and less esteemed by the younger painters, particularly the students. The decorative element accentuated in the work of Matisse came strongly into art, and the emotional and expressionistic tendencies of Cézanne, Von Gogh, Gauguin and German expressionist painters came even into the teaching of some of the more liberal art schools.

America now was in contact with the profound influences of Oriental art as manifested in the older Chinese paintings and the modern Japanese printmakers. Abstraction began to be manifested in American paintings in the work of Davies, Demuth and Marin. Intense diversities of expression developed, for with the diffusion of many influences the younger artists formed their styles from the most scattered originals. Georgia O'Keefe amazed New York art show visitors with her emotional extensions of the colors and forms of flowers.

Art Objectives Vary

Today the diversity of art objectives seems as wide in America as the world is wide because the art of many countries through many centuries is reflected in the fundamentals of style that are now being expressed. Sculpture has gone through much the same evolution with its decline of the classical influence after John Quincy Adams Ward produced his Americanized Romanesque figures. Augustus Saint-Gaudens brought in a Renaissance and Daniel Chester French continued to uphold the banner of sculpture that has been characterized as upholding moral earnestness.

Side by side with the followers of this school were the newer men who had come in contact with Rodin and his followers, and so there came a freeing from what might be called ethical implications contained in the work of later men, such as Macmonnies and Manship. Lorado Taft went back to Donatello for his inspiration and the newer tendency to minimize surface detail and to emphasize mass became noticeable in Charles Grafly's and George Grey Barnard's figures. The story-telling strain has never been lost in American sculpture, being kept alive by the need of perpetuating historical personages and events in group scenes. Many sculptures have devoted themselves to depicting the life of the West. Such men as Remington and Proctor did in figures what George Sloan, Ernest Blumenschein and others of the new Mexican group did in painting in the way of perpetuating the types and customs among the Indians. The interest of artists in the Indians had the further effect of reviving the aboriginal interest in their own tribal arts, resulting in a restoration to them of the best of their arts and crafts designs and a development of pictorial design which conveys the very air and flavor of Indian life. Maynard Dixon and other Pacific coast painters evolved work expressive of themselves as well as their section.

Commercial Art Thrives

Etching and lithography have reflected the waves of European influence just as painting has done with the influence of the Millet style, giving way in turn to that of Whistler, Zorn and others, until today American prints indicate the same infiltration of world-wide influences, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, German, French, Austrian and of the more reticent school that has sturdily survived in England. Rembrandt remains the great master of eloquent line, of whom all etchers learn.

America's advance in art has been reflected most vividly in the commercial field in the enormous gain of refinement, taste, invention and originality manifested in newspaper and magazine illustrations and in posters, in fashion design and in interior decorating. Indeed, it might almost be said that the strongest manifestations of art today are those that come into direct contact with the general public. The best in music is now made available for the large public by the radio, and the talent of the world is being employed in the making of motion pictures. All this enormous cultural influence has come upon the public almost unawares, but that it has a noticeable effect is evident in the enormously increased attendance at art schools and in art museums, and in the multiplication of art courses in the public schools and universities.

Left — Portrait Head of Augustus St. Gaudens, by John Flanagan.

Upper Center—"Moonlight" (1889), by Ralph Blakelock.

Below—"Eight Bells" (1888) by Winslow Homer.

Right — "The Spielers" (1905), by George Luks.

Left—Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper Center—Courtesy Museum of Modern Art. Others—Courtesy of Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Mass.

BERLIN—The Zeppelin airship has again failed to accomplish a 24-hour endurance flight, landing today after having been in the air 14 hours at Friedrichshafen.—*The Christian Science Monitor*. April 7, 1909.

"My Wife is Certainly Crazy About Me"

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And perfect control without being greasy, gummy or sticky — an asset really worth while in this century of progress.

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For dry hair and scalp. A marvelous vegetable oil hair dressing, so processed as to give life and luster to the hair, enabling you to dress it in any desired style. Not gummy or greasy. Popular with whole family—from the kids on up. Great for marcels and permanents—Easy to use.

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There is something magical in soft, beautiful hair to both men and women. This new Lucky Tiger vegetable oil shampoo does just that. Cleanses immaculately, softens and beautifies the hair—no harsh soaps—no free alkalies—delightfully different—Try It.

Get These Lucky Tiger Basic Beauty Products

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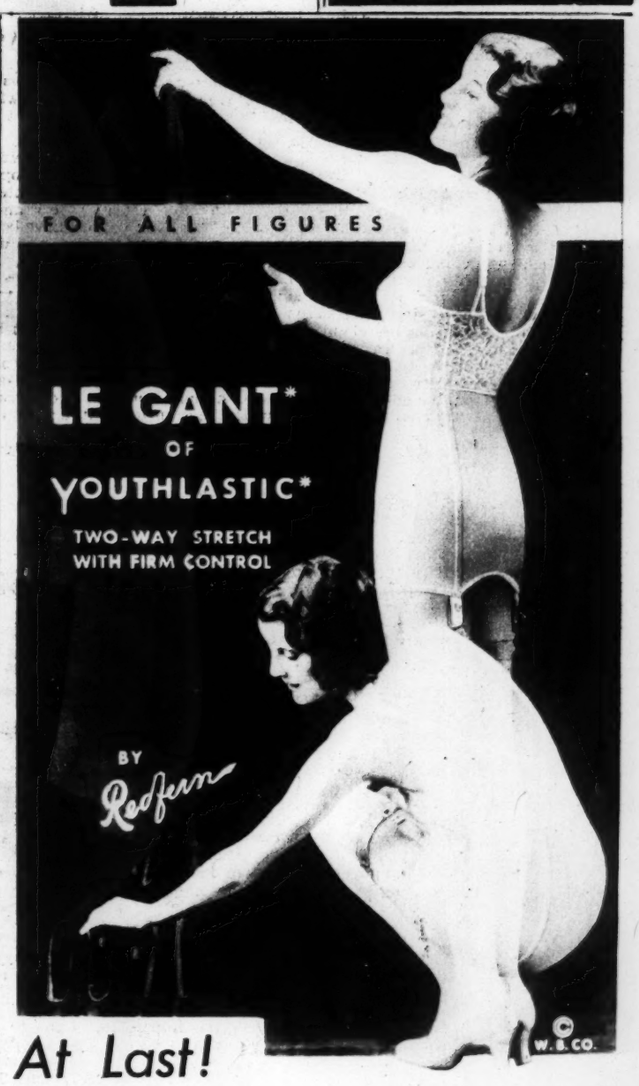

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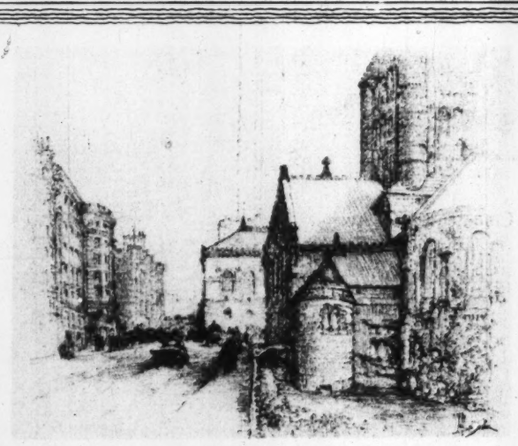

COPLEY SQUARE, FROM ST. JAMES AVENUE: ON THE RIGHT, TRINITY CHURCH; ON THE LEFT, COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL; BEYOND, THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Copley-Plaza

BOSTON

IN historic Copley Square rise three structures of which Boston is proud. They are the PUBLIC LIBRARY, TRINITY CHURCH and the COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL. Respectively, they are symbols of culture, love and hospitality. World travelers maintain that this hotel provides everything which contributes to convenience, comfort and happiness. It can be said that no guest ever departed from the Copley-Plaza without memories which inspire and compel another visit when time allows.

Rooms $4 and up ARTHUR L. RACE, Managing Director

BLEAZBY'S

22 Years in the Monitor

Offer

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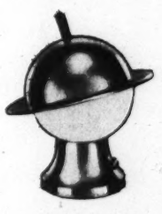
Wonderful new ideas that add zest to buying—toys—personal gifts for men and women—home decorations

Craftsmen of the Lendell August Forge depict sea horses in softly lustrous aluminum.

Tray, $5; Coaster, $1 each.



Sun, Moon and Stars inspired this Constellation Lamp, $3.

In non-tarnish chrome.

31 EAST ADAMS DETROIT

Grand Circus Park

To Disarm: A Problem Play With an All-Star Cast

By Erwin D. Canham

[NOTE—*We could think of no better way to illuminate the underlying issues of disarmament—the things that make statesmen talk or act the way they do in Geneva—than to call a conference of ordinary (or forgotten) men and women. So the following is an account of such a meeting, convoked on a remote island by "Cook's Tours for Peace, Ltd." It is, in reality, a composite of what men and women are actually saying at their firesides, across café tables, and on street corners, in all the countries represented.*]

Scene: Remote island.
Time: The present.
Characters: An American, Japanese, Englishman, German, Frenchman, Russian.

THE GERMAN: Ja, ja. I know you all got pretty excited the other day when our Nazi delegates withdrew from that disarmament affair at Geneva. You blamed us, and said we were for war. Well, you fellows don't understand. Look at me. Am I not just as much of a man as anybody? Shouldn't I have equal rights with all of you? Are you going to keep me in those chains of Versailles forever? Did you not promise to disarm your own selves after you made me disarm? Are you going to believe that war-guilt lie about me forever? You know it was the system—the whole world system—that drove us to war, not just the German people or even their rulers.

We trusted your Geneva and your promises for years and years. Nothing came. So we got desperate, and we said to Hitler: "Well, then, go ahead and get us our rights your way." And the only thing to do was to withdraw from that deceitful Geneva business.

Unless you promise to give us equality, we shall stay away. And you must start to cut your own armaments too. Or then we will have to begin building forts and guns and planes and ships, for we will need them in self-defense. And that will all turn out a bad business. I know, I know. But we are men, and Germany has a right to be a proud nation, and *we will not be kept inferior forever.*

* * *

The FRENCHMAN: I know too, my friend. But think of France. Three times they came, your German armies, in the last century. Twice they came, in my own memory, and now your Hitler says he will come again! You parade on the Rhine frontier, and you shout and scream for revenge! You have left your mark in France, and when you were last driven from our soil we vowed: "We must write a peace that will prevent Germany from marching in our land again." We did not put you in chains for the fun of it. We did it for our own security.

If England or America had promised to help us defend our land, we would not have written such a treaty. But they did not, and we have to depend on our own steel and our own men. Our allies, too—Poland—you threaten to overrun. Despite all this, we heard your complaints. We complied. We withdrew our troops from the Rhineland. We admitted you to the League of Nations. We finally wiped out your reparations. And what has happened? Every time we have been generous you have come back and asked for far more extreme things! Our greatest concession, the reparations, just paved the way for your Chancellor Hitler! That is history; it is fact. And you want us to make another concession! How dare we . . . for there is scarcely anything left for you to demand but arms to fight us with, and territory which we or our allies are entitled to! We want peace. We want good feelings with you. But above all we want to protect France.

* * *

The JAPANESE: I sympathize with both of you! I am of a proud people, too, like Germany, and I am interested in Japan's security, like France. I, too, feel that you nations have been crowding us into a position of inferiority. I, too, suspect that your great navies are for the purpose of checking our legitimate growth. I tell you, my friends, Japan *has to grow.* There are four babies born a minute in my country! And they must have a chance to live. We don't want land for colonies. We want land to control; to cultivate, to make a market and a granary of! We want to produce our foodstuffs in Manchuria, and to sell our textiles to China. The Chinese were unreasonable and trouble-making; they made excessive demands and didn't keep their promises to us permitting our peaceful expansion in Manchuria. So we had to take the place over, and we may have to act to prevent interference from Russia or continued sabotage from China.

We *must* have the right to organize and to trade, or Japan cannot keep going. To protect our expansion, we need armies and navies. We are a great people, and are going to be greater. You cannot thrust us into a place of inferiority, any more than you can Germany. With your 5-5-3 naval ratio! And your Japanese Exclusion Act in America! Our armaments are for defense, and for self-respect. Until you remove the slights upon our national honor, and persuade us we do not need the forces for defense, we will have to insist on armament.

The ENGLISHMAN: Gracious, but you chaps do a lot of talking! Your words and your "logic" rather confuse me. I can't help thinking you're way out of touch with basic, common-sense reality. Pride? Self-respect? Inferiority? Those are fine words, but what do they really mean? They are the old jargon of war. Now, I can tell you fair, I really want disarmament. I doubt if I'd go and fight in another war, I swear I wouldn't. That last business was awful enough, and the next one would be a thousand times worse. Look at London—half an hour's flying time away from some other chap's landing fields! Couldn't they just blow us off the map! Oh, I know, we could blow them off, too. But a lot of good that'd do.

No, we want peace. And we don't want to get drawn into trouble on the Continent. Besides, we've given up a deal of pretentions about our Empire. It's coming of age. There are a few vestiges our politicians talk about: keeping aeroplanes, for instance, for subduing the heathen. And our navy, after all, has to keep a bit of its old strength—equal to you Americans. We believe in justice for Germany—yes, and security for France. But peace, above all.

* * *

The RUSSIAN: What a tangled-up mess you capitalist states have made of things. Your talk is all tangled, too. Not that I really mind, if you want me to be frank. Because the worse messes you get into, the sooner you will see that I have the only right system: Communism. You'll pardon me if I smile slightly at the wars and rumors of wars you chaps are talking about. And if I'm cynical about your disarmament you mustn't object. I've told you time and again that the way to disarm is to disarm! You've heard Comrade Litvinoff say that.

As for me, a simple fellow from Tschbinsk, I can't be so glib. I know that a dozen years ago, when we were trying to get the USSR started, you set armies of troops on us, and we had to fight hard to survive. So I've feared since that you might jump on us the instant we relaxed vigilance. The Red Army seems necessary to prevent some of our eager and anti-Red neighbors from hopping in. They're so keen on saving the world from Communism! Well, if your economic and war crises keep on, I think the world'll be about ready for a change.

* * *

The AMERICAN: Whew! Thought I'd never get a word in edgewise! I've heard all you say, and you all seem to be pretty excited about it, but it leaves me cold! Sure, I'm for disarmament. I never did have much use for armies . . . the navy is something else again, but there's a lot of bunk in this militarism. I don't understand why you fellows all talk as if war were inevitable. Don't you see what fools you'd be to get into another war?

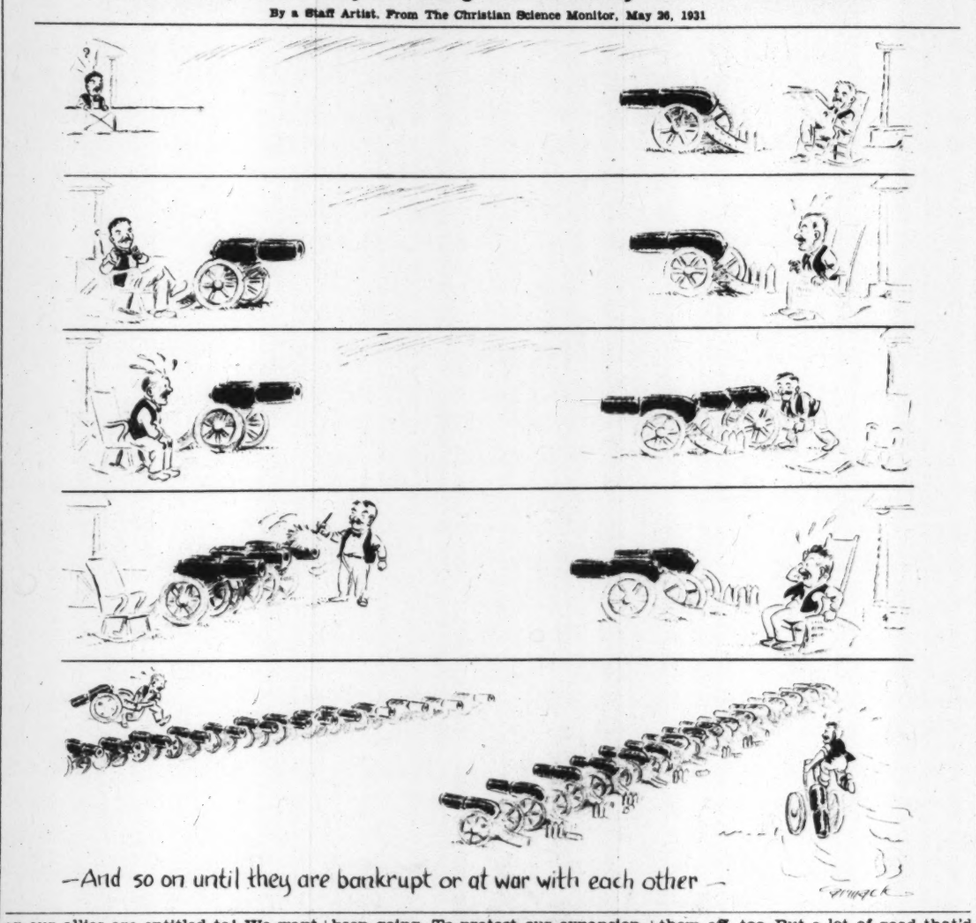
Well, you won't catch me in another of your wars. No, sir! And I won't make any promises to help enforce anybody's peace. I intend to mind my own business, and stick to my own pursuits. I'm ready to consent to any degree of disarmament you chaps will agree to, although I insist on having an equal navy with anybody! That's tradition, and Admiral Dewey, and all the rest of it. Yes, I guess I've got my pet ideas, the same as all of you. But it strikes me this has been a pretty fine talk we all have had. Seems to me that if us common fellows could get together once in a while we might be able to solve some of these "insoluble" problems they tell about. What do you say?

* * *

EPILOGUE: Take these arguments, reduce them to diplomatic terminology, and you have Geneva. There you will find the positions of France and Germany, deadlocked after 15 years of argument and four years of war. At last the stark issues are stripped of camouflage. They are: Can a just peace—with its symbol, effective reduction of armaments—be worked out between the two late combatants? Can the stigmata of Versailles be removed so that Germany will lose its sense of persecution, of encirclement? Can France be convinced that its best security lies in a friendly neighbor? Can these things come before another trial of arms settles nothing? Can the disarmament debate—which in its broadest and most fundamental form is as old as the history of nations—be settled by the reign of nations—be settled by the reign of international organization and order? That is the question, as yet unanswered, upon which the perpetuity of society as now organized depends.

"Somebody Is Always Taking the Security Out of Armaments"

By a Staff Artist. From The Christian Science Monitor, May 26, 1931



—And so on until they are bankrupt or at war with each other —

Double-Deckers Up Ludgate

LONDON—Local public conveyances now number among them full-fledged double-decked electrobuses, as the motor omnibuses propelled by electricity are called. The affairs with seats on the roof have been in operation some time, but the idea of roofing in the roof-seats is a new one.

A private test of the new style of two-storied vehicle was made by the company operating the buses, as anything that adds to the top-hamper of an omnibus has to be considered carefully. The trial run included a trip up Ludgate hill, and it was observed with satisfaction that the new top allowed about four feet leeway to clear the railway bridge. The new canopies add only about three hundredweight to the load, and are a great addition to the service, especially in wet weather.

A number of experts have passed upon the innovation, especially as affecting the safety of the vehicles, and decided that the position of the heavy batteries of the electrobus, bringing the center of gravity to a very low point, made it perfectly safe to add the tops. — *The Christian Science Monitor*, Dec. 16, 1908.

A Mutual Savings Bank
Since 1869

Organized and operated for the benefit of depositors. We have no stockholders.

All profits after payment of expenses and taxes are distributed to depositors in the form of dividends or carried to surplus for their protection.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY MAIL — ASSETS OVER $70,000,000

Interest Begins 10th of Each Month

HOME SAVINGS BANK

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The Frances Shop
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

For 12 Years
Our Advertisements Have Appeared Continuously in The Christian Science Monitor

Correct Apparel for Women and Misses

Do Not Forget to Visit Our
Millinery Department
and Gift Section

Charter Member

Four members of the present editorial staff of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *have been with the paper since its inception in 1908. Each one had his special task in the inauguration of the new daily, and each has his own story to tell of those first days of journalistic trail blazing. The other three are appearing on other days of anniversary week.*

By George M. R. Holmes

I HAVE been interested in sports of all kinds for almost as far back as I can remember. I had had 10 years of newspaper experience, however, both in the mechanical and editorial departments, before I had a chance to write or "handle" sports in any journalistic way.

Naturally, I was interested when a friend one day asked me about the possibility of my accepting the position of Sporting Editor on a new daily paper which was soon to be started. He declined to give me any intimation as to who was to publish the paper, but he did give me an idea as to the kind of sporting news that would be wanted and explained that it would have to be handled in a different manner from that in which the average paper handled it. I had long believed that an improvement could be made in the sporting pages, especially in reports of college events.

At last I was informed that the new paper was to be The Christian Science Monitor, after which I applied for the position and received notice to report at the Publishing House on Nov. 8, 1908.

For nearly three weeks I was one of those who received instructions as to how the news should be handled and also as to the general policy of the new paper. Probably no department of the paper was making any more drastic change from the recognized way of handling news than the sporting department. It was a case of starting anew, building up a staff of correspondents in different parts of the world, and teaching them what news we wanted and how we wanted it written. It also was necessary to arrange for press admittance to the various competitions, but, although much surprise was at first expressed over the fact that The Christian Science Monitor was to handle sporting news at all, the reception given its representatives was most cordial and the facilities extended were all that could have been asked.

It is also interesting to me to recall the fact that the Sporting Page was the first one to go to the stereotyping room for the first issue. The two men who made up that page are still working on the paper. They are Mr. D. P. Wyman, who made it up, and myself, who designated what was to go in and where it was to go.

As I look back over the last 25 years I cannot help thinking of the great changes which have taken place. When I started work we were quartered in a room in the first unit of the old publishing house. The extension which later was to house the newspaper was in process of construction, and even though we had all moved into it in time to get out the first issue, the building was far from finished.

The Monitor thrived from the very start, and it was not long before we expanded into another addition which made the Publishing House extend from Falmouth Street to Norway Street. Now the twenty-fifth anniversary finds us in a new building with all the latest improvements at our command and much more space in which to do our work.

Having advertised in The Christian Science Monitor for the last eight years, I wish to express my appreciation of Monitor advertising, and to extend congratulations on this 25th Anniversary.

John Sperb
LaFayette, Ind.
Dealer in Estate Stoves and Ranges

The Vendome

Commonwealth Avenue
at Dartmouth Street
BOSTON
An Abbott Hotel under direction of Karl P. Abbott.

IN sharp contrast to the spectacular hotels of modern construction the Vendome of Boston stands out in picturesque relief. Its high standard of quiet elegance, refinement, and comfort has never been lessened.

The location is peculiarly desirable. Facing on the finest boulevard in the world, Commonwealth Avenue, and within easy walking distance of principal Churches, Theaters, Shops, it is very accessible and convenient.

The rates for transient or permanent occupancy are surprisingly reasonable,

ARBA BORDEN
Manager

Adds 70% more food-energy to milk

1 LB. NET
Cocomalt
DELICIOUS FOOD DRINK
CHOCOLATE FLAVOR
COMALT IS A SCIENTIFIC FOOD CONCENTRATE OF SUCROSE,
SKIMMED MILK, SELECTED COCOA, BARLEY MALT EXTRACT,
FLAVORING AND ADDED SUNSHINE VITAMIN D.

—and this delicious drink lives up to your highest principles

DRINK COCOMALT regularly—serve it to your guests. Most important of all, *give it to your children.*

Not only is Cocomalt a delicious, tempting drink in keeping with your principles and ideals, but it almost doubles the food-energy of milk. Made as directed *it adds 70% more food-energy to a glass of milk.* Every glass of Cocomalt your child drinks is equal in caloric value to almost two glasses of plain milk! Not onyl is it high in food value—but economical in price.

So simple to prepare. Just mix it with milk, hot or cold—and it's ready to serve. In ½-lb., 1-lb. and 5-lb. airtight cans at grocers. Or mail coupon and 10c for a generous trial can.

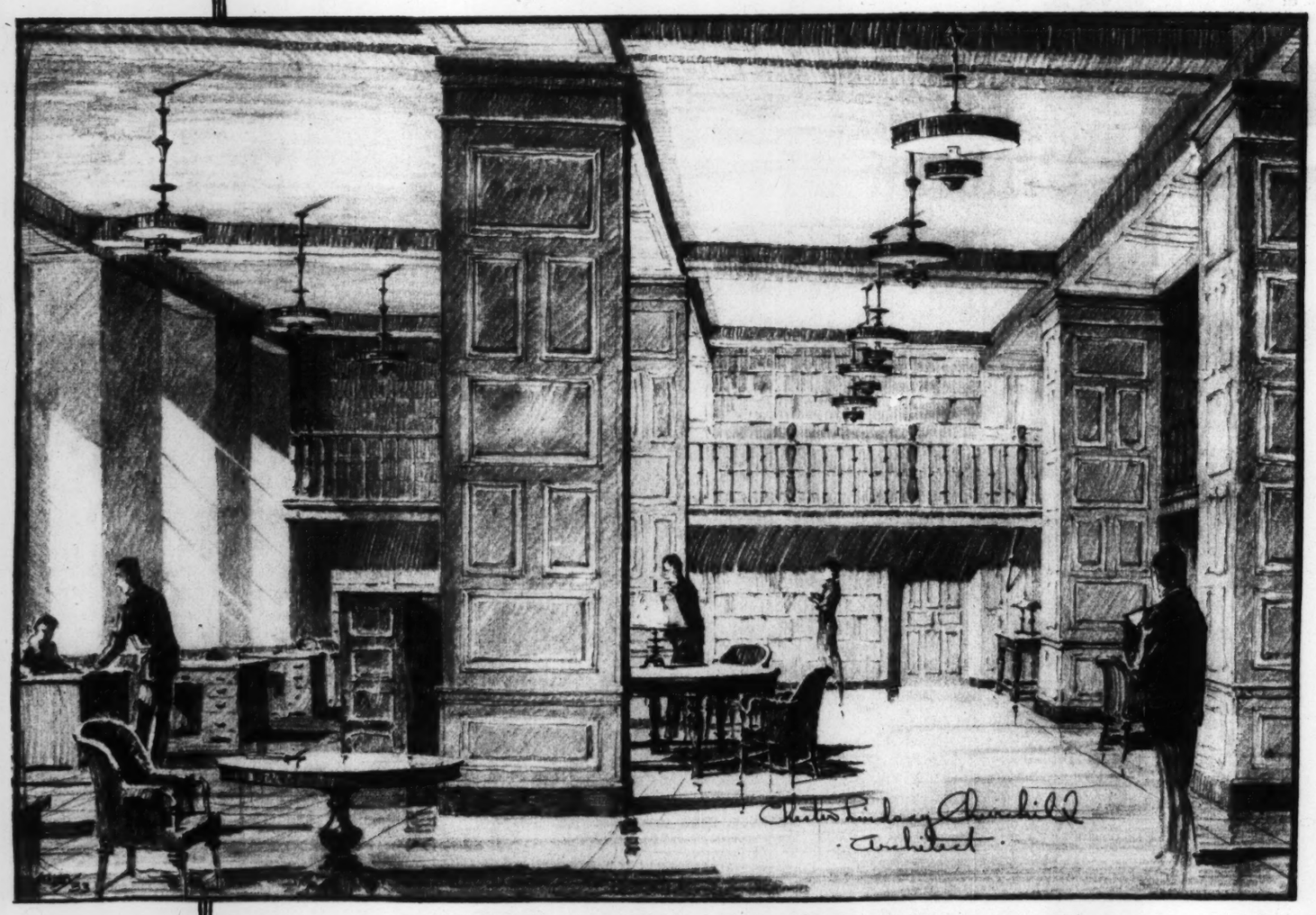
Children love its chocolate flaror

R. B. Davis Co., Dept. AQ11, Hoboken, N. J.
Please send me a generous trial-size can of Cocomalt. I am inclosing 10c to cover cost of packing and mailing.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... *State* .....
Cocomalt is a scientific food composed of sucrose, skim milk, selected cocoa, barley malt extract, flavoring and added Sunshine Vitamin D.

Choice Building Materials

Main Stair Hall. Through the Bronze Screen at Right Are the Offices of the Advertising Department. The Door at Left Center Leads Into the Globe Room.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



The Library Is Spacious, Airy and Well-Lighted by Great Windows

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Publishing

By Ches

WHAT I shall say in this article is confined to certain parts of the interior of the new Publishing House, particularly to a general description of some of its interiors. Perhaps the thing which is unique about these interiors is not the fact of their design or the way they have been worked out to answer their function, but rather that the materials have in some cases come from England, Germany, Italy, and Czechoslovakia, as well as the United States.

It would seem in keeping with the exterior of the building to have the interiors reflect somewhat the simplicity and beauty which has been kept in mind as a characteristic keynote of the exterior design. This keynote has been kept dominant also in the interiors, but as they are more intimate and more closely tied to the every-day lives of people as places where they function, they, therefore, have been carried further to express a restrained richness and dignity which this thought demands.

Entering at the Front

In entering the building through either one of the three main doors on Norway Street, one comes immediately to a large vestibule about 30 feet long and about 10 feet wide. From here, through three interior doorways, the main lobby is reached. This is the heart of the building so far as traffic is concerned. In the center of the lobby on its central axis is an opening into the main stair hall, and straight through the main stair hall still on this axis is the vestibule entrance for the doorway on Clearway Street.

All of these spaces are treated generally with marble, most of this marble being foreign marble coming from Italy. The marble of the walls will be a warm travertine known as rose travertine. This comes from the mountains of Italy just outside of Colle Val d'Elsa, which is on the outskirts of Siena. It is interesting to note that this little town from whose vicinity the marble came, is the birthplace of one of the famous architects of the Italian Renaissance. This material as submitted for this work has never before been used in the United States—in fact, it is so new to use that in order to get this material a quarry had to be opened. Because the marble had not been used before in the United States, it was obtained at a very low price for the quality of marble, making it a practical as well as beautiful material to use.

The floor of the lobby and stair hall is of marble as well. Most of the marble used here is European also, coming from the vicinity of Rome, Florence, and Venice, with a certain amount of it a domestic marble from Vermont.

The main ceilings in the lobby and stair hall are of wood which has come from England. The ceilings of the vestibules, passages and gallery of the main lobby are in mosaic and silhouette mosaic work and come from Germany. The character of these designs and the selection of materials was worked out during the architect's visit to Europe, and the result will mean the creation of colorful and appropriate ceilings. Also coming from Germany is specially cut and fired glass, which will be used to form the windows in the upper part of the lobby on the south side.

Off the Main Lobby

From the main lobby one enters other important rooms on the first floor. To the right is the advertising department, separated from the main lobby by three arched openings filled with a bronze screen. To the left is a large reception room, which has in it the sales counter. This reception room is wood paneled, with a wood floor, the material for the paneling coming from England. On the west side of the reception room opposite the lobby is a large bronze window, 27 feet long by 11 feet high, from which the garden at the Massachusetts Avenue end of the building is viewed.

The most definite purpose with respect to the garden is in creating an exterior room as part of the building and endowing it with a proper relative importance to the building. Outside of the reception room in this garden will be a terrace, which will be covered in summer by an awning. The garden itself will have walks and planting beds of trees, shrubs, and flowers, in addition to the fountain, and should prove a very attractive spot for the reception and relaxation and enjoyment of visitors.

Visitor Comfort

The comforts of visitors will be catered to through providing a women's retiring room and a men's retiring room, which lead directly off the reception room. The walls and floors of the toilet spaces leading off these rooms are of tile made in Czechoslovakia, installed in a design typical of the art of that country.

Of great interest is the Globe Room. This is a room depicting the map of the world, but in order that the room

may show t
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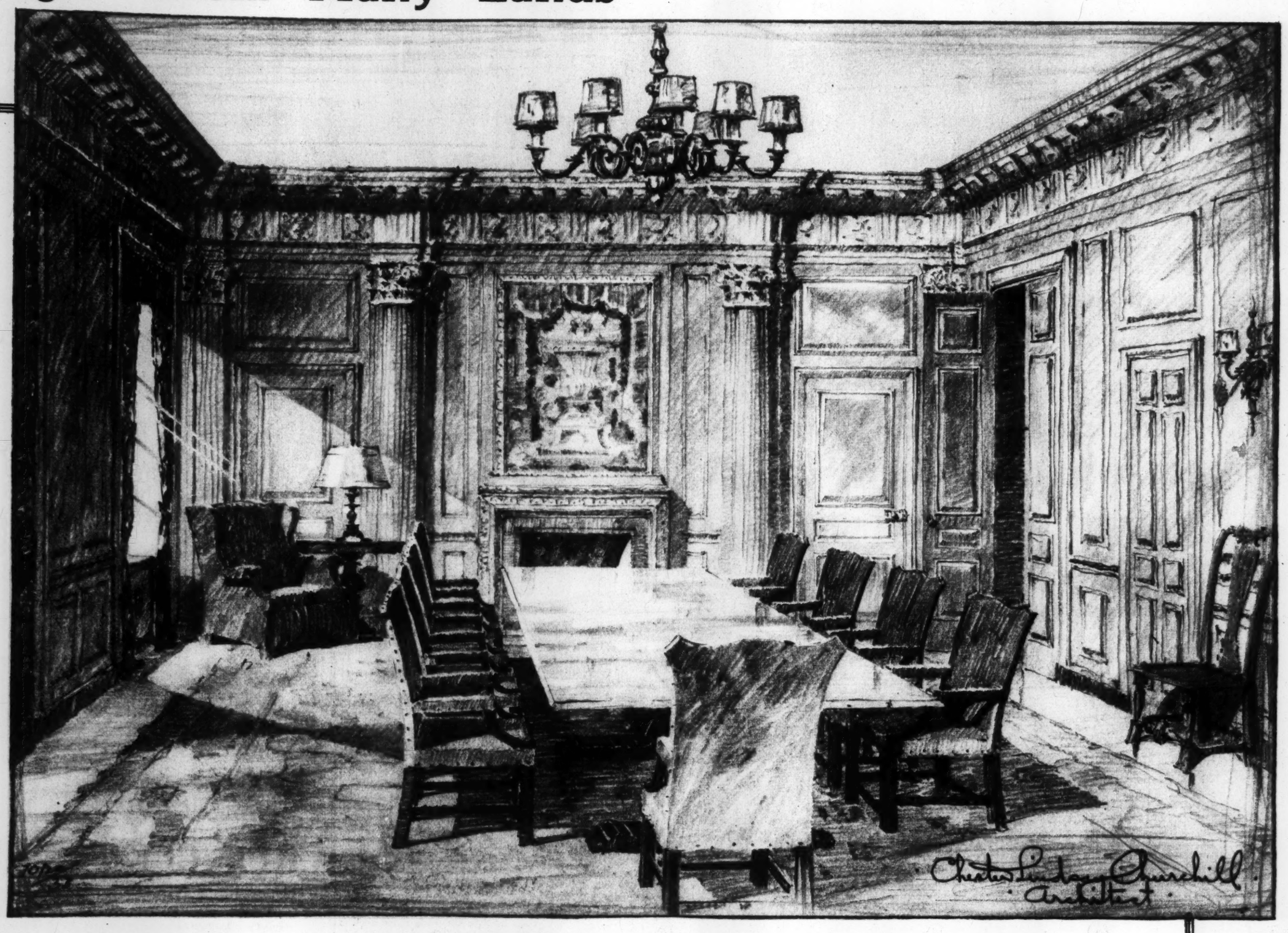


The Trustees' Board Room. The Paneling, Carving and Entablature of This Room Came From Enmore Castle and Typify the Later Work of Sir Christopher Wren.
Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

House Interiors

er Lindsay Churchill
Architect

his map in its true projec- it is geographically cor- om has been made in the globe in preference to any e. Therefore, the entire f the earth is correctly de- is room, which has a di- bout 30 feet. The room is onze sections, so arranged epresent lines of latitude de. The framework is then glass on which the map of s depicted. The illumina- nd the glass globe so that ghted up to the proper in- hout any lighting showing terior and interfering with

three openings into this n: one from the main stair m the reception room, and he main lobby. The open- the main stair hall and reception room are con- glass bridge. The greater s bridge is made entirely ural glass, having a glass lass sides. This is one of not the first, of its kind. glass walls which form the bridge are placed a new lar lighting which has re- developed by the General mpany. When lighted up ve a crystal effect to the will be the only means of The only openings from the will be from a balcony.

ing Day and Night

n planned to have various terest on the map of the particularly items of spe- to Christian Scientists. In these and other informa- ucational items, it is also illustrate the part of the h is having day and the s having night. The differ- e throughout the various world will also be shown. tself will be stationary. To der some idea of the size ous map units in a globe meter, the map of the es will measure about 11 nd about 6½ feet from top Many of the materials for ncluding glass, come from d the Continent. Part of ls, as well as part of the however, is being done in States.

g the second floor, there is again, of course, the main lobby and main stair hall, as both of these spaces are two stories in height. Leading off the gallery of the main lobby second floor are two important rooms—the advertising department and the library. The advertising department is executed in plaster and marble to harmonize with the main lobby, off which it opens. The library, however, will be done in a brown oak and plaster, the wood material for this room having been purchased in England. The plaster is sound resisting and designed to absorb some of the overtones and noises which are common in working spaces. The plans for this library have had much favorable comment. They have been worked out through the cooperation and assistance of the librarian and should prove an up-to-date and worthy room for the important function which it has to perform.

Up With the Elevator

Continuing upward through this section of the building, the elevator lobbies are kept simple but dignified, with an Italian marble for trim and wainscot and with plaster walls above the wainscot and a plaster ceiling. The floor is of dark terrazzo.

Each floor is distinctive in its use and treatment. The third and fifth floors house clerical departments, the fourth the bindery for Mrs. Eddy's Works. The sixth floor, being the department for the editors of the periodicals and translators, has somewhat more character than the clerical department floors. The elevator lobby on this floor is made of English chestnut. The editorial offices have a wood floor with wood wainscoting and trim, with plaster walls and ceilings.

Continuing to the seventh and eighth floors, there is found another interesting feature of the interiors in the fact that a certain amount of antique woodwork which was purchased in England for use in the building has found its resting place here. This woodwork came from old English buildings of note. The material is oak and English deal. Two of the rooms on the seventh floor will be used for the department of Mrs. Eddy's works, and three of the rooms will be used on the eighth floor for the Trustees' Board Room and entrance lobby.

The woodwork in the Trustees' Board Room in a most interesting way typifies the later work of Sir Christopher Wren. The portions of this room which were used for the basis of the room came from Enmore Castle. The columns and entablature once supported the minstrel gallery, and most of the wall paneling was taken from walls of rooms. The flower painting which is set above the fireplace is a very fine painting by Jean Baptiste Monnoyer, who gained great fame as a painter of flower pictures. He was born at Lisle in 1636 and studied at Antwerp, Belgium. Later he went to France and then to England, painting a great many works for royalty. At about the period that he was painting this picture in England and had become a famous name among painters, this woodwork in Enmore Castle was actually being fabricated. The entablature and carving of this woodwork in the Trustees' Board Room is one of the best examples of the type and craftsmanship prevailing in carrying out the designs of Sir Christopher Wren.

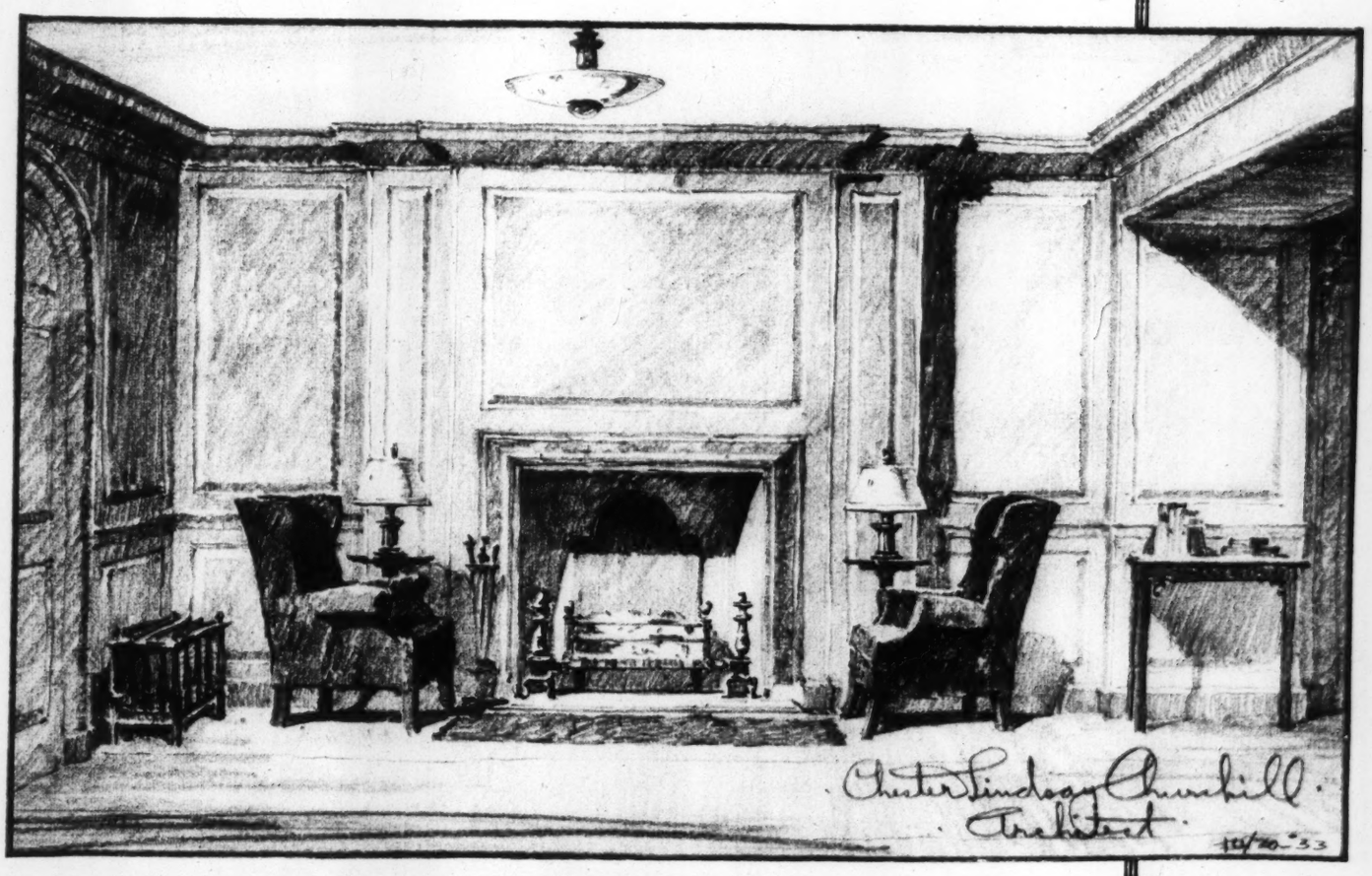
The woodwork for the lobby which forms the entrance to the Trustees' Department was taken from an old house in Bond Street, London. This is of the period of Charles II and William and Mary, but is in the same character as the earlier work of Sir Christopher Wren. On the seventh floor the woodwork for the reception room is from an old house in Bath, England, at about the same period as the other woodwork. The woodwork for the office of the Publishers' Agent dates around the beginning of the eighteenth century and came from Wooley Park, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire.

For Trustees and Manager

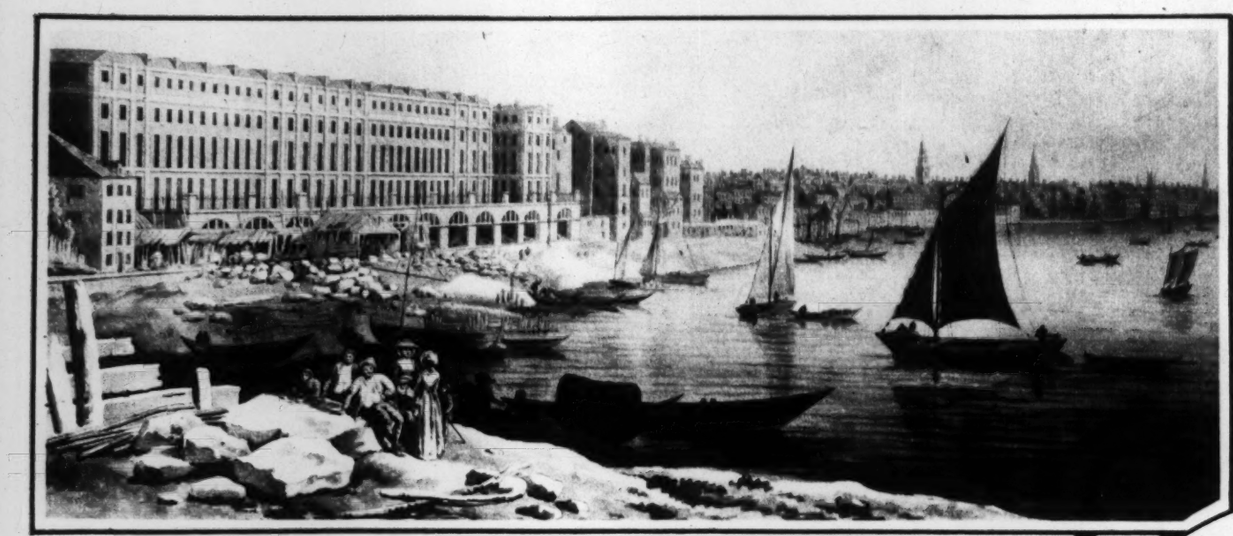
In addition to these rooms on the seventh floor, there are offices for other departments. The eighth floor, however, is entirely given over to the Trustees' and Manager's Departments, becoming the Executive Floor. Here again the wood material for some of these offices will come from England.

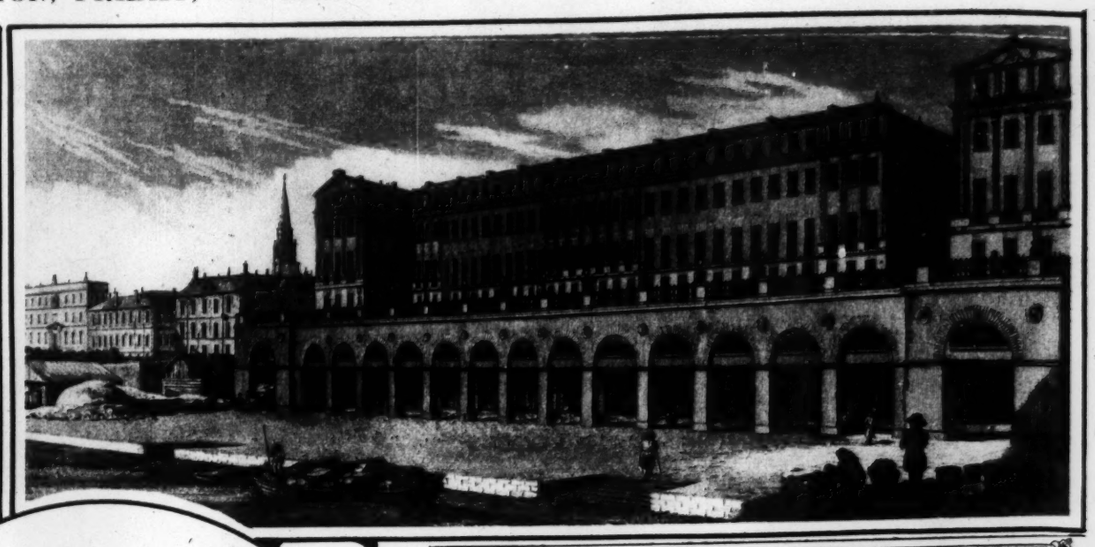
There is not space to tell of the type and designs of the lighting fixtures which are a part of these rooms and spaces, and of the hardware and other detailed component parts which will make these rooms and spaces a satisfaction and joy for occupancy and use. While some of the electric lighting fixtures will come from Germany, a great many will be American made.

As one must think of the world in expressing the Christian Science movement, so likewise the new Publishing House building will actually reflect this thought by being truly international in character.



Reception Room to the Office of the Publishers' Agent
Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR





The European Bureau in London

But Adelphi Terrace Is Only a Moment From One, Norway Street — by Radio

Special from Monitor Bureau

London.

MODEST beginnings and orderly development — a combination often the truest servant of progress — have characterized the foundation and growth of the European news-gathering organization of The Christian Science Monitor.

A quarter century ago, on the first page of its issue, the Monitor printed the brief story of a statistical study of London. Among other things in this initial piece of European correspondence was a reference to the millions of letters, telegrams and telephone calls which Londoners then dispatched annually.

At that time, the news service of the Monitor contributed only two letters a week to swell the overseas mail included in that total for the British capital. Those two letters comprised the "complete report" of a staff of three which began the activity that now spans a hemisphere, numbers its workers in hundreds and bends to its use the swiftest couriers of modern communication.

News Service Required

Weaving the tapestry of daily history with threads spun from a thousand separate sources, the modern newspaper necessarily holds the world within its ken. From the first it was apparent that The Christian Science Monitor, in its effort to illuminate the enduring and forward-looking record of the acts of men and nations, must develop a news-gathering organization of its own. Statesmen at grips with the problems of the hour, conferences seeking solutions of past wars and the prevention of future strife, individuals working on vital social and industrial questions—myriad and unending affairs that comprise the interwoven pattern of the present—called for an interpretation and vision in consonance with the journalistic tasks to which the Monitor was committed.

Thus the territory under the supervision of the European News Bureau today includes not only the British Isles and continental Europe, but the Near East, Africa, and Asia with the exception of Japan and China. Acting as a coördinating center for this wide area, the European Bureau in London is in direct and constant communication with Boston. In contrast with the semiweekly letter of 25 years ago, literally millions of words a year are forwarded by mail from London to the Monitor's publishing headquarters.

London Bureau Headquarters

Yet the mail service is no more than a secondary and supplementary channel. The click of telegraph instruments, the hum of continental telephone lines, the flash of transatlantic radio and cables now sound an accompaniment to the performance of the major transmission task. Thus in a single year more than 558,000 words have been transmitted over the various communication circuits which make Adelphi Terrace and Norway Street but a few moments apart. Through arrangements with the British Postoffice in collaboration with Press Wireless, Inc., a communication company in the founding of which The Christian Science Monitor played a major rôle, the facilities of England's giant Rugby radio station are daily utilized for transmission of Monitor dispatches. And in the facilitation of this service, highly developed equipment, including intermediate dispatching of messages by automatic telegraph typewriter, has lately been introduced.

Under the European Bureau in London, which itself supervises the gathering of news from the British Isles, five major bureaus serve—Paris, Berlin, Geneva, Rome, and Vienna. Staff correspondents who are students of the ways of kings and parliaments, of peoples and their problems man not only the bureaus themselves but hasten to special posts as the news developments demand.

Thus the Monitor was one of the few papers to maintain staff correspondents both in Russia and in India. The work of the Monitor correspondent in Russia was recognized as of such marked significance that he was awarded a major American fellowship to enable him to complete studies which will be published on the historical developments of the Soviets.

Major Capitals Covered

In a less formal way the outstanding work of the Monitor correspondent in India obtained recognition as a complete mirror of developments in this vast area during the period of change which preceded the reorganization now under way to establish self-government in India.

Perhaps a word is needed as to the growth of the European work of the Monitor. When the paper was founded the District Manager of Committees on Publication in Great Britain and Ireland undertook the organization of the news service. Arrangements were made to send special correspondents to major conferences and to "cover" pre-war events of outstanding importance. It was in July, 1914, that the work was divided and the European Bureau formed to provide a separate organization for the conduct and development of Monitor news service.

Gradually, correspondents were detailed to major capitals. During the World War, throughout the Peace Conference and the successive gatherings which followed it, the Monitor presented the story as closely observed by its own accredited writers.

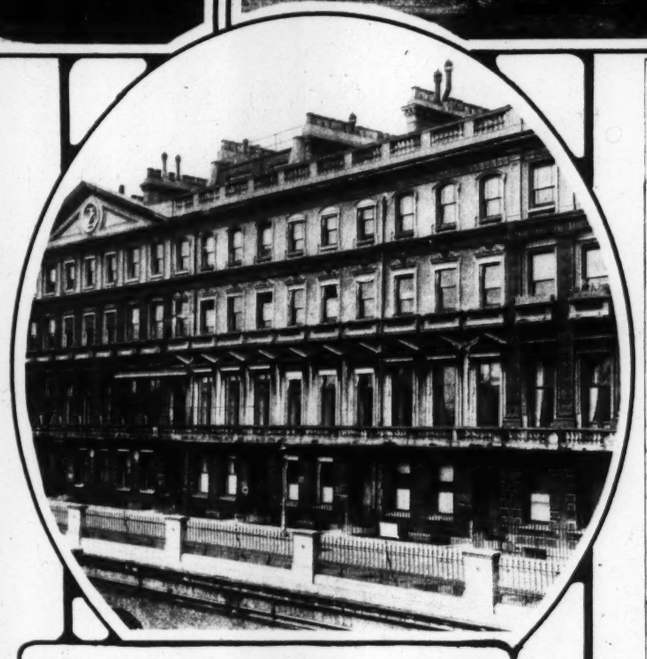
It was in December, 1922, however, that the major expansion in the European news service began. Then the present quarters in No. 2 of the historic Adelphi Terrace were taken. In 1927 the offices were enlarged to include both No. 1 and No. 2. Under its direction, at present, special correspondents are active in Algiers, Amsterdam, Athens, Baghdad, Belgrade, Brussels, Bucharest, Cairo, Cape Town, Constantinople (Istanbul), Copenhagen, Helsingfors, Jerusalem, Lisbon, Madrid, Oslo, Riga, Stockholm and Warsaw.

Circulation Work Extended

Special contributors writing from many cities within the territory "covered" by the European bureau contribute to the Monitor's reputation for a continuous parade of articles under "unpronounceable" datelines. News that is new or important engages their attention, whether it be from Llanfyllin or Vrbaska, Hyderabad or Seo de Urgel.

All this network of journalistic activity was not brought into being overnight. The building-up process was gradual and with the continued expansion of the Monitor work, there arose also a demand for a more intimate touch between various parts of the European field and the other departments of The Christian Science Publishing Society. The result was that in 1930 the European bureau, hitherto devoted exclusively to the Monitor activities, became the European Bureau of The Christian Science Publishing Society. Under the Managing Representative for Europe, the European activities of the Publishing House were coördinated, while a European editorial manager was placed in direct charge of the news-gathering organization.

A European circulation manager was appointed in 1928 to supervise only of The Christian Science Monitor from London the territory of Great Britain, Ireland, continental Europe, Africa, Australasia and Asia, with the exception of China and Japan. He is concerned with the complicated and detailed matters of distribution, not



Left—The Adelphi, as It Was in the Eighteenth Century—From an Old Drawing.
Courtesy Walker's Galleries Ltd. to The Christian Science Monitor

Right — Adelphi Terrace — Also From an Old Drawing.

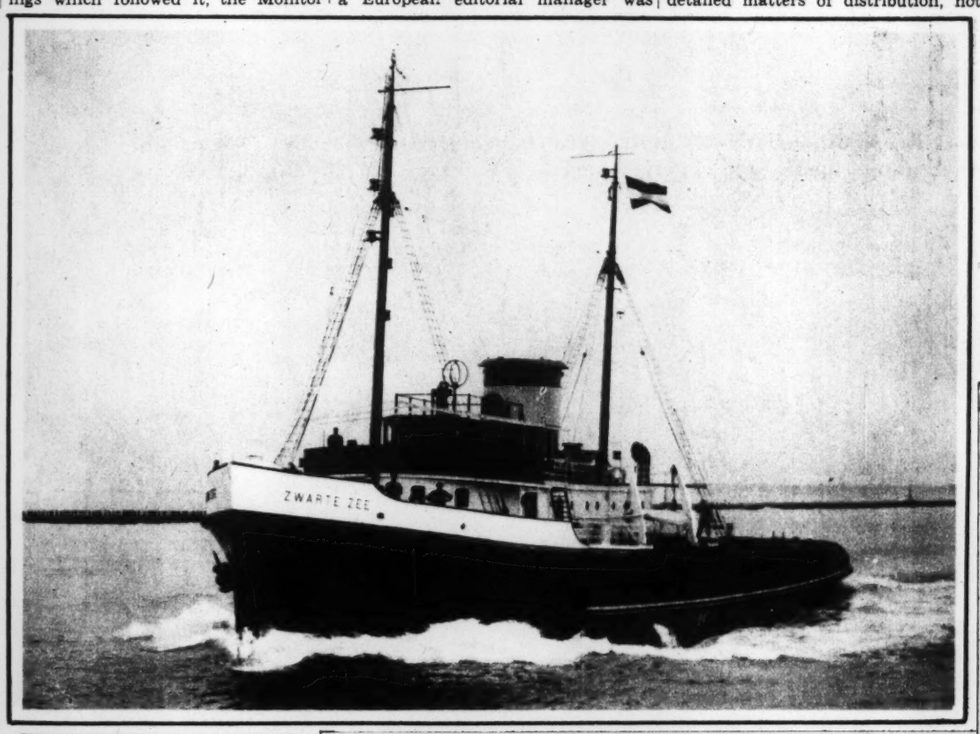
Below—The Adelphi Terrace, in Which the Monitor's London Bureau Is Located.
The Christian Science Monitor

tor but of the many and various publications of the Publishing Society.

Advertising Work Widespread

At present more than 200 circulation representatives are engaged throughout the wide territory and the Monitor is either on sale or obtainable in all the principal cities of Europe. Through attractive posters, its presence is made widely known, and in most libraries and hotels a copy is to be found among the publications laid out for perusal.

Similarly, the advertising organization, covering nineteen major countries, involves the work of 156 advertising representatives. A total of 172 Monitor advertising committees are at work to obtain advertising and to see that the Monior readers patronize the advertisers in the paper. An example of the wide international character of the Monitor advertising work was offered at the Cologne Press Exhibition in 1928. The Monitor exhibit, only one of numerous Monitor presentations at various international and specialized exhibitions, was staffed by advertising workers from eight countries—Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, England, France and Switzerland.



The Zwarte Zee of Rotterdam, Holland, a Motor Sea-Tugboat, Perhaps the Fastest, Largest and Most Powerful Afloat.
Courtesy L. Smit en Co's Sleepdienst to The Christian Science Monitor

The HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
is designed to serve a discriminating clientele. Therefore, you will appreciate the homelike atmosphere, together with our excellent cuisine, efficient service and wholly reasonable rates.
Within easy walking distance of The Mother Church
Kenmore 1480 C. S. Andrews, Manager

ADAMS AND SWETT
RUG CLEANSERS
Since 1856
130 KEMBLE STREET, ROXBURY, MASS.
Tel. HIGhlands 4100
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor since 1908

In Appreciation of a Good Friend
from the makers of Matrix Shoes
"Your Footprint in Leather"
To this good friend we extend on this twenty-fifth birthday the wish that The Christian Science Monitor long continue to travel up and down the highways of the world bringing honest, constructive, and wholesome news and truthful advertising.
E. P. Reed & Co.

E. P. Reed & Co. of Rochester, N. Y., are makers of
Matrix Shoes
fine footwear for women
that have been advertised in The Christian Science Monitor since 1930
For Foot Comfort Look for the Slogan
"Your footprint in leather"

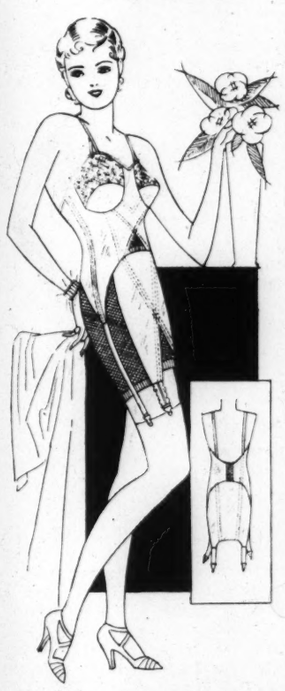
TOBLERONE
THE FIRST PATENTED
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE
GENUINE (WITH ALMONDS & HONEY) IMPORTED

BLOCMALT ERISMANN
le véritable sucre de malt

LINDT
The CONNOISSEURS CHOCOLATE

MERCURE
Stands for Quality
130 Shops in Switzerland

La-Tec Trade Mark Foundations



Garter Brassiere 617 and Girdle 817. Made in Satin, Broadcloth and Shadow Lace.
Can be purchased at leading department stores.

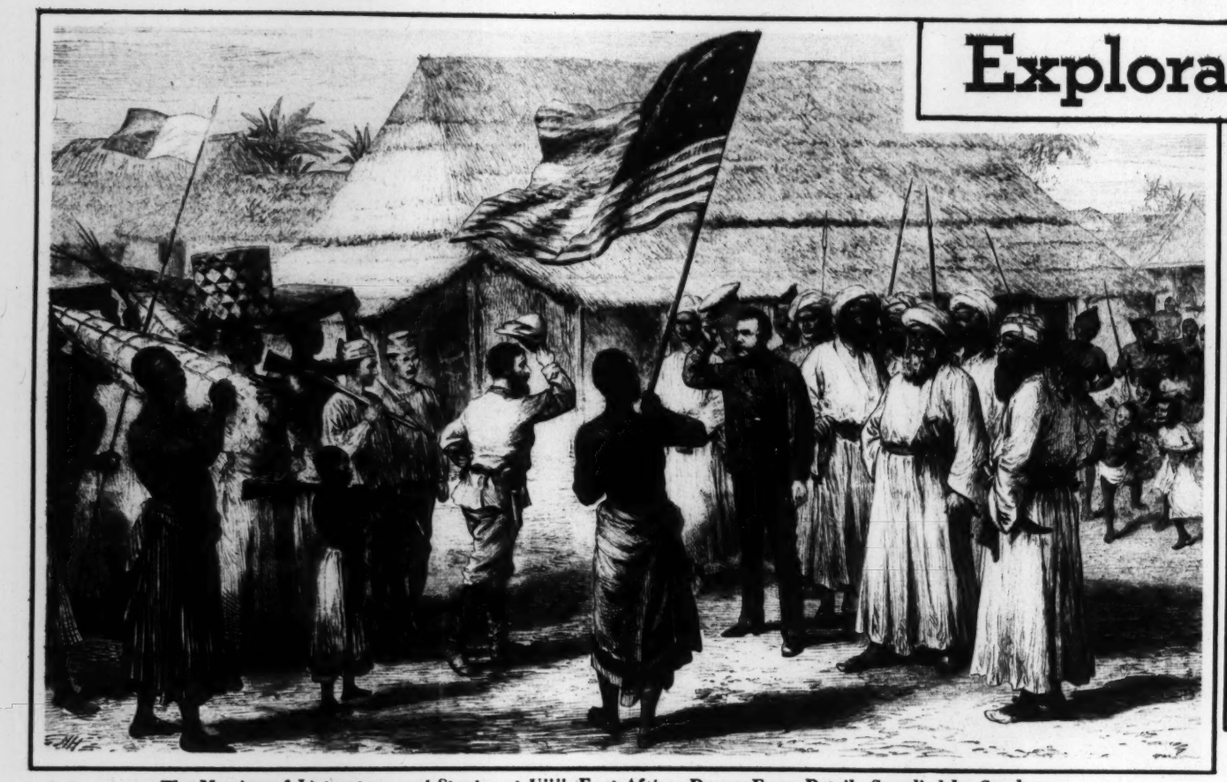
CLARA BISHOP INC.
7 West 36th St., New York, N. Y.

Charles & David

We congratulate the Monitor on its 25th Anniversary.
—For over 12 years it has been our best Advertising medium.

Charles & David
MEN'S WEAR
232 MASS. AVENUE and NORTH STATION
BOSTON

Exploration

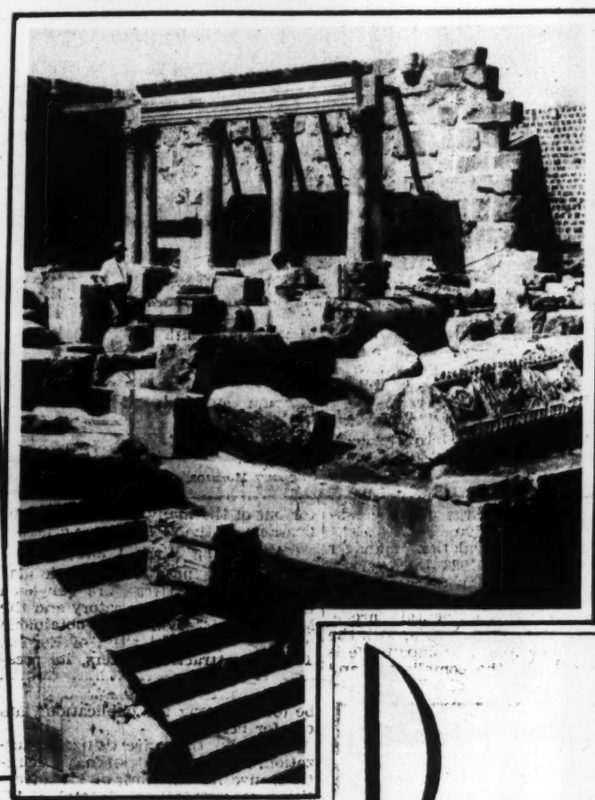


The Meeting of Livingstone and Stanley at Ujiji, East Africa. Drawn From Details Supplied by Stanley.
Courtesy of The Rischgitz International Art Supply Agency to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

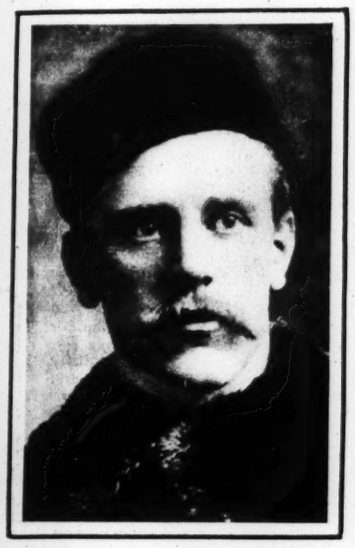
Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Arctic Explorer, on His Expedition of 1909 in Which He Was the First to Reach the North Pole.

The Long Trek Into the Unknown. Dog Trains of Successful Peary Expedition Heading for North Pole.
Scientific Age

Sir Ernest Shackleton, Polar Explorer, and Two of His Crew at the Point Farthest South Reached by British Antarctic Expedition of 1907-9. This Was 111 Miles From the Pole.



Capernaum. Rebuilding the Synagogue in Which Jesus Preached.
H. J. Shepstone



Fritjof Nansen at the Time of His North Pole Expedition 1893-96.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Frank Partridge & Sons Ltd.

An unusually fine Queen Anne Walnut Bracket Clock 19" high x 11¼" wide x 7½" deep; striking movement by the famous Joseph Windmills, Master Clockmakers Company, 1702.

LONDON: 26 King Street, St. James's, S. W. 1

NEW YORK: 6 West Fifty-sixth Street

USE OUR FAMOUS "ATIQUAX" FURNITURE POLISH

Duke de Abruzzi of Spain, Officer in Italian Navy, Who Headed Polar and Alaskan Expeditions, and Made Important Ascents in Himalayas and Africa.

Captain Robert Scott, Who Reached the South Pole in 1912, Only to Find Amundsen's Flag There.

BRAEMAR
KNITWEAR

"Cauldrife Craturs"!

How narrow the margin is, between "comfortably warm" and "rather cold", these chilly Winter days, when we seem as susceptible to temperature changes as the mercury in a thermometer!

Civilised habits may have robbed us of our natural insulating power — but what a glorious recompense we may have, choosing a "Braemar" Cardigan in some intriguing new shade and slipping into the soft, caressing warmth of pure wool .... letting cardigan and cold cancel out!

"Braemar" Cardigans, as well as a whole host of other exclusive "Braemar" garments, are made in Scotland from the choicest of the world's textiles. They are known and worn by discriminating people in almost every civilised country — you can see the newest Winter models at your nearest good shop or store. They're moderately priced, too.

INNES, HENDERSON & CO. LTD.
HAWICK, SCOTLAND

Manufacturers of "Braemar" Knitwear and "Hendawick" and "Kumfy" Underwear

LONDON - AXTELL HOUSE, WARWICK ST., W.1
NEW YORK - - - 208 FIFTH AVENUE
CANADA - UNIVERSITY TOWER, MONTREAL

Derry and Toms

Make London's loveliest Store your shopping home

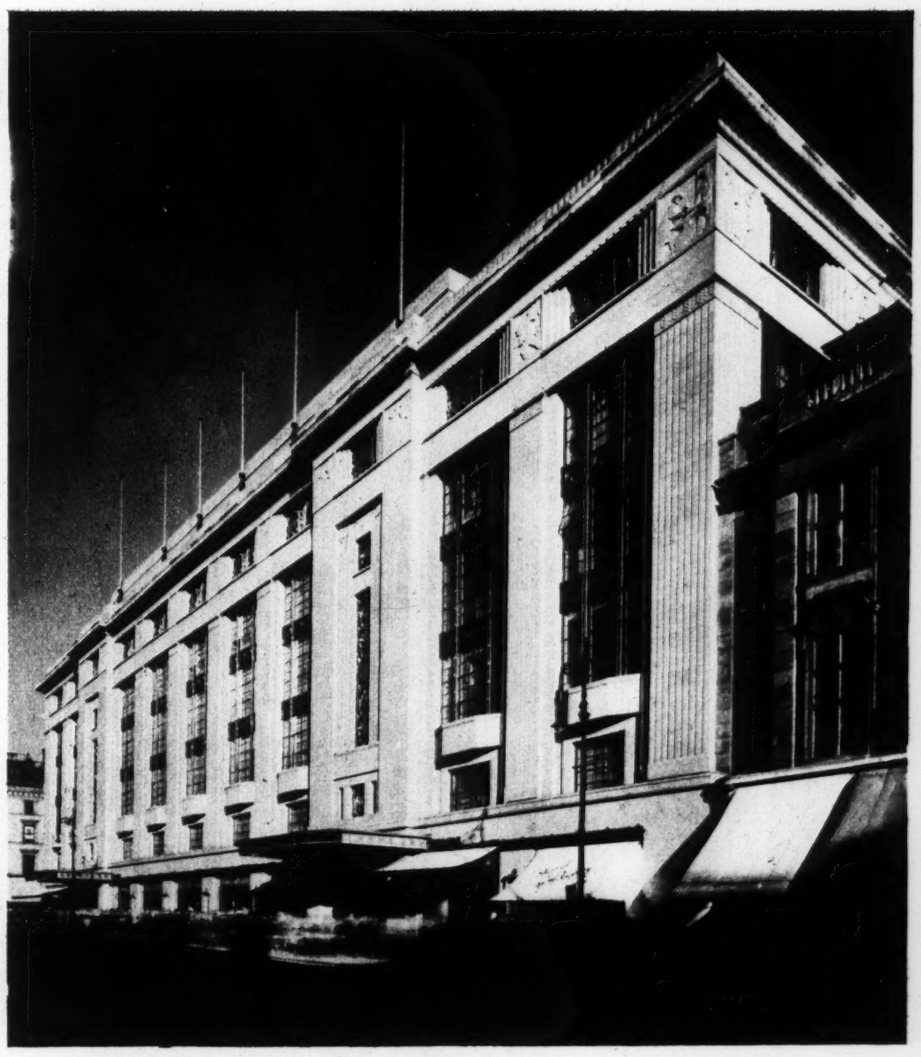
● Not yet a year old but already a landmark and a meeting place among the smartest people, this new Derry and Toms, in itself, proclaims, "These are *prosperous* times!"

Inside the doors you are at home, for American influence is here — clean, fine architecture, spacious, airy floors, beautiful appointments, soft lights. Everything you turn to from fashions to furnishings, men's wear to wireless, has the appeal of *quality*, though prices are far, far less than you would expect to pay.

● Come, then, and visit us, meet your friends in our restaurant: make London's loveliest Store your shopping home!

DERRY AND TOMS
KENSINGTON
LONDON, ENGLAND

Telephone:
WESTERN 8181



GREETINGS from PORTLAND, OREGON!

We who love to live in Portland, in Oregon, greet the readers of The Christian Science Monitor throughout the world with this page, thus joining with them in expressing gratitude for this great publication, Mary Baker Eddy's vision and wisdom in establishing it, and for this Progress Edition.

Less than seventy-five years ago, our city was little more than a settlement on the banks of the Willamette River. Today it has a population of 301,815. In that short time, we have built many homes, churches and schools, and the atmosphere of our city radiates the afflatus of these institutions. We have planted many roses, and Portland is called "The City of Roses," celebrating each June the Rose Festival. We have built our city in the affluence of natural resources, utilizing the tremendous abundance of this great northwest country, and Portland is the gateway through which Oregon products are dispatched to all parts of the world.

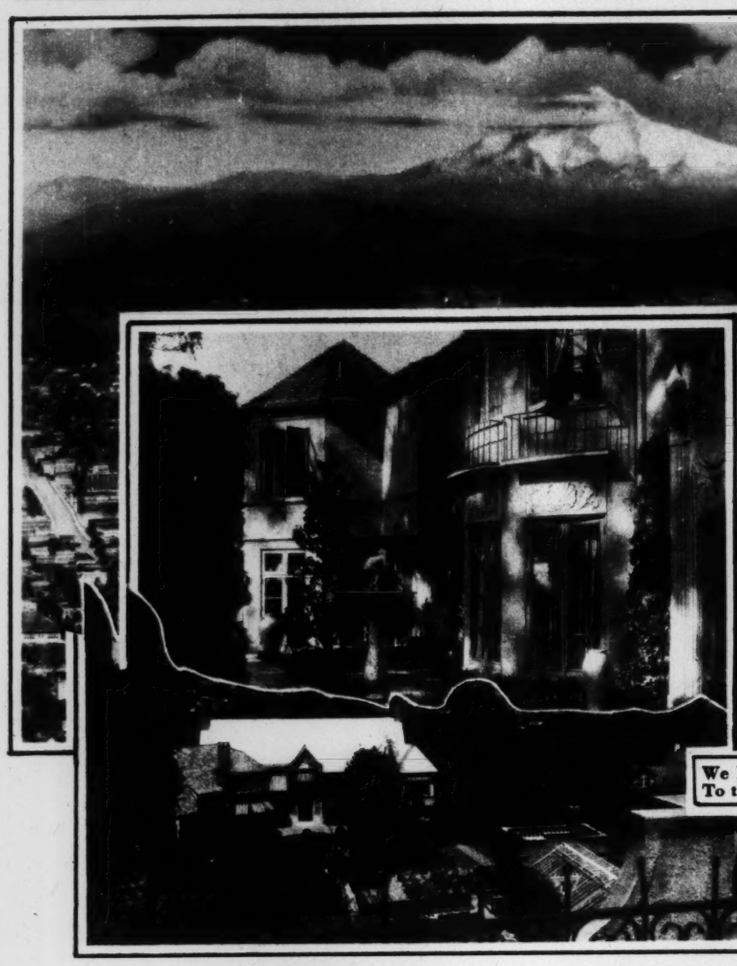
Although we live a hundred miles from the Pacific Ocean, we are hosts to the vessels of sixty-five steamship lines, who sail up the Columbia River as far inland as Portland. This mighty river, poetically called "the Oregon," is a monument of usefulness to us. It provides a water level route through the mountains to the inland empire over which flows a constant stream of trains and automobiles. Airplanes use its gorge as a low altitude, safe flying route to the East.

Lovers of beauty, those whose hearts respond to magnificent scenery, drive as often as possible over the wonderful Columbia River Highway, which leads out of Portland to eastern Oregon. Here await sights that enlarge the heart and humble it, too. Our delight is to take our guests over "the Highway."

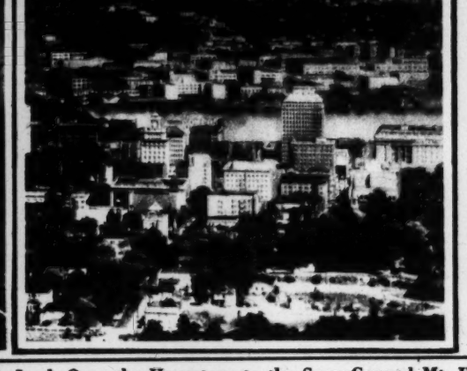
One hour's drive from any home in Portland takes us to the invigorating frost of Mt. Hood's air, skiing or tobogganing in fall or winter. Three hours from home toward the west we plunge in the breakers of the Pacific Ocean or loll on beautiful beaches.

We have no blocks of slums, no groups of illiterates. Illiteracy is less than one in 2000. The central library system lends an average of approximately nine books per person a year, a figure approached by few great cities of America. The city's excellent school system, its patronage of the arts, its symphony orchestra and junior symphony organization are indices that mean much to one appraising a city's character.

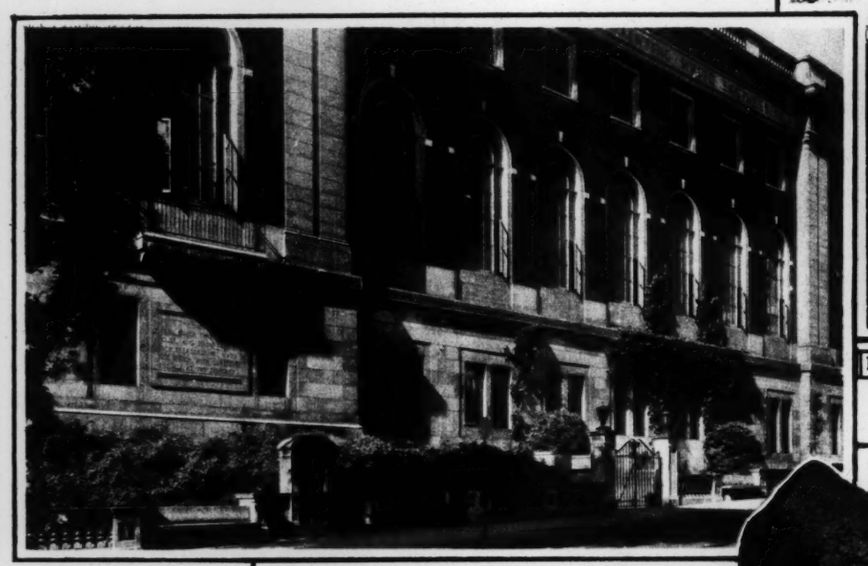
We love our home city and think it beautiful of situation. We invite anyone interested in sharing our enjoyment to communicate with the Portland Chamber of Commerce.



We Look Over the Housetops to the Snow-Capped Mt. Hood. To the Left (But Not in This Picture) Rises Gracefully Mt. St. Helens, Another Snow-Capped Peak.



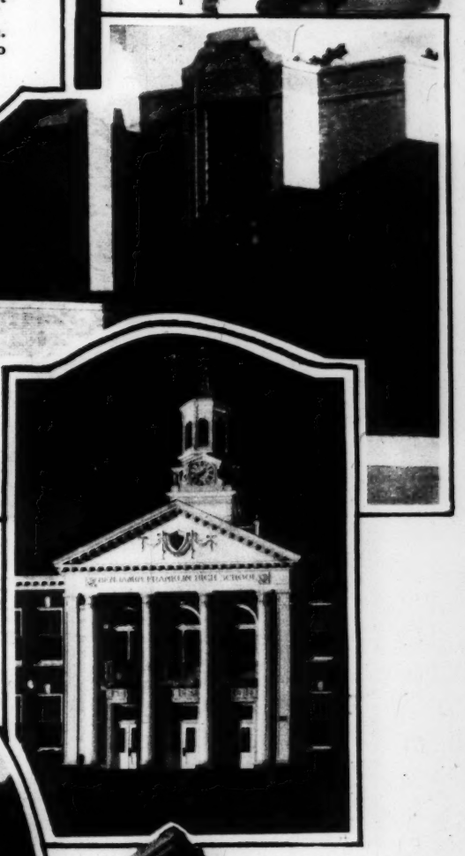
Our City Is One of Rarely Beautiful Houses, Surrounded by Trees and Lawns, Green the Whole Year Around.



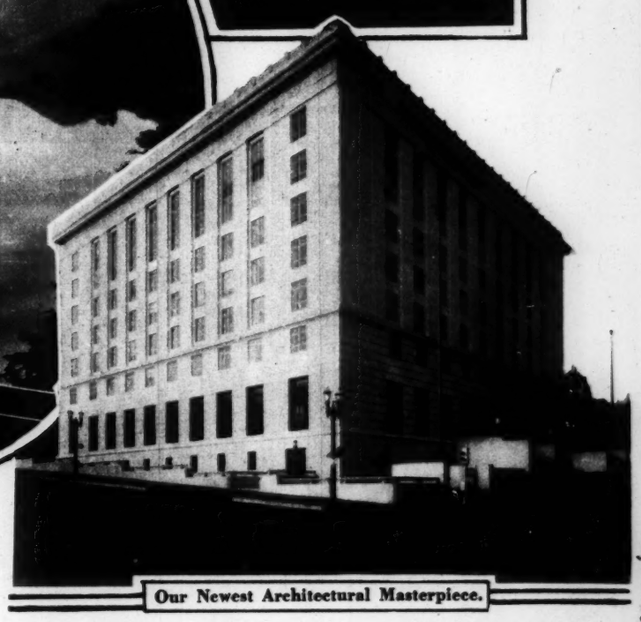
The Portland Public Library, An Important Cultural Center.

Bridging the Willamette—One of the Seven Beautiful Bridges Used by Portlanders.

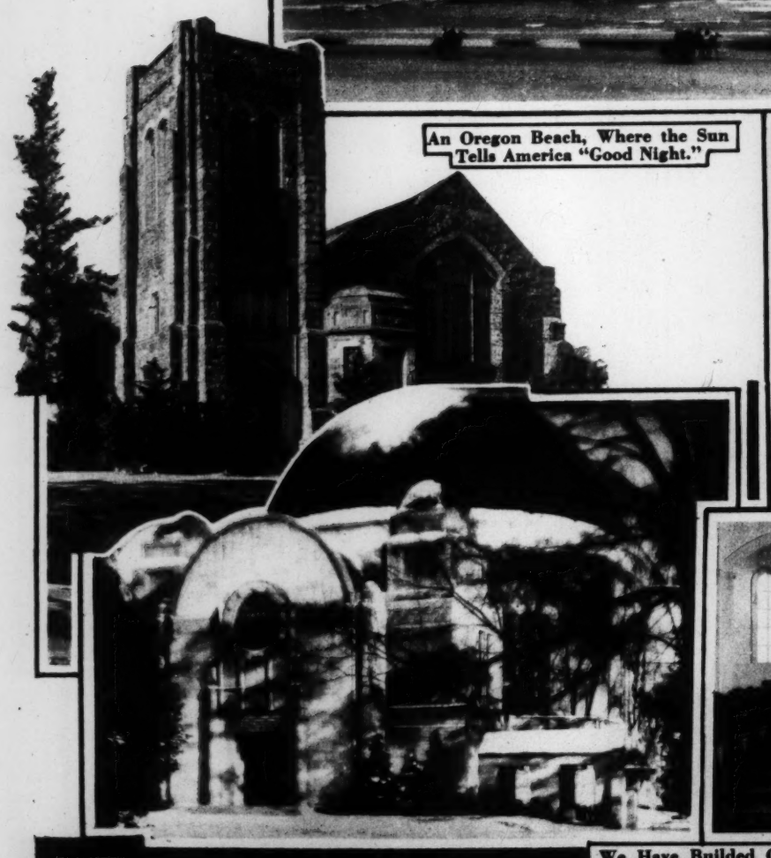
Few Cities Offer Greater Educational Opportunities. Above, Reed College. Right, Chapman Elementary School. Below, Franklin High School.



"Where Rolls the Oregon"—to the Columbia River, Where Beauty and Utility Go Hand in Hand.

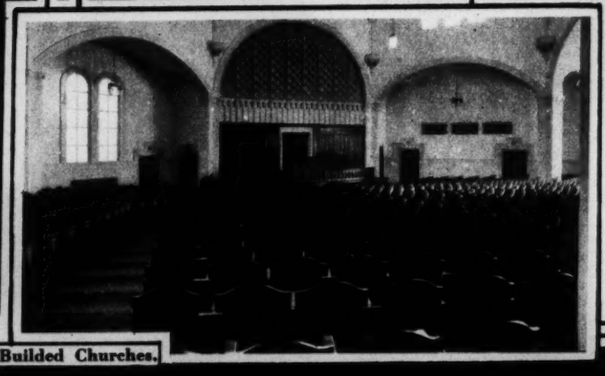


Our Newest Architectural Masterpiece.

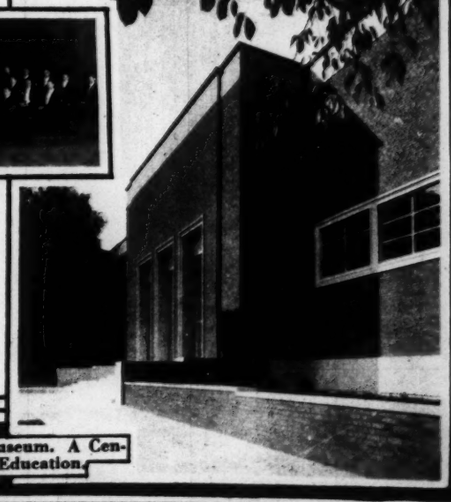


An Oregon Beach, Where the Sun Tells America "Good Night."

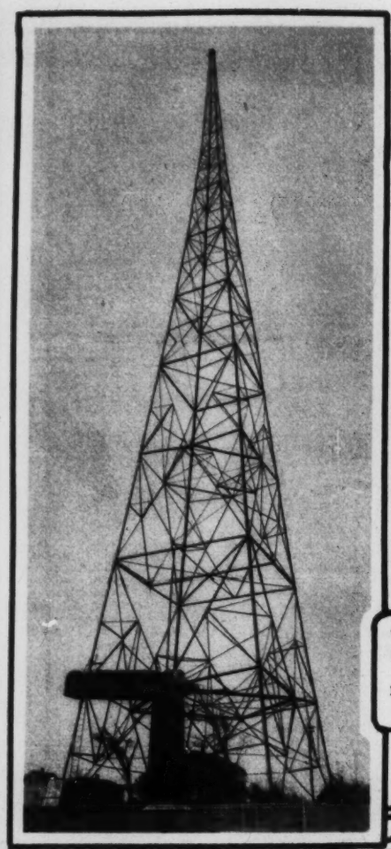
Our Splendid Symphony, Directed by the Nationally Known Willem van Hoogstraten.



We Have Builded Churches.

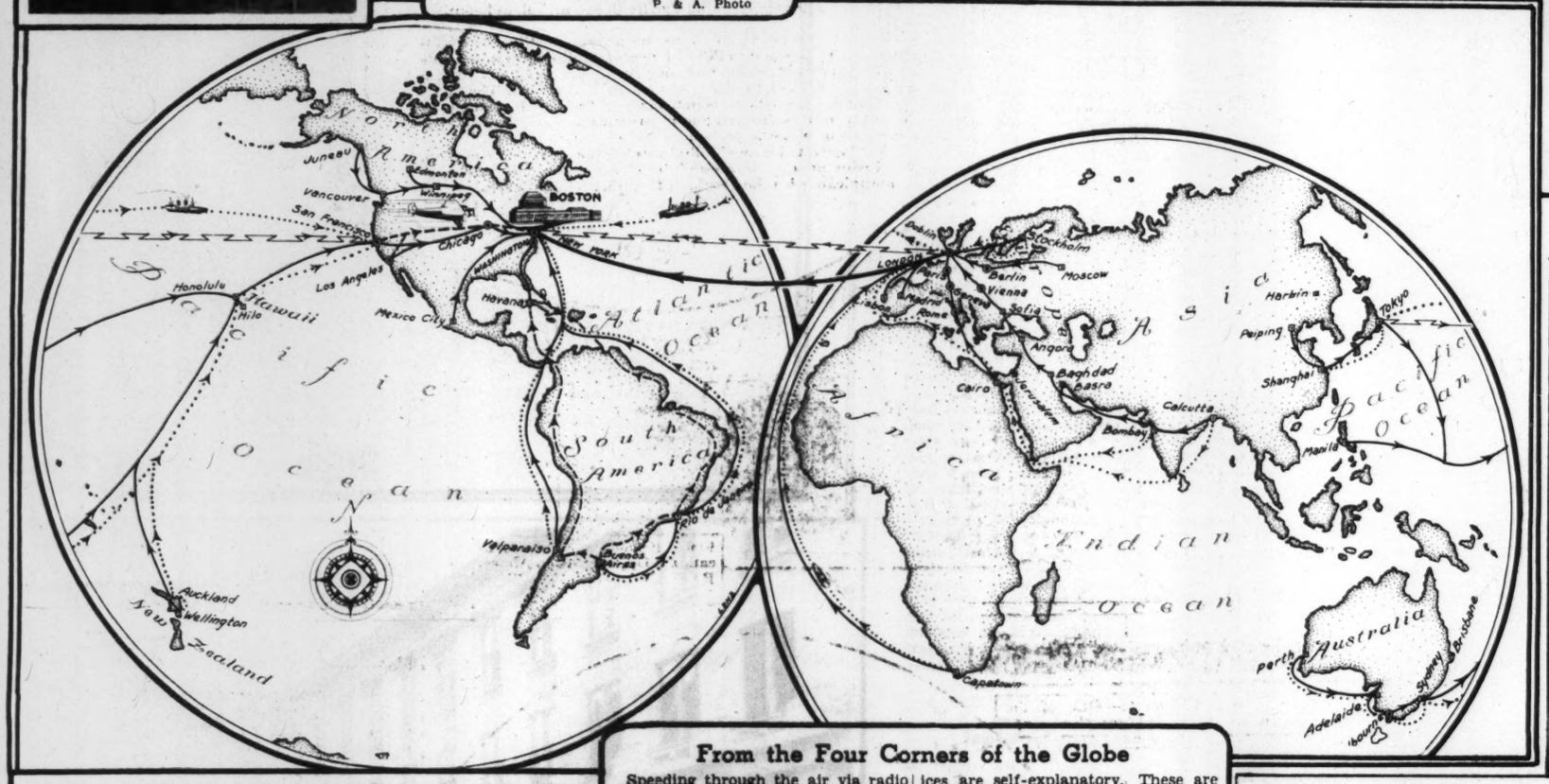


Portland's Art Museum. A Center of Civic Education.



Wireless: Long Fingers Reach Up to Intercept Words in the Sky.
By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Cable: American End of the World's Fastest, When Being Laid at Hammels, Near Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
P. & A. Photo

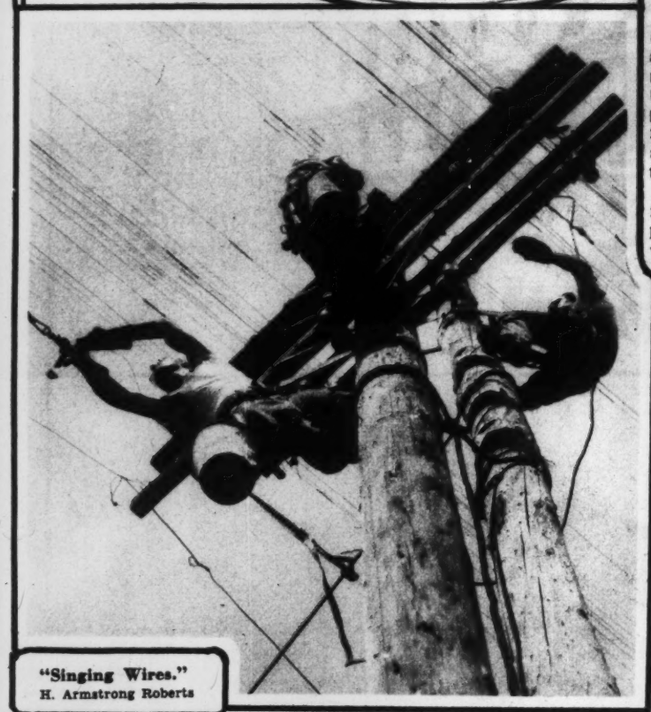


From the Four Corners of the Globe

Speeding through the air via radio and airplane, undersea by cable, overseas by boat and across land by telegraph and telephone, the news from the four corners of the globe comes pouring daily into the new Publishing House in Boston, to be printed and sent out again to its readers throughout the world.

In the pictorial map the solid lines indicate cables, telegraph and telephone lines, the jagged lines radio, while the flying and steamship services are self-explanatory. These are trunk services. Spreading like a fine mesh to either side are feeder lines for bringing news from the smaller places. To have shown them all would have been to make at least Europe and the United States almost a solid mass of black.

A clearing house for news, the new Publishing House has probably the most far-flung two-way international information dissemination service in the world today.



"Singing Wires."
H. Armstrong Roberts

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JOHN T. WEST, *Manager*
Send for Booklet C

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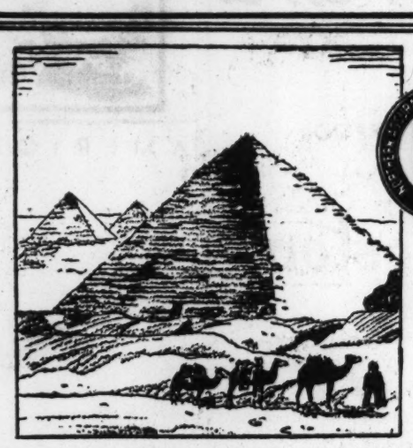

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I MUST TRY IT NEXT WASHDAY
4 NEXT WASHDAY
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YOU, too, can save money on clothes! Women tell us they've saved $100—and more!—by changing to Rinso! For Rinso's lively suds *soak* out dirt—save scrubbing—make clothes last 2 or 3 times longer!

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Nebraska Allows No Night Saloons

LINCOLN, Neb.—Both houses of the Nebraska Legislature passed a bill providing for the daylight saloon in Nebraska. This makes it an offense to keep any saloon open after 8 o'clock in the evening or to open it before 7 o'clock in the morning. Lincoln already has a law which closes saloons from 7 until 7.

The bill was passed in the closing hours of the session by party leaders who became alarmed over the resentment shown by temperance people over the defeat of a prohibitory amendment. Governor Shallenberger is understood to have insisted upon the measure and it is authoritatively said that he will sign it.—*The Christian Science Monitor*, April 3, 1909.

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Adding the Printed Word

Periodicals Founded to Supplement Direct Teaching

By William P. McKenzie

MRS. EDDY early perceived that "a voice crying in the wilderness" could not alone accomplish much. It might be *vox et preterea nihil*. The few who heard might forget. She was aware, none better, of the change brought by printing, whereby eloquence could be sustained and the wielder of the pen be mightier than the orator, more powerful than the soldier. One having written a book worthy of study could have had in the Nineteenth Century a multitude of searchers "burning the midnight oil," and can have in the Twentieth innumerable thinkers assimilating its inspiration in the artificial daylight transmuted from the power of all flowing waters.

In 1883 when her book was winning readers, Mrs. Eddy began the Journal of Christian Science because she perceived how the printed sheet of the daily papers had become an agency for propagating fear, with malign and far-reaching effect. Her purpose was simply phrased—"through our paper, at the price at which we shall issue it, we shall be able to reach many homes with healing, purifying thought. A great work already has been done, and a greater work remains to be done." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 7). From April, 1883, to March, 1885, sixteen numbers were issued. Participants in the work of these days have told of the need at times for taking up a contribution to "pay the printer." It is well they could help in this way, for their teacher was editor and writer, proof reader and manager, really the main contributor to the welfare and usefulness, the actual being, of the periodical.

Published Every Month

With the third volume, beginning April, 1885, it became established as a monthly. It had inestimable value during the next few years in educating, enlightening, and uniting the workers and friends of the Cause so that they were able to aid and accomplish the project of building a church in Boston. After that event it was even more useful in strengthening, uniting, and encouraging workers throughout the field as they began to build churches to signify the kind hospitality of the movement.

But a monthly had limitations. It is about 60 days distance from the immediacy of a daily. Sometimes when it was ready to print, sometimes when a portion of the edition had been run off, Mrs. Eddy would decide that an interior article, or editorial, was untimely; and a new makeup would be necessary, delaying the issue. At every such delay there would come caustic letters to the "Publishing Committee," which indicated the interest of the field in promptness. To meet the need there came into being a weekly periodical whereby the Leader could communicate more quickly with field-workers, should guidance, correction, or warning be required. She quite simply stated the case in a letter to me dated Aug. 20, 1898, saying, "The dignity of our Cause and the good of the students demand of us to publish a weekly newspaper."

The Christian Science Weekly began Sept. 1, 1898, and one of the features was "a brief synopsis of the current events of the world . . . to keep the busy workers fairly well informed as to the more important facts of general interest." It was an eight-page periodical, but with the first number of the new year it was doubled in size; and with the last issue of January, 1899, it assumed the new name of "Sentinel." The proposal had been made to call it "Messenger," which was descriptive of its service to the field; but the name finally chosen by Mrs. Eddy was dignified, and descriptive of its duty defined by her "to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 353).

Heralds in Six Languages

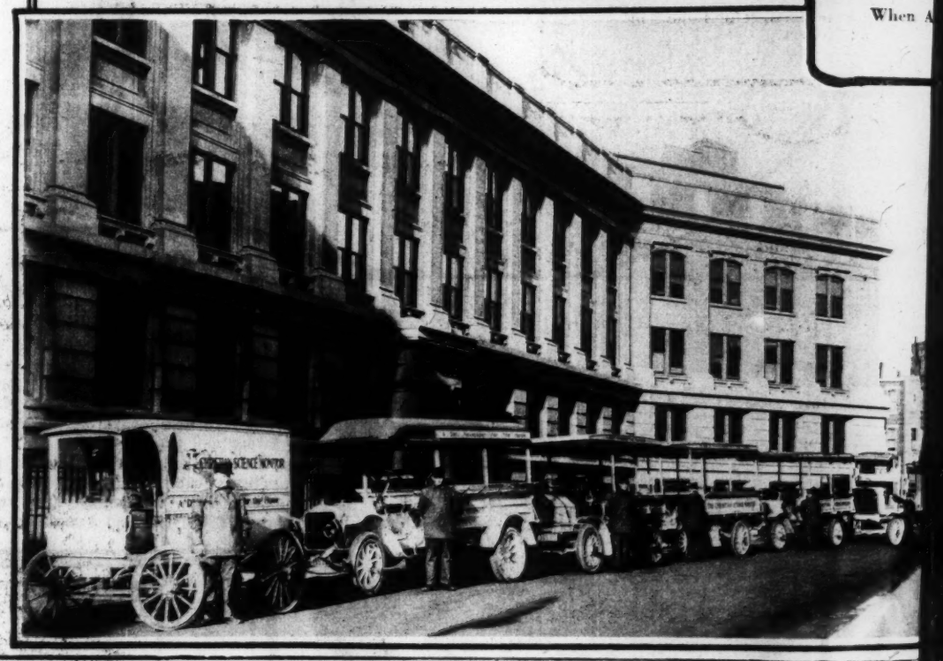
The question of translation into other tongues had been much considered, but it was not until 1903 that plans were matured to issue the first of the Heralds, published in German, its purpose being, in Mrs. Eddy's words, "to proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (ibid., p. 353). In natural course The Herald of Christian Science is published monthly in French, quarterly in Dutch; there is also a quarterly Scandinavian Edition containing an equal number of articles in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish; likewise a quarterly edition in Braille.

A periodical named The Christian Science Quarterly has been regularly issued since 1890. At first it was prepared for the Sunday School, using the International Sunday School Lessons. It now presents the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services throughout the world, and is printed in English, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, and Swedish. There is in Braille a monthly edition with citations in full to aid the blind. Adults and children study these Lessons during the week and gain progressive education as the age-old truths of the Scriptures are interpreted with Christian practicality by the Christian Science textbook, and attendants at the Sunday services aver that they are "comforted, warmed, and fed" by the teaching.

It is, however, The Christian Science Monitor, now celebrating its quarter century anniversary, that in the largest way answers to the announcement its Founder made when starting her modest Journal in 1883, that "a newspaper edited and published by the Christian Scientists has become a necessity." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 4.) As Christian Scientists themselves progress in impersonality, and with the years (and the centuries), grow in obedience to the reason-supported maxim of the Sermon on the Mount, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect"—"for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust," they will express through the Monitor, for the inspiration of the world, an ideal of harmony, honor, righteous courage and kindness, beneficial to all mankind.

Garden Contest

SALEM, Mass.—More than 700 people have entered the "garden contest" maintained by the Salem Civic League. This is the fourth year that the league has sold flower seeds at cost to be sowed in private yards, and given prizes for the greatest improvements made in premises.—*The Christian Science Monitor*, May 22, 1909.



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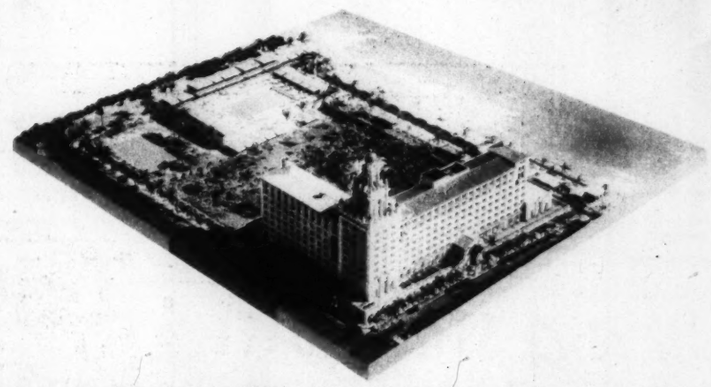

Because it values the enviable position it enjoys in the play life of those who cherish a taste for good living and have the means to indulge it . . . because it appreciates that a keen sense of values is invariably the companion of good taste . . . the Roney Plaza has declined to permit the bright outlook for better times to influence its tariff schedule.

Rates this year at the Roney remain the same, while many physical improvements have been made to enhance the high standards of guest comfort, extraordinary service and brilliant social life which have made it famous.

Open from November 15th to May 1st. For literature, information and reservations write or wire direct to the hotel or see your travel agent.

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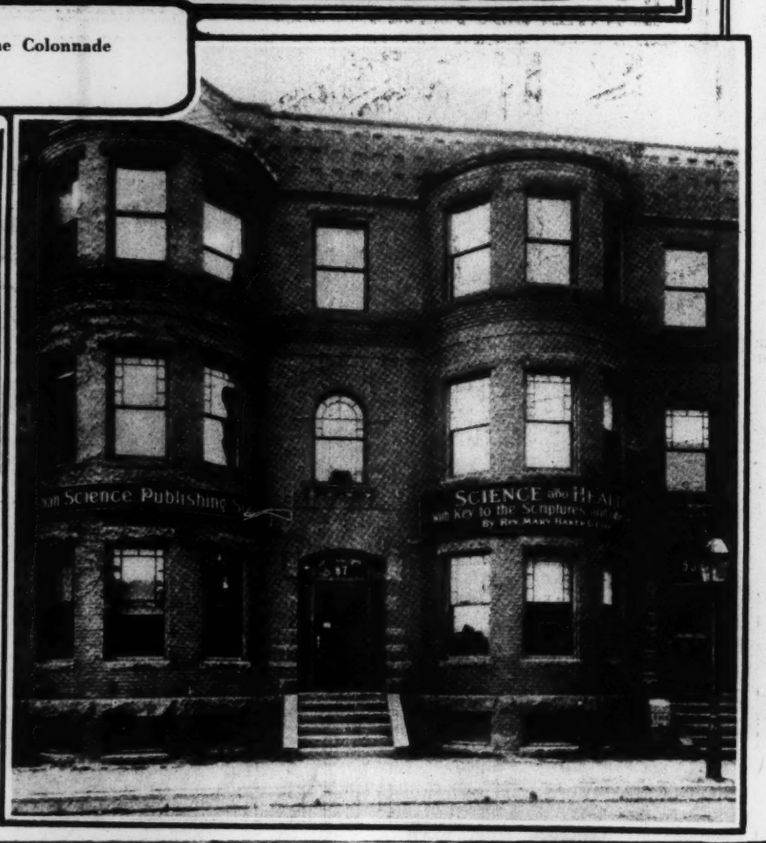
MIAMI BEACH FLORID

Have Left But the Watchman. The Colonnade of the New Publishing House.



Right — Offices of The Christian Science Publishing Society From 1895 to 1898 at 95 and 97 Falmouth Street.

Left — Monitor Trucks "On Parade" in 1911, Beside the Former Publishing House Now Become The Mother Church Administration Building.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

First Publication In 1883

The Journal—Followed By Three Other Periodicals

By **Duncan Sinclair**

Editor of the Journal, Sentinel, and Herald Department.

THE Journal, Sentinel, and Herald Editorial Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society is responsible for issuing The Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Sentinel, and The Herald of Christian Science—of which there are five editions, namely, the German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille—a total of seven magazines.

The Journal, which was instituted by Mrs. Eddy in 1883, was the first of the periodicals to come into existence; and for some time after it began Mrs. Eddy was its editor. It is interesting to note that with the March issue of this year it completed its fiftieth year. In thinking of the establishing of the Journal 17 years after the discovery of Christian Science in 1866 and eight years after the first edition of Science and Health was published, one may find oneself asking, What prompted the founding of this periodical? There were obviously two cogent reasons. Science and Health, the textbook which contains the full explication of Christian Science, was in circulation, but the circulation was limited. Further, the church services, including the testimony meetings, carried to those who attended them the message of Christian Science and the news of its healing effects. But both of these agencies were circumscribed in that they reached a comparatively limited number of people. This could be remedied by a magazine published and circulated under the supervision of her church. And so the Journal was established by Mrs. Eddy with two main objects in view—to convey to its readers something of what Christian Science teaches about God and His creation, and to give examples of the effect of this teaching, namely, healings of disease, lack, fear, and sin—all manner of evil—which it brought about.

Lists All Churches

Thus, the Journal contains carefully edited articles of the nature just indicated, selected from the several thousands which are received yearly from Christian Scientists who are members of The Mother Church. The testimonies it publishes are drawn from an even wider source, since anyone who has been healed through Christian Science may send to the Department for the approval of the editors, a testimony which has been properly authenticated.

The Journal contains, besides articles, poems, editorials, and testimonies, notices from The Christian Science Board of Directors, as well as Items of Interest, reprinted from the Sentinel. It also runs a full list of branch churches and societies and of Christian Science organizations at universities and colleges, and a list of Christian Science practitioners and nurses. The names of branch churches, societies, and Christian Science organizations at universities and colleges (now numbering over 2600), and the names of practitioners and nurses (now over 11,000), appear in the Journal only after having been authorized by The Christian Science Board of Directors. In this way the public has a ready means of finding where church services are held and Christian Science practitioners may be found.

The motto of the Journal is, "For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds"—Paul's words. Mrs. Eddy, who gave all the periodicals their names, said of the Journal (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 353), that it was "designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth."

Sentinel and Herald

The Christian Science Sentinel, which is now in its thirty-sixth year, was founded in 1898. Like the Journal it contains articles, poems, and editorials dealing with various phases of Christian Science, and testimonies of healing; but it does not list either churches or practitioners. It carries, however, notices from the Directors, notices from the Publishing Society, Selected Articles, Items of Interest, Lecture Introductions and Lecture Notices (giving place, date, and time of lecture), and also "Signs of the Times," several columns of reprints showing the tendency of modern thought toward divine Principle. The motto of the Sentinel is, "'What I say unto you I say unto all—Watch' Jesus." Mrs. Eddy states (Miscellany, p. 353) that it is "intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love."

But Christian Science is for all men of all nations. And to reach these The Herald of Christian Science was founded in 1903, the first edition being in German. The French edition began to be published in 1918. These editions contain articles, editorials, and testimonies in English and German or English and French, selected from articles, editorials, and testimonies which have previously appeared in either the Journal or Sentinel. In them appear such Items of Interest and notices as may be considered of especial value to the foreign field. Churches, societies, and practitioners are also listed, having a connection as regards place or language with the respective foreign country.

The Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions of the Herald had a beginning in more recent years, the first in 1930, the last two in 1931. The Scandinavian edition contains articles, editorials, and testimonies in three languages, namely, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish; and all of these editions are run on lines similar to the German and French editions. The Herald is proving of great value to students of Christian Science who may not be able at present to read the Sentinel or Journal in English. It has the same motto as the Journal, and is emphasizing to mankind the fact that all evil, all error, is subject to spiritual understanding, and that therefore the weapons of carnality should be laid down and replaced by those of Truth and Love. As Mrs. Eddy has stated (Miscellany, p. 353), The Herald of Christian Science is designed "to proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth."

Have Wide Circulation

The periodicals have a wide circulation. Often a single copy of the Journal, Sentinel, or Herald will be read by many people. Healings of diseases which have baffled modern material methods are frequently experienced by readers who have obtained some understanding of the activity and power of the spiritual idea, or Christ, as set forth in an article or testimony. When this occurs the natural thing is for those healed to go to the Bible, and to the textbook of Christian Science and the other writings of Mary Baker Eddy for full information regarding the Science which has brought about the healing.

The Editorial Department of the Journal, Sentinel, and Herald has under its supervision the religious article which appears on the Home Forum page of The Christian Science Monitor. This article, translated into 15 languages, has a very wide appeal. Often the general reader obtains from it his first glimpse of Christian Science and its tremendous possibilities for good, and is led to investigate the subject for himself.

Close coöperation is necessary between the Editorial Department and the Translation and Printing Departments; and this is assured as the workers are loyal to the Principle of good which Christian Science reveals, and hold before them the aim of The Christian Science Publishing Society—to bring the truth to all men.

Phone-Operated Trains

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The West Side Belt Railroad has been fitted with telephones and for the first time the line was run by telephone Sunday. Orders are issued verbally by the train despatcher, station names and figures being spelled out letter by letter, the despatcher writing the order in his book as he transmits it to the operators, thus reducing his speed to the operator's ability to write it down. Then the order is read back by the operators.—*The Christian Science Monitor*, May 24, 1909.

Two New Planets

PARIS — The announcement made by M. Gaillot of the existence of two hitherto unknown planets promises to rank in importance with the discovery of Neptune in 1846 by Leverrier. Long and intricate calculations indicate that these planets exist in space beyond Neptune. Observations previously made by M. Law of Copenhagen and Prof. W. H. Pickering of Harvard University are confirmed by M. Gaillot.

He says one of the two planets should be in the region occupied by the constellation Gemini.

The other planet, he announces, is still farther away, and in the region of the constellation Sagittarius.—*The Christian Science Monitor*, April 14, 1909.

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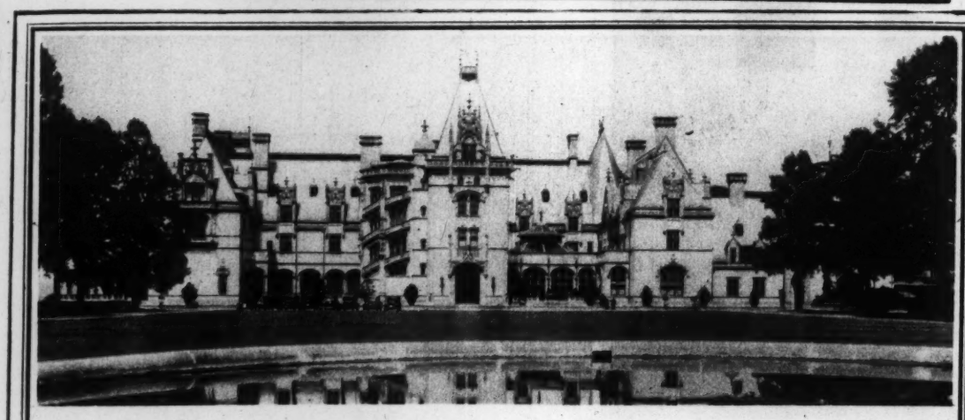

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A lovely room is a never-ending source of pleasure and satisfaction. Shabbiness is one thing that should never be tolerated. Today it is so easy and inexpensive to make your home a beautiful place to live in.

Consider, for example, the colorful floors illustrated on this page. Prices on these Sealex Linoleums are still very reasonable, ranging from 35c down to about 20c per square foot. The less expensive grades of Sealex are slightly lighter in weight than the higher priced types—but they are genuine *inlaid* linoleums of the very highest quality. You may buy them with perfect confidence.

For the longest wear and greatest satisfaction, insist that the linoleum you buy for use over wood floors be cemented down over builder's felt. This kind of installation costs but little more to begin with—and it saves you money in the long run.

In all the interiors shown on this page, you will see a remarkable new wall treatment that has been developed within the last few years. Not a mere perishable affair like painted plaster or wall paper—this Sealex Wall-Covering will last as long as the house in which it is installed. It is crack-proof, fade-proof, stain-proof and, best of all, washable.

In doing over old rooms, both these Sealex materials offer a special economy—no costly preparatory work is necessary. They are installed right over the old floors or walls.

Our Home Owners Service Bureau makes a business of being helpful. We will be glad to help you work out color schemes or special designs for your home. We will give you names of firms near you that specialize in the expert installation of Sealex Linoleum and Sealex Wall-Covering. For any information you require, just write our Home Owners Service Bureau.

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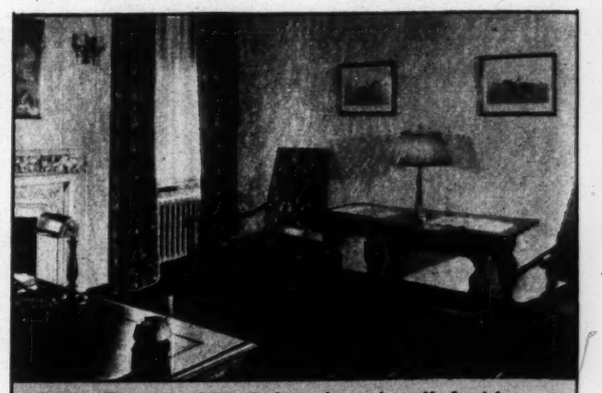
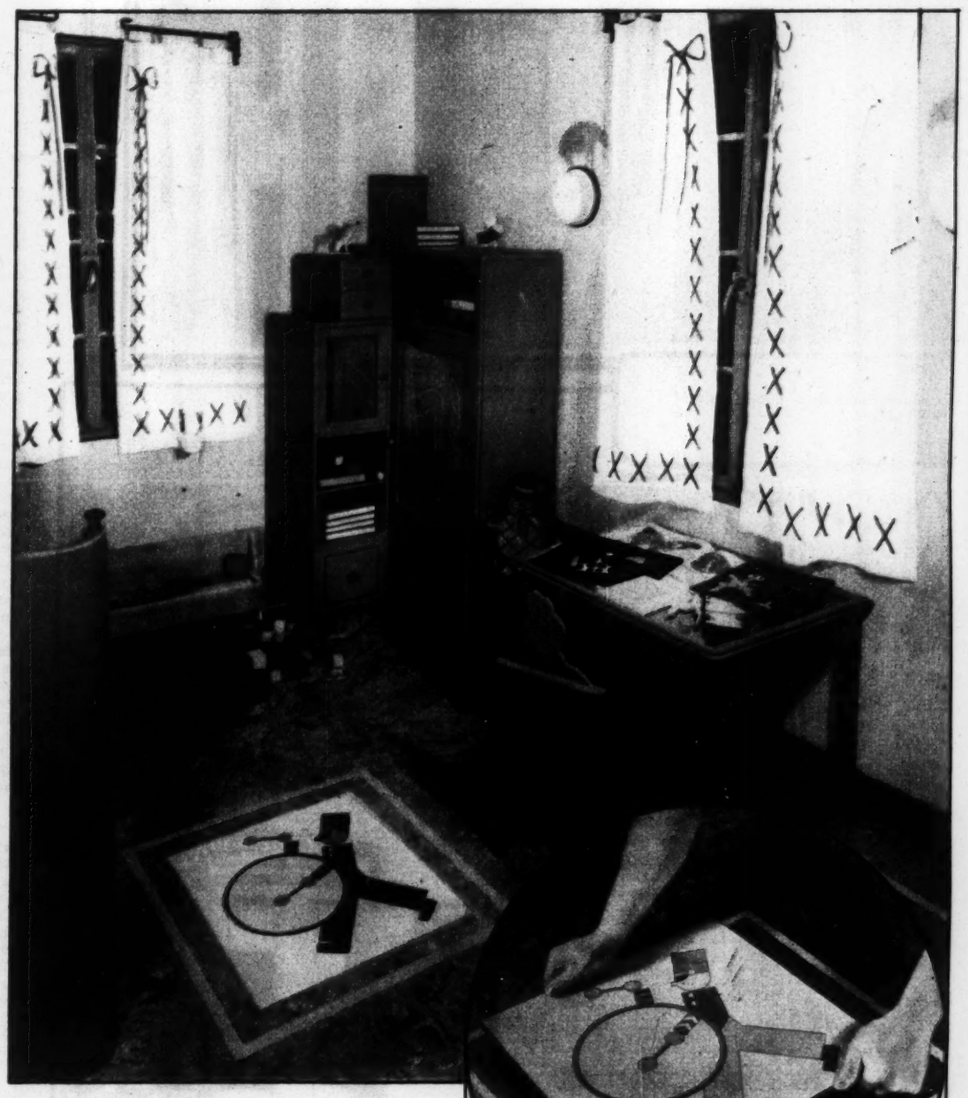


Sealex Floors and Walls have been installed with conspicuous success in offices, smart shops and public buildings. Write our Architects' Department for information.

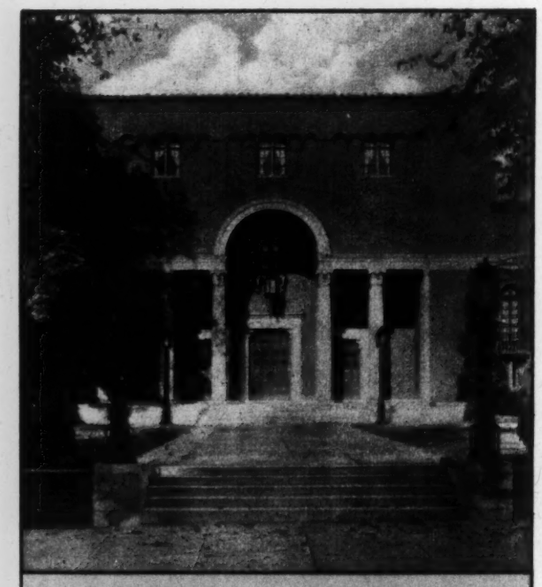
This delightful modern reception room was once a dreary "loft building" type of interior. This picture shows what amazing transformations can be achieved with Sealex.

Not only color harmony, but "texture harmony" as well—this is the new and special charm of a room in which Sealex Linoleum and Sealex Wall-Covering are used together. Since these materials are so closely related, there is not the slightest sense of clash between them. In the colorful, modern kitchen illustrated above, both floor and walls are Sealex—the floor being one of the many handsome effects obtainable in the inexpensive "household weight" of Sealex Linoleum.



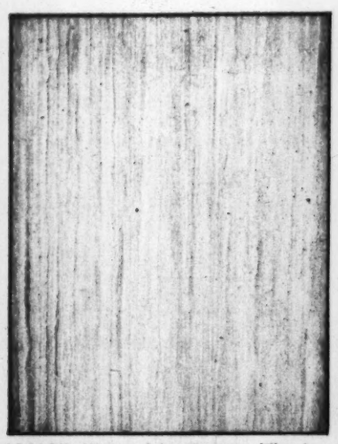
This swaggering drummer boy inset was specially designed for a model home in the Century of Progress Exposition. It has proved to be so popular that we have made it up as a standard unit.

Design your own floor! Choose any Sealex pattern. Then add to it one of the many Sealex insets available—and perhaps a contrasting border. These distinctive touches cost comparatively little—yet they add greatly to the charm of your room.

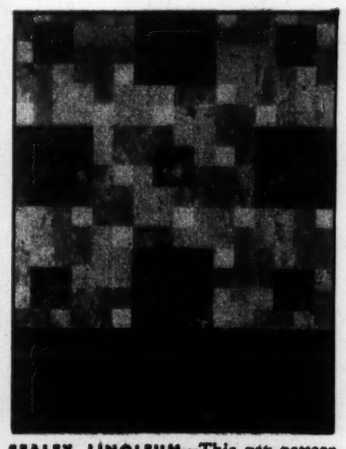


Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Germantown, Penna., is one of many churches in which Sealex Linoleum Floors have been installed. For your church or reading room, Sealex offers a wide variety of dignified floor and wall patterns in materials that are easy to maintain, durable and moderately priced.

SEALEX LINOLEUM—This is one of the many distinctive Veltone color effects. The charm of a Sealex Veltone floor is its uninterrupted flow of harmoniously blended colors from wall to wall.



SEALEX WALL-COVERING—The luxurious beauty of fine wood paneling—at reasonable cost. Many other patterns available — delicate pastels, two-tone jaspés and rich marble reproductions.



SEALEX LINOLEUM—This gay pattern will cheer up any room. Incidentally, handsome borders are no longer expensive. Sealex ready-cut border strips may be combined with any pattern.

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